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ALFONSO JOHNSON, MANAGER

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The total paid circulation of the Missourian in Columbia yesterday was 1,820

The total paid circulation of the Missourian yesterday was 2,989

Our books have always been open to advertisers.

THE BOONE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Boone County was the third county in Missouri to take advantage of the new state law enabling people to tax themselves and build a county hospital.

Boone County men form a board of trustees that chose the site of the building and planned it. Near enough to the business part of town to be easily and quickly reached, the hospital is yet far enough away from the noise and heavier traffic to be quiet, and near enough the woods and hills, that a sweeping view of thousands of trees may quiet the tired, fevered patient who looks through the broad window of his room.

These same men visited hospitals all over the state—and in other states, too—picking up here and there ideas and plans, which make the hospital modern and complete. The beauty of the building and its surroundings, the pure whiteness of the rooms, the modern equipment, the staff that will conduct the hospital are all things of which Boone County may justly be proud.

Every day there are visitors—from ten to twenty of them—who come to the hospital to go through it. They are interested in everything about it—they feel that it is theirs—and it is. Those who are in charge of the hospital are enthusiastic about the way in which the citizens of the county have responded to every call for aid.

But there are still things that can be done. A half score of rooms for patients are yet unfurnished; not all the furniture for the dining rooms, the reception room and the offices has been provided. Many things that would mean little to an individual or an organization, but a great deal to the hospital, are needed.

Nothing is too good for the institution that is to care for the people of our county in sickness; no support is too great that will in any way improve or help the new hospital.

Boone County, having co-operated with the trustees from the beginning, having supported the idea of the hospital from its inception to the present time, will still be ready to do all it can for its institution.

Richard Strauss, who is now making a concert tour of America, is receiving a great deal of criticism. Whether his music has really deteriorated or our tastes have changed is debatable. But surely our country is too great-minded to censure a man's art because of his nation's military policy. Art goes above and beyond nationality or even race.

STUDENT AID

An organization to promote the cause of disarmament has been formed by representatives of 225 American universities and colleges. The purpose of this organization is ostensibly to cultivate an interest among students in affairs dealing with disarmament.

This is a constructive movement. The student of today will be the voter, lawmaker or statesman of tomorrow, and it is extremely advisable to inculcate in the minds of the future diplomats and statesmen principles of disarmament and peace.

All big moves to advance civilization go slowly, and it will remain for the future generations to enlarge on and carry out the plans laid down by the present generation in this disarmament Conference. It is possible and probable that in time armaments will be done away with altogether, and the world will be united in one homogeneous body, existing and oprating in an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will.

Such is the aim of this new society, called the National Student Committee for the Limitation of Armaments. It shows the trend of the day toward universal peace.

And man shall get his living from the soil. A cornhusker in Illinois unearths $118,000 stolen notes in a field.

ALASKA'S FUTURE

One of President Harding's plans is to put Alaska on the map. He plans to use his influence in Congress to have the dormant resources of the territory developed. He also intends to make an effort to have it settled with hardy and enterprising settlers who will become permanent residents.

Alaska has an area of 590,804 square miles. The cost to the government of the purchase was about 2 cents an acre. It is estimated that three are 21,000,000 acres of coal land in Alaska. One gold mine alone, the Treadwell, has produced seven times as much gold as the United States paid Russia for the purchase. It was estimated in 1913 that the trade of Alaska with the United States had amounted to $500,000,000 in the preceding ten years, exceeding for the same time the value of the trade of the United States with the Orient.

In scenic beauty Alaska excels nearly every country in the world. Its glaciers are said to be the largest in the world, with the exception of those of the South Polar continent. The Yukon has a length of nearly 3,000 miles, 2,400 miles of which are navigable. Mount McKinley has an altitude of 20,464 feet, nearly 6,000 feet higher than Mount Whitney, the highest point in continental United States. In beauty and grandeur Alaska's fjords cannot be surpassed by those of Norway.

Alaska, however has long endured a system of government that may be described as a maze of red tape. It is governed by no less than thirty-eight bureaus at Washington, all claiming and exercising jurisdiction. Little progress can be made in developing the resources of the country until this pernicious system is abolished. There are bills now in committee to co-ordinate government activities and to centralize authority. Secretary Fall declares that administrative changes must come before the improvement of transportation.

