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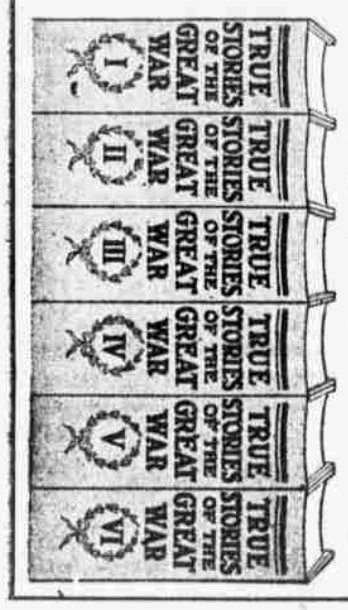

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Institutions Behind

The appropriations for several of the State institutions are exhausted and deficiencies exceeding $50,000 must be incurred has just been revealed.

These deficiencies are:

School for the blind, which had an appropriation, $98,000; Federal Soldiers' Home, $80,800; Colony for Feeble-Minded, $263,080; Industrial Home for Girls, $101,153; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $231,000.

The last two have on hand $318.92 and $85.59, respectively, which is only a small fraction of what they expend monthly.

Because of the sharp advances in living prices, the allowance for county patients has been found inadequate, and some of the state hospitals have been compelled to incur deficiencies for feeding and clothing the inmates.

Gov. Gardner whittled to the bone the biennial appriations made by the Legislature for eleemosynary and penal institutions to save money with which to meet the $2,250,000 loan obtained from the St. Louis Clearing House to pay off the state debt. The final payment will be made shortly after January 1.

The State spent more than it earned in November, as receipts were $804,614.05, and expenditures $942,229.32. The state revenue fund, out of which salaries, etc, must come, amounts to $393,863.83.

The balances in other state funds follow: Good road fund, $1,275,462.31; Capitol Building fund, $30,433.73; Game fund, $21,627.55; Penitentiary fund, 20 cents; State park fund, $25,191.33.—Missouri Message.

Losses in War

Austria-Hungary lost 4 million killed and wounded in the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including seventeen thousand officers.

The German losses were placed at 6,330,000 by the Socialist Vorwearts of Berlin, November 20. The newspaper's estimate, which was unofficial said that up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers had been killed and the fate of 200,000 was not known. Four million soldiers were wounded and 490,000 were prisoners.

The British losses in all theatres of activity, including killed, wounded and missing, were officially placed at 3,049,991 on November 19.

Of the total 658,000 were killed, including 37,000 officers

An official announcement from London, Wednesday said that 1 million men had been killed or were dead through various causes, it being explained that the earlier total of killed did not include the men reported missing who actually lost their lives nor those who died of disease.

We are informed that both National and State banking departments are insisting that banks must refuse payment on any customer's check if the chech would overdraw the account. This may work an inconvenience to some of us but if it is the law we need not be surprised if payment is refused on our checks. Bankers inform us that they do not want to inconvenience any of their customers but that they must comply with the law.

Will Education Pay

Recent years have seen a great reaction from old fashioned book education, and the demand now is for young people who shall be efficient in business. In many ways this reaction was necessary. Yet it must not go so far that young people will not care for general intelligence.

It is certainly upsetting to an ambitious boy, when he finds that a first class mechanic earns more than the average school teacher, or minister, or newspaper writer. Why spend years in study, when he can earn more by perfecting himself in some form of shop practice?

It is a pretty serious matter if present demand for skilled mechanics shall lead our young people to ignore the value of high school and college education. Fortunately most men who make good pay as mechanics have common sense and realize the value of education. They want their children to have more of it than the older generation had. So it is hardly likely that our high schools and colleges will be depopulated.

The country will suffer, however, if fails to provide an adequate return to brain workers, to intelligent and educated people who have spent time and money in acquiring knowledge, and fitting themselves to be better citizens. But educated people must do their share, in making themselves fit for active participation in life. Education must do something more than develop their critical and analytic faculties.

Many men have developed through book study an exceedingly cultivated power of observation. They are refined, penetrating students of life, can discourse charmingly and give sound judgements on any subject. But they can't do any thing. The power of initiative was left out of their education. That kind of training is not fitted to modern life.

Lucky Germans

Every correspondent who has written upon the subject agrees the German people in occupied territory show few signs of war suffering They are well dressed and are not emaciated. Food seems to be obtainable in sufficient quantities and prices are no higher in Berlin than in Paris.

German hotels supply their guests with hot water at all times, while French hotels furnish hot water only twice a week. The Germans who carried the church bells of Frauce and Belgium away to melt down slept in brass beds and were still using metals for other purposes not essential in war. In general, the conditions under which the Germans have lived, so far as the correspondents have observed, are a seventh heaven compared with what has been endured in occupied France and Belgium.

These, it may be supposed, are some of the reasons why the Allied Food Administration is not hastening to shower Germany with grain and meat. They are reasons for believing more firmly than ever that the first duty of the Allies is to feed the despoiled and starved victims of Germany in the evacuated territories.

