

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

An Evening Daily by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN BOONE COUNTY.

PUSH THE ELECTRIC ROADS.

The meeting of the promoters of the two proposed electric railroads which will pass through Columbia, revives some of the interest which was manifested last year in these propositions. An attempt is being made to combine the North Missouri Central Electric Railroad company with the Mexico, Santa Fe and Perry Traction company.

The lack of efficient railroad service has been Columbia's greatest barrier in its effort to push to the front rank among the towns of the state. Now comes an opportunity for Columbia to obtain this needed service.

The Commercial Club, all the citizens of Columbia and Boone county, and the members of the University community should offer every possible encouragement to the promoters of these electric lines. If the railroads are completed according to the proposed rights of way, Columbia will have splendid service indeed, and the town, the university, and the county will be greatly benefited.

VALUE OF A SINGLE VOTE.

At no election has the value of each individual vote been so strongly emphasized as at the recent one. From all over the country came returns showing precincts giving a plurality of a few votes only to candidates, both republican and democratic. In Pettis county, the representative was elected with a majority of one vote. In New York, another candidate was likewise victorious by the same close margin.

This emphasizes the importance of each legal voter doing his duty by casting his ballot on election day. When a contest is so close that each vote may be a deciding one, no party may control political conditions without regard for results.

When it is necessary for every vote to be registered that a party may win, a hopeful condition in the country has been reached. It means that the party in power must carry out the wishes of the majority or lose its prestige. Let us hope that the value of the single vote reaches the point that there will be a higher standard of its value.

FAIR SPORT.

In speaking of football in the West, Walter Camp says that the new rules are taking well, the umpires being able to detect illegal plays with a sharp eye. However, he points out there are many illegal plays made possible by the new rules that are very hard to detect, and for this reason are resorted to by some players.

What kind of sport is this where the players take advantage of an opportunity to play unfairly because they cannot be seen? This spirit is often present in the American athletics of today, and some men would win by unfair methods rather than lose by being honest. But is athletic victory greater than a moral one?

Don't stop. You can be a long way even after you think you are done for. Don't squeal too soon. Inconvenience, hardship and pain begin to be felt long before the limit is reached. If you quit when the collar begins to gall how will you ever get used to it?—for it will always do it. Keep going although at times, it be on your hands and knees. Don't stop.

GIVE CHILDREN CHILDHOOD

Six years ago millions of children labored in our factories, mines and stores. They worked from ten to fifteen hours a day, for this was permitted by law in almost every state.

Denunciations were hurled at this practice from pulpit and pen. The matter was placed before legislatures and seventeen states have since enacted laws on the subject. But in the South the old conditions largely prevail. Children labor for twelve hours at night in the cotton mills of some of the southern states, and toil for almost as many hours in the great collieries of the middle and northern states.

Thirteen states require that a child's physical condition shall be examined before he or she be permitted to work. No southern states have a law to this effect. Only three of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line forbid the labor of children under 14 years and none define the hours that a child shall be permitted to work.

To remedy these conditions the National Child Labor Committee was formed, and its secretary, Owen B. Lovejoy, is in active charge of the campaign for better conditions. It is the object of this committee to secure legislation forbidding altogether the employment of children under 14 years of age, to prevent the employment in night or underground work of children under 16, and to secure legislation that will afford them adequate protection from many other evils until they are 21. The child's physical and mental development are to be taken into consideration, and the evil of the entire practice alleviated.

The work of this committee should receive the support of every one who is for fair play and a better country. While the fact is to be deplored, it cannot be denied that, in many cases, the labor of the children of a family is necessary to the support of the family. Yet a child cannot be altogether sacrificed, which is the result of the laboring of an immature and physically weak child. A large percentage of the children of the New York City public schools were found to have visual troubles. When investigation was made it was learned that these children were forced to work many hours each day with needle and thread in dimly lighted tenement rooms for the sake of a few dollars a month. These conditions are certain to result in a race of men stunted mentally and physically.