Governor Riggs of Alaska has made a plea that the United States use some of the common sense methods that are used by the Canadians. The effect of the laws has been to keep settlers out of the country, and the white population has been steadily decreasing. Rich as the resources of the territory are, they cannot be developed progressively under the present laws. Alaska does not need publicity to get settlers. If it is given good laws the settlers will come.

NEWS OF THE STATE

The second annual Masonic festival opened Monday at Springfield and will continue all week. Five thousand visitors are expected during the session.

Nineteen Missouri plants located in St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Jefferson, Greene, Jasper, Jackson, Marion, Pike and two other counties had an output of lime in the year 1920 totaling 209,113 tons, aggregating a first market value of $2,319,285, according to the 1921 Missouri Red Book given out for publication Monday by Commissioner William H. Lewis of the state bureau of labor statistics. In 1919 the same plants turned out 180,740 tons, being valued at $1,735,705.

The Kansas City Telephone Company gained a net profit for the year ending last September 30 of $1,073,560, according to a statement given by E. L. White, an accountant for the Public Source Commission, which is now making an investigation into the telephone rates and other conditions in Kansas City.

The Kansas City Tuberculosis Society is preparing a program for the Health Week to be observed from December 4 to 11. All churches and schools in Kansas City are urged to co-operate.

ON OTHER CAMPUSES

The University of Cincinnati has voted down the honor system. The popular sentiment was that real honor comes from within an individual and cannot be arbitrarily imposed upon anyone.

Mrs. Max Meyer Heads Association.

Mrs. Max Meyer has been named chairman of Grant Chapter of the Parent-Teachers Association. Mrs. Edward E. Brown, who formerly was chairman, is in Arizona.

War Treaties of Modern History

(The Treaty of Versailles 1919.)

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in the famous Hall of Mirrors, where less than half a century ago the German Empire had been proclaimed after Sedan, brought to a close the greatest war of history.

It marked the ascendancy of France as the greatest power in Europe and Germany's defeat, which upset the balance of power on the continent.

The Treaty of Versailles was one between Germany and the Allies. The other nations in the Triple Alliance were dealt with by the Allies in separate treaties.

At the beginning of the Treaty of Versailles, and a part of it, was the Covenant, or agreement, of a League of Nations designed "to promote international co-operation, and to achieve international peace and security....through open, just and honorable international relations." The seat of the League was to be at Geneva, where it was to act through an assembly in which each member was to have one vote, and a Council, consisting of members representing the greater powers.

Included in the Covenant of the League of Nations was Article Ten, reading as follows: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial and existing political independence of all members of the League." This article and certain other parts of the Covenant aroused great opposition in America, where the traditional American aloofness manifested itself, and the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate was not obtained. The opposition party insisted upon certain amendments, which the President refused to accept, so the Covenant was not accepted and the Treaty with Germany was not sanctioned.

The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were, according to some writers, the most terrible doom imposed upon any nation since the time of the destruction of Carthage by Rome. The provinces of Alsace-Lorraine were returned to France; a part of Silesia and the greater part of Posen and West Prussia was given to Poland. Germany lost more than 35,000 square miles of territory, a sixth of her former area, and about seven millions of her population. In short, she was forced to give up that which she had gained on the continent at the expense of Denmark, Poland and France. She was forced to abrogate the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which had given her economic and indusrial control of Russia in 1917; limit her army to 100,000 men; retain only a small navy, with no submarines; allowed no airplanes for war purposes; and forced to pay a huge indemnity.

By the terms of the treaty Germany was confined to the continent of Europe. Outside of Europe she was to renounce all her possessions: her colonies; her rights in China, Siam, Liberia and Morocco; recognize the British protectorate over Egypt; and cede her rights in Shantung to Japan.

This last article of the Treaty, concerning the cession of the German rights in Shantung to Japan, caused China to refuse to sign the Treaty of Versailles. President Wilson upheld the Chinese claims, that the German rights in China should revert to that country instead of being transferred to Japan, as long as he could; but on account of previous secret negotiations and diplomatic intrigue, he was forced to countenance the transaction.

China has steadfastly refused to recognize the validity of the transaction or to engage in any negotiations with Japan for the return of the province; but admonishes Japan that "China reserves to herself the freedom of seeking a solution of the question whenever a suitable occasion presents itself." This occasion will doubtless be offered at the present Conference in Washington.

