Queer Cusses.

Stranger—How odd. Why are all these men walking about with cuspidors hanging around their necks?

Citizen—Well, you see, we have started the "city beautiful" movement and it's against the law to expectorate upon the streets.

ERUPTION SPREAD ON FACE

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my entire face. It started as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face it burned so. It disfigured my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I lost rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful.

"