Childhood's joys are life's greatest joys, and the person who grows to manhood without the joys of childhood is deprived of one of the "inalienable rights" of mankind. The world of philanthropy and patriotism could not do more for mankind than by giving to children their greatest inheritance, Childhood.

Coach Kennedy in his comment on the Tigers said they were a strong team, but he also took occasion to praise his own team by saying the game would be a battle royal Thanksgiving day. It is easy to conceive how a Royal Bengal can participate in a battle royal, but where a mere Jayhawk gets royalty from we fail to see.

Does the student who had to hold a young woman in his arms five minutes while helping her over a barbed wire fence really think that barbed wire fences are a nuisance? If exam questions were only as easy we would all make "E."

Cayou said before the game Saturday that his men were on "feather edge." If the Tigers will only take the "feather edge" off the Jayhawk Thanksgiving day the way they did off Washington it would sure be "some pickings."

Every Tiger rooster should have plenty of Old Gold and Black Thanksgiving day. Colors are as essential as noise. Show the colors! noise. Show the colors.

It's a lot better to eat Jayhawk than crow. Let's remember that Thanksgiving day.

Viewpoints.

Here's Another Football Song.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
I offer this song to be sung to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

Rah, Rah, Rah
Here comes the Tigers!
Start those Jayhawks on the rout,
And we'll have a jolly feast,
When we get that Jayhawk meat.
For we're going to win this game without a doubt.
I believe this song would sound good, especially with the band. If you print this and the students will cut it out and bring to the mass meeting tomorrow night, it'll be like to hear it tried out.

BEAT KANSAS.

Log-Rolling for Lecturers.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
Men with great messages who now rarely come to Missouri would gladly visit Columbia if they were assured a large audience of college men and women.

In Congress, through the system of log-rolling, one group of men by making concessions obtains the support of other groups in certain undertakings. The better element, or at least the group highest in culture, in a university community, if divided into groups could employ the log-rolling method in drawing large numbers hear worthy lecturers.

The groups, for example, might consist of those students interested in art, music, the sciences, and governmental problems. Each group could select five or six lecturers to discuss its problems in each school year. Then the art group could be assured of the presence of the other groups at its lectures if it would promise to attend the lectures of the others.

No one need lose study hours, as these lectures could be given on Friday and Saturday nights and at assembly hours. The lecturers would be of greater ability and fame than at present, and students would be lifted out of the groove of one interest into the broader pathway of many great interests.

O. E. R.

Appreciation of Pictures.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
The exhibit of water color paintings at the University of Missouri is worthy of the support of students and faculty members alike. Such a collection is not easily obtained. Only in large cities may a similar opportunity present itself.

One reason why more persons do not attend such exhibits is that they do not apply a universal interpretation to the landscape, or to the group of objects. They see the particular, the incidental, and because of the ordinary significance of such a scene, they lose the importance of the pictures.

It is the knack of getting the artists impression of scenery in harmonious, unified arrangement that will determine one's appreciation. If the pictures were mere scenes of local interest, they would be of no more importance to art than a college song to classical music. It is because of the difficulty in appreciation that these pictures give a higher type of pleasure.

Appreciation of paintings must be developed. There is no better way to learn that appreciation than can be acquired through studying works of art, and at the same time allowing the imagination to complete the esthetic suggestions. Attend such exhibits and an appreciation will result.

STUDENT.

Regarding Questionable Songs.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
A controversy regarding the use of so-called obnoxious words in the University songs and yells seems to be hovering near. Differences of opinion are being freely expressed, and some arguments have already occurred which have caused some ill feeling and have diverted the attention from the greater aim.