New Methods of Working Way Through University Are Many

With each year comes an increase in the number of students in the University and an increased difficulty in working one's way through school. If a glance is taken into the days when colleges were considered novelties, one sees that the usual way in which students earned their way through school was by working in a boarding house or restaurant. Now it is seen that better and more original means are employed.

In the rest room at Academic Hall, girls may be seen busily knitting. One girl explains she is knitting sweaters to sell.

"Oh, I don't knit them for other people for nothing. With the money I get for knitting sweaters, I pay my room rent. You see, I am working my way through school. I also have a candy store in our rooming house. Then I take orders for stationery, and for each order, I get a certain commission. Then too, I take orders for middy suits. Those pay a fair profit. Between the three enterprises, I make enough to pay for my room and board, and that is the major part of the expense down here."

At several sorority houses and also some rooming houses, some of the girls are much earlier risers than the others. In the additional time they have, they clean the rooms, doing all the dusting and light cleaning, and with the money they receive, pay for their room and board.

Two students in the University last year arrived at Columbia with only five dollars between them. They decided that something would have to be done. They discovered that doughnuts were general favorites among the University and college students as well as townspeople, so they managed to borrow enough money to start a doughnut shop. Later with the money they earned they were able to buy one of the best doughnut machines manufactured, and made their doughnut business a success.

A girl who might be called Ruth, but isn't, earned money in a way that was entirely pleasing and yet remunerative. She found that by taking care of the children of faculty members and others, she could derive sufficient benefit to pay for her room rent and to make partial payment for her board. Being a lover of children, Ruth found the work was not hard and offered many varieties of interest.

Then "Boston", the paper girl of Columbia, shows that there are still many ways to earn a living. She not only carries evening papers, but also has a stenographic bureau. The bureau was founded by her and is located in the Guitar Building.

Several University students conduct a dance hall, in which three times a week dancing lessons are given, and the remainder of the time public dances are held. This forms a job that pays real cash.

Office work and the boarding house position remain. It seems to be up to the individual initiative, for according to many students, earning one's way can be done, if time is given to it.

Even now, the Y. W. C. A. secretary is receiving applications for work during the fall term of 1922.

BETWEEN COLUMNS

Now that disarmament is the fashion, Senator Lodge believes that the movies should be disarmed. Yes, and a good many hunters, too.

A British physician says that talkative persons live longer than those who are silent. We think that to those around them it just seems longer.

Lem Spivens says that the reason most men do their Christmas shopping early is because it gives them more time to play with the toys.

A LA POCKET WEBSTER

Flapper: A female lounge lizard.
Lounge lizard: A male flapper.

Central played a joke on Hank Pickett the other day. She gave him his own number and he talked to himself five minutes before he found it out.

Harold Lloyd isn't the only one who looks funny in shell-rimmed spectacles.

The number of times " too numerous to mention" has been mentioned are too numerous to mention.

LIVE DOGS TELL NO TALES

No gossip is my little dog.
No tales from him are wrung;
For though he often wags his tail
He never wags his tongue.

He went in with a smile and a roll of bills; he came out with a frown and a roll of bills—marked "paid."

The flights of airplanes may fail to hold a man's interest, but flights of fancy never do.

THE FOUR CO-EDS OF THE PUCKERLYPSE.

A young student with lots of money married at four different times four different maids who had a thirst for wealth as well as a seeming one for learning. Each of these maids was to the youth a revelation. The first completely conquested him and spent his allowance for six months ahead; the second caused him to welcome war, for there are such things as truces in wholesale fighting; the third was a complete pest and wanted him to get the moon and the dog star for her; and the fourth—well he tried to meet death half way but the druggist made a mistake and gave him hooch instead of carbolic acid.

—THE WAYFARER.

ANIMAL ESSAYS

The Serpent.

Ever since the serpent was the third person that made a crowd in the Garden of Eden he has been in disrepute.

Poets, philosophers and others have warned us against serpents and have said mean things about them. Only one writer has admitted that there is something worse than a snake. He said something about it being more bitter than a serpents tooth to have a thankless child—but no one ever takes that quotation seriously any more because somebody once said it this way, that it is more bitter than a serpent's thanks to have a toothless child. But all snakes ought to be taken seriously. The only kind that were jokes are the kind that you aren't allowed to see any more.

