

**The United States as a Colonizer.**

The tropic races do not produce powerful intellects. That fact explains why people of the tropics are essentially subjects of other nations.

Take the natives of our most distant colonial possessions, for instance. We speak of them as Filipinos and by the very use of that term fall into error. Believing them to be one people, we erroneously assume that there is a national feeling in the islands. Nothing is further from the truth. Only among the politicians of Manila and Washington is there any talk of independence.

Any American who seeks the facts is at once struck by the total lack of national impulse among the natives. There is no national language or literature, no common religion or history. Civilization has not penetrated much beyond old tribal instincts. In the island of Luzon alone there are fifteen different dialects spoken in the lowlands and twenty others in the highlands.

Transportation facilities among the islands are pretty much the same as they were a thousand years ago. In Samar few natives know whether Washington is the name of a drink or a new-fangled spearhead. On the island of Palawan the natives have a dislike for visits from fellow beings from any of the neighboring five thousand islands, and until the United States intervened, kept a fairly complete social list in the form of skulls of all who visited their shores.

These are the people and conditions among which the politicians would set up the free and independent government of the Philippines.

With no background of experience in colonial government, we have taken hold of the islands and in twenty years attempted to graft the world's most virile civilization on the weakest of stocks. Under the most favorable climatic conditions it took our civilization some three thousand years to reach its present stage. To expect a race that is palsied by the enervation of the tropics to reach a state of orderly government by and for the people in the short space of a quarter of a century is absurd.

The United States has made no great success as a colonizer because it has not learned to divorce the administration of its possessions from partisan politics. Only where officials have studied the methods of great colonizing peoples with centuries of mistakes and accomplishments behind them has there been any real advancement. This study and its practical application are the real remedy now needed in the Philippines, but it must be extended farther than to schools, sanitation, roadways and the like. It must permeate the very administration of government.

The minds of politicians who think in terms of official position and who spend half their time in creating commissions or jobs for deserving friends should be supplanted by minds that consider the native, and have studied and are actually interested in the working of colonial government.

In short, good colonies are not made by sending a "deserving" politician out to an island to occupy the governor's mansion for four years. There must be study and work.—Minneapolis Journal.

**The Servant Problem.**

As a sample of the satisfaction and stability of the servant market today, the New York intelligence agencies stated that fourteen days is the average length of time their applicants remained in a home. The 1910 census figures showed that there were in the United States nearly 2,000,000 women in domestic service, that of the 20,000,000 homes over 1,500,000 employed some kind of domestic help.



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No doubt the census figures for 1920 will show a startling change in ten years.

Many things have helped to bring about the present state of affairs, one is that the domestic has been looked down upon, she has been in a class by herself. The stenographer is proud of her work. The salesgirl in the big department store, the teacher, the factory worker, all are proud of their skill, and position. They are trained workers, and carry the dignity, and self respect, that goes with efficient workmanship.

Now the "hired girl" and arbitrary cook may seem impudent; oftentimes this comes from ignorance and inefficiency.

No work is more honorable, or carries greater responsibility than house work. Preparing food is one of the great factors in making home livable and happy.

There must be a solution to the problem. One thing necessary is specialized education. Not only the girl who is to do the work should be taught the science of cooking, and housekeeping, but the housewife herself must be taught the same science, thus putting the whole business on a practical basis. The millionaire may be able to hire a butler, a chef, a retinue of servants, but there is nothing permanent in his organization. The homemaker of moderate income is helpless, because he cannot pay these princely wages.

Domestic service must be remade into a profession. It must become a business, and American women must gain a knowledge and mastery of making a home.—Thrift Magazine.

**Need We Be Surprised?**

If the Wall street bomb horror turns out to have been the result of a radical plot need anybody be surprised? Has not America tolerated—even coddled—the very men who have plotted the destruction of her institutions? Have not the O'Hares and Haywoods been turned loose upon the country to preach the damnable doctrines of treason and revolution? Have not openly proclaimed reds such as George D. Herron been appointed to positions of honor and responsibility under the government they hold in contempt? Have not the jail doors been thrown open to the liberation of slackers, enemy aliens, conscientious objectors and all the rest of the lily-livered crew of pacifists and traitors? Has not Towlsey's gang of flannel-mouthed socialist orators spent years in building up in this very northwest country a belief in the crookedness of American elections, the corruption of the American courts, the subservience of Ameri-

can officials, and the dishonor of the American press? Have we not been told, only recently, that capitalism is planning the settlement of industrial disputes by means of the bayonet? Why should America be surprised and shocked because some addle-pated fools undertake to practice what they have heard preached from every soap box between Maine and California?

The way to deal with the ugly thing which showed its fangs in New York is to place none but Americans on guard over the institutions of America.—St. Paul Dispatch.

**No Crops Without Birds.**

One of the most valuable assets our nation has is its native birds. Too much cannot be said or written in

their favor. Destroy them, and in a few years the injurious insects will have multiplied to such an extent that trees will be denuded of their foliage and plants and crops cannot be produced, is the warning of a contributor to the Thrift Magazine.

There are more than 1,200 species of our native birds, and millions of individuals. As the result of the examination of over 50,000 stomachs of birds, it has been shown beyond a reasonable doubt that birds are of economic value, first, in eating harmful insects, their eggs and larvae; second, the eating of seeds of noxious weeds; third, in devouring field mice and other small rodents that injure the crops, and, fourth, in acting as scavengers. While the economic value of

birds should be kept in mind, the esthetic value should also be considered. Man does not live by bread alone.

We should protect birds for their graceful forms, their charming beauty, their delightful melody, and their joyous activity.—Our Dumb Animals.

**Starting a Crop for the Hangman.**

When the German Army broke into Belgium and swept through the country one detachment was billeted in a farm house. A private, wandering

through the fields, came upon a young girl sowing seeds.

"Yah!" he sneered. "You shall sow, but we shall reap."

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," she replied sweetly. "You see, I'm sowing hemp."

**Some Insignia.**

The inquisitive old lady standing beside the discharged but still uniformed soldier kept eyeing his red chevron persistently.

"What division does that represent?" she asked.

"That, ma'am," replied the ex, "represents the division between me and the United States army."—The Home Sector.

**A Real Feud.**

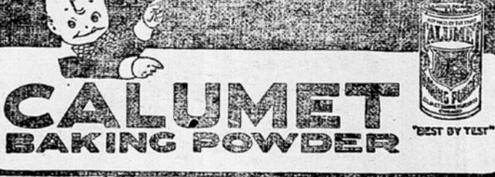
"I hear there was a lot of rivalry between soldiers and sailors." "Rivalry? Say, listen. I know ex-doughboys who to this day won't touch a navel orange."

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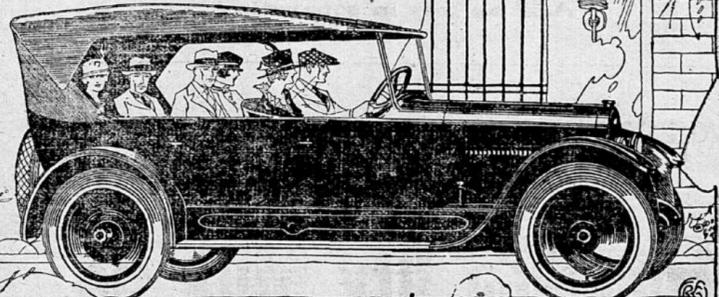
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