We have become intimated with such things as food shortages, coal shortages, gasoline shortages and the shortages of people who admire the Kaiser, but a literature shortage is new and strange. There was one in Green Ridge, according to The Local News, which says: "Almanacs were in great demand in Green Ridge last Sunday. No Sunday papers arrived and folks just had to have something to read. Dale Muir sold out his almanacs early and then there was a rush on mail order catalogues."

Please bring the little tots in the MORNING.—Miss Belle Johnson.

Business Women

Although women have been entering all fields of business activity for many years, yet they still have a curiously subordinate position You go into a large factory and its offices are full of humming typewriters operated by girls. In the work rooms women are found almost everywhere.

But in the offices occupied by the officers of the corporation, how many women do you find? The positions calling for executive management are usually filled entirely by men. Most of the superintendents and heads of the mechanical departments are men. From this condition a good many people argue that women lack the capacity for executive management.

Of course anyone who believes that mental gifts are transmitted from one generation to another, must consider that men inherit masculine traits and women feminine traits. From all time the big positions of executive responsibility have been filled by men. It is perhaps inevitable that in so far as this gift is transmitted, it has been handed down largely to the male sex.

Still modern thought leads us to believe that education, training, and environment count more in life than heredity. Probably the principal reason why women do not take large executive jobs is they do not train for it. They look at a business position as a temporary stopgap until they get married. They want something to give them immediate independence until the husband comes along. It hardly seems worth while for them to fit themselves for a permanent career that very likely will be broken before it is much more than begun

As marriage is the most normal field for a woman's life, it hardly seems worth while to argue against that point of view. At the same time young women are given to entering business life with too superficial preparation.

Farmers as Legislators

The National Grange passed a resolution at its recent annual meeting, to the effect that "Agriculture should be fully represented in all legislative bodies."

This resolution expresses the feeling, often found among the farming class, that they do not have in our law making bodies the representation or influence to which their numbers and their service to the community entitles them Now they are demanding legislation in their own interest. The increased prosperity of the farms, the respect in which the calling is now held, are likely to increase its political influence. The politicians will have to figure on a good many farmer candidates within the next few years.

Lawyers have commonly been most numerous as legislators, from the gift of public speech which they acquire. Many farmers are exceedingly good talkers in conversation, and would be useful in legislative committee work, but they can't always think on their feet and frequently fail to make a good political speech.

An ideal legislature would contain representatives of all types of people and include a wide variety of professional callings. If the farmers feel they have not been fairly represented, there are just two ways for them to get recognition. The first is as indicated before to cultivate the art of public speaking. The second is to devote a good deal of time to public causes and community efforts. The men who get a start in politics are those who are willing to give up a good deal of time to unpaid work for public interests.

Kespohl-Mohrenstecher's Christmas business is breaking all records this year. There is a reason for it.

No More Militarism

The conspiracy to clamp the muffler of universal military service on the aspirations of the American people will, if we are not mistaken, encounter another serious obstacle if President Wilson and Secretary Baker can thwart the scheme long enough to give the returning and released soldiers an opportunity to express their views. So long as Kaiserism remained to be defeated, the young men of America's great armies went grimly and even cheerfully about their task learning to be soldiers. There was hardly a whisper of complaint. They were for doing the job, and doing it thoroughly. Today, with peace assured, we are beginning to get from them their true feeling about the life of a soldier. They don't like it. Their one desire is to get home and get out of a uniform. "Leave it to the M. P's." chorused a group of soldiers in the front line above Verdun when the New York Times correspondent asked if they'd like to be in the army occupation. "We want to get home." If soldiering were popular under any conditions, it would have been popular to boys with the prospect of a triumphal march through the beautiful country of Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine. In the camps in this country it is the same. There is less danger of militarism becoming popular in this country than many of us feared. Ask the boys who have been through it Their experience will place them as firmly in opposition to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and his kind as those of us who arrived at it on more theoretical grounds. The campaign for universal service is a dishonest conspiracy fostered by men who are desperately trying to keep back the rising tide of democracy, and to save their privileges They believe that military discipline for every boy of every generation will breed a more uncritical and unthinking reverence for established institutions, a habit of unquestioning obedience, a conformity that is scornful of heresies and untried things. In England this issue is understood by every liberal. The Bishop of Oxford, who returned last week after a long visit in this country, must have been appalled by the callow acceptance among large circles here of an institution that, as he told them, would be fatal to the progress of human freedom.—The Public.

Reasons for Food Shortage

From every part of the globe, but especially in Europe and Asia come reports that there is eminent danger of starvation to large numbers of people.

This is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration what has been going on during the last four years. Famine has always followed war like vultures follow pestilence.

The leading producing nations of the earth have been engaged in the work of destroying instead of producing, while millions of tons of food supplies have been sent to the bottom of the ocean with reckless disregard of the ultimate result of destruction.

Doubtless an aggregate amount of food has thus been destroyed equal to a year's production of the world.

It naturally follows then that food will be short in the aggregate and those nations most dependent on the others for supplies will be the greatest sufferers.

In famine all nations turns to the United States as the first source of relief from starvation. It is so now.

We have a surplus, doubtless, but it is very doubtful if it is sufficient to relieve the distress of all. We cannot be expected to starve ourselves in order that all may be saved.

When we have done our best that is all that can be expected of even the United States.