There isn't much satisfaction in killing a snake unless you do it late in the day because you never feel that you have really got the best of the vile creature unless you stay around until sundown, up to which time the snake's tail keeps wiggling.

Superstitious people, every time one of their old enemies gets friendly and speaks nice to them again or asks to borrow a thimble or a food chopper or something like that say "Well, there's a snake in the grass, all right, all right."

There are some people named Snake Charmers who carry wild snakes in their pockets and around their necks like a string of beads and the snakes don't do anything, but they must be in on the joke, too.

One man took all the reptiles out of a certain island which has been talked about a great deal in the newspapers lately and they named St. Patrick's day after him, but that may just be a story. It may have been that the Sinn Feiners made the snakes ashamed of themselves, and they left of their own accord.

There's a story in the Bible about Aaron's rod turning into a serpent and swallowing other serpents that used to be rods, but that is one of those stories that you toss a penny about to see whether you are going to believe it or not, and no matter which way the penny falls you don't believe it.

Snakes can be useful, though, if you get that tired feeling, and care no more for the pleasures of this world. Cleopatra tried it; she bit herself with an asp and died soon after.

THE NEW BOOKS

"The Man in the Street."

This literary work is a collection of essays on American topics. The essays express the humorous and yet fundamentally serious outlook characteristic of the author, Meredith Nicholson.

They are varied in character. They include a charming sketch of James Whitcomb Riley; several political discussions such as "A Second Rate Man in Politics" and "How Then Should Smith Vote?"; a number of literary papers like "The Open Season for American Novelists" and "The Poor Old English Language;" two fictional sketches with a special significance, "The Boulevard of Rogues" and "The Church for Honest Sinners;" and several whimsical comments on life in general, such as "The Cheerful Breakfast Table."

(Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; bound in cloth, 270 pages; $2.

"The Outline of History."

A complete and versatile account of the world's events is "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, now issued, for the first time, in one volume. This, the third edition, is the result of the condensation and re-organization of the original two-volume work. It is printed on thinner paper and is slightly larger than either of the two volumes of the preceding editions.

The work begins with the origin of the earth and portrays the evolution of the world and its numerous elements in chronological ordar. Mr. Wells discusses, in general observations, the phases and events of life from the time of the flying dragons in the age of reptiles, or even earlier, to the present day flying man.

The seeker after details should avoid this book. It deals in generalities. The outline deals with races and ages and nations, where the ordinary history deals with reigns and pedigrees and campaigns; but it is not crowded with names and hard to follow, nor is it difficult to understand.

The author shows his likes and dislikes, especially the latter, in various chapters covering the last few centuries of the world's development. He centers his attention and directs his full force on objects of his dislike. He dislikes statesmen, diplomats, kings and is averse to nationalism, imperialism and patriotism to a localized ideal. The gathering tide of Mr. Wells exasperation reaches the flood with Napoleon, where his observations veer from casual discussion, bordering on a tirade.

Mr. Wells criticizes the shortcomings of the past, not for destructive purposes, but that the present may take heed and improve their actions, and upon the screen of the past projects his visions of the future.

Incomplete as the treatise may be, it is a criticism of the present in the terms of the past; with all its imperfections, a notable effort to enlist the experience of mankind in the service of its destiny.

(The MacMillan Company. New York; cloth, illustrated, 1171 pages; $5. net.)

The Red Cross Roll Call

The flame which came upon a restless world
Was like a fallen god gone blindly mad;
With poisoned fangs spent all the wrath he had
Upon the puny nations he enswirled.
Into his dreadful maw the many went
To satiate—and then the call was heard!
To those who bore the Crimson Cross the word
Was passed to save the seared and cheer the spent.
The flame is quenched. Upon the earth not all
The scars are healed. Tho' shrouded lie the dead,
Yet hearken—little children beg for bread!
For them the roll the Crimson Crosses call!

M. D. TREBOR.

COAST GUARD NEEDS MEN

Examination for Cadet and Engineer in Service January 3.

Competitive examinations for admission as cadet or cadet engineer to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., will be held in various places throughout the United States beginning January 3, 1922.

The age limits for admission are, for cadet, 18 to 24 years, and for cadet engineer, 20 to 25 years. Upon graduation the cadet becomes a commissioned officer of the Coast Guard with the same pay and allowances as are received by officers of corresponding rank in the navy.