Some action undoubtedly will be taken Saturday night at the mass meeting, and great care should be exercised not to create an ill feeling that will be detrimental to the Missouri spirit. Whether it is voted to brush the songs and yells or keep them, old-fashioned and grouchiness should not result. It may go against the grain for some of you to give up the songs and yells in question, and it may be equally galling to others to hear them used, but remember that loyalty and spirit demand that you take defeat or victory in this matter in the right spirit, and whatever may be the outcome, keep behind the team and boost. Don't let your principles destroy your spirit. Remember that a great many students see no harm in the use of the alleged obnoxious words, and whether these students form the majority or the minority, everyone must remember that we've got to have spirit to "Beat Kansas."

B. G.

China's Civil Service

In the city of Peking one of the novel sights is that of 30,000 examination cells in which the candidates for the civil degrees are examined. They appear, from a distance, symmetrical, but on a closer scrutiny they are found to be little "two by fours" built in long rows of perhaps thirty to a row. These cells, are one story in height, built of brick, and are covered with tile roofs. They are intersected by passage ways; thus the examiners are enabled to walk between them with ease, and are permitted access to and from them. Over the entire "field" are scattered towers which appear high when compared with the low roofs all around.

The examinations which take place here, are equal to the civil service examinations of Great Britain, and are the door through which all must pass to hold government positions. These examinations mean a great deal to those who sit for them, and precautions are taken to prevent the possibility of cheating. They are of three to four days in length, and during this entire time the competitors are confined in their cells and their food and writing materials are brought to them. Their writing materials are brushes, sticks of Chinese black which is worked up into a paste on a little slab of slate, and of paper that absorbs the wet ink. Questions are given to the student on entering and with these he has to struggle for the three days. Many are the tales told of the candidates and the tricks they have resorted to as aids in the examination. In China, as in other countries, graft has power, but in China, it is known by the name of "squeeze" among the foreigners. "Squeeze" is sometimes resorted to in these examinations. The long fingernail of the Chinaman is sometimes of aid. It is said that on one occasion the answers were written on some fine rice paper which as you know permits of close rolling. This was slipped into the nail of the Chinaman, which had curled over some distance from the finger.

Another ruse adopted by a bright Chinese student was to sit down on the inked type of the questions as they were being carried across a courtyard. This student wore white trousers and, returning to his cell, he took off the "questions" and proceeded to work from them.

Three days of mental strain is hard on some of the students, and as they get deeper into the classics the solutions of them seem farther away. Under this stress there is but one resort open to the poor Chinaman—that of committing suicide by taking opium. They choose that as their favorite mode of ending their life in the flowery kingdom. After the dose has been swallowed the troubled candidate passes away from the classics in restful dreams.

A strange thing happens when the death of a candidate in the civil service examination occurs. The body is never taken out through the door. To do this would bring bad fortune on the cell, forever. So the rear wall is torn down and thus the body is taken away. The opium may either be smuggled in by the candidate or carried in by a bribed official. To have entered this examination and then have failed is a great disgrace in China. Hence the recourse to opium.

University Chat.

Though defeated, the proposed constitutional Amendment No. 11 has helped the University in many ways. Election returns indicate that this measure received the largest vote of any, and but for the prohibition question, it is quite probable that it would have been adopted. Voters over the state now have a definite idea of the University and its work. The general publicity that was given this proposed amendment drew the public's attention to the state institution. By voting "Yes" persons took a decided stand for the University, and the loyalty of these persons may be depended upon—they will do something else for the institution when they are given an opportunity.

Looking at the campaign from a commercial viewpoint, it was a most successful advertising undertaking. The College of Agriculture, the School of Mines and Metallurgy and the other departments of the University are now "household words" over the state.

Warranty Deeds.

Nov. 15 at noon to Nov. 16 at noon.
Jno. P. Little to J. T. Rowland—Pr.
Lot 12 Guitar's Add., \$2000.

Elsie B. Lancaster to J. M. Whitesides—Lots 24-5-6-7-8, Bank's Sub.
SDT 263, \$600.

J. F. Fellows to Jas. R. McDonnell—Lot 6 Gentry Place, \$5500.

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