The opportunity seems to be particularly favorable this year on account of the unusually large number of vacancies to be filled.

MODERN MOTHER GOOSE

BOOK CHILDREN
IX. Perdita.

All of you, I am sure, have heard of a writer by the name of William Shakespeare, who lived in England quite a long time ago. Indeed, I doubt if there is any writer in the world who is better known than he, and who has more friends. Perhaps you have heard your parents talking about going to see some of his plays, and it may be that you have even gone with them sometimes. Of course you did not understand what they were all about, but you enjoyed the pretty scenery and the magnificent clothes which the people wore. His plays are for grown-ups, but many of them have characters which you would enjoy, especially the children.

For a long time I was wondering which one of these to bring to you, because there were several who wanted to come. From "A Midsummer Night's Dream," for instance, there were all kinds of fairies dancing about asking to come to see you, but I thought perhaps you could play with fairies yourselves without having anybody else to bring them to you. So, after looking them all over I chose a little girl by the name of Perdita, who lives in a beautiful play by the name of "The Winter's Tale."

This child was a princess, the daughter of the king of Sicily, Leontes, and of the kind queen, Hermione. At the time of her birth the king was very angry with the queen, and had accused her of doing something she had not done. He had cast her into a prison, and it was there that the tiny princess was born. One of the queen's ladies thought that perhaps if she should take the little girl to the king he would get sorry for the way he had treated his wife and would take her out of the prison.

So the good woman dressed the little baby in the most costly and elegant clothes she had, with all kinds of rare jewels, and made her look as beautiful as possible so that the king would love her. Then she forced her way to the angry king, showed him his sweet daughter, and told him that the queen was innocent and that he ought to forgive her. Now if you had been in the place of Leontes, what would you have done? Would you have told the woman to take the poor little baby back to the prison with its mother? No? I don't see how anybody could be so cruel as to do that, but would you believe it, that's exactly what this wicked king did!

Well, the woman went back to the queen, but instead of taking Perdita with her she left her there at the feet of the king, thinking that he might still take pity on her. Did he? No indeed. He commanded a man by the name of Antigonious to take the child to some desert island and leave it there to die.

(To be continued.)

Charlie Branham to Visit in K. C.

Charlie Branham, day clerk at the Daniel Boone Tavern, left this morning to spend the remainder of the week with Mrs. Branham, who is teaching in Kansas City. They will attend the Missouri-Kansas football game at Lawrence Thanksgiving Day. R. L. Farrow, a student in the University is filling the vacancy during Branham's absence.

Junior and Sophomore Girls Tie.

The last game of the University girls' hockey tournament was played yesterday by the junior and sophomore teams. The score was a tie, 2-2. The seniors had already won the championship.

AT THE CHURCHES

Christian Science.

Regular Thanksgiving Service and lesson sermon with testimonials at 10:45 a. m.

Union Services.

Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian churches will hold a combined Thanksgiving service at the Broadway Methodist church at 10 a. m. Services will be conducted by Rev. W. O. Shewmaker.

Catholic Church.

High mass with Thanksgiving sermon at 9:30 a. m. by Rev. Father J. P. Lynch.

Episcopal.

The service at Calvary Church at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day, will consist of a shortened form of morning prayer, brief address and Holy Communion. All are cordially welcome. The Litany service will be held as usual Friday at 4 p. m.

Agricultural Engineers Meet.

The American Society of Agricultural Engineers met at 7:30 o'clock last night in Room 102, Engineering Building. The object of the society is to promote engineering problems as related to agriculture. J. W. Goodin spoke on "Durability of Drainage Tile."

Susie Ahart Sues for Divorce.

A petition for divorce was filed by Susie Ahart this morning with the circuit clerk against Raymond Ahart. Mr. and Mrs. Ahart lived in West Virginia until a year and a half ago.

Thursday, Nov. 24
Thanksgiving Day

Our Store Will Be Closed

In commemoration of a day set aside to give thanks.

As a Nation, as a people, as a single enterprise we have much for which to be thankful and we welcome this privilege of being able to devote this Three Hundredth Anniversary to Joy and Praise.

It is our hope that our employees may enjoy this day to the full and that our kind patrons will accept our thanks for their splendid and continued faith in us.

Strawn-Neate

Columbia Theater
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TONIGHT and THURSDAY

Fritzie Brunette, Wm. P. Carleton, Edith Chapman and others in

"A Wife's Awakening"

The tale of a man with a twisted soul.

Directed by Gasnier, the man who made "Kismet."

PATHE NEWS TOPICS OF THE DAY

AESOP'S FABLES

2 Acts Vaudeville 2 Acts

THE FRISCO TRIO

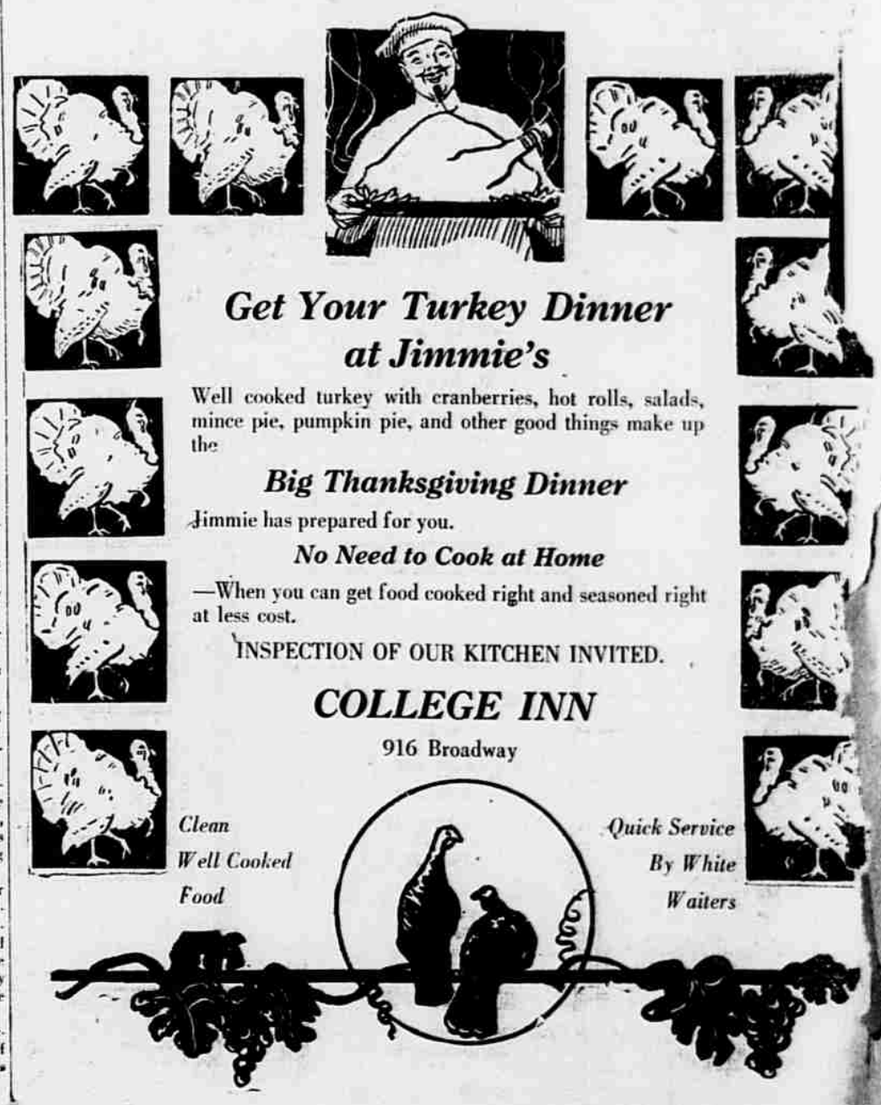
Blackface Comedy and Singing.

HELEN VERMILLION

Singer Extraordinary.

20c-30c 7:15 Prompt

"The Three Musketeers" is Coming.



Get Your Turkey Dinner at Jimmie's

Well cooked turkey with cranberries, hot rolls, salads, mince pie, pumpkin pie, and other good things make up the

Big Thanksgiving Dinner

Jimmie has prepared for you.

No Need to Cook at Home

—When you can get food cooked right and seasoned right at less cost.

INSPECTION OF OUR KITCHEN INVITED.

COLLEGE INN

916 Broadway

Clean Well Cooked Food

Quick Service By White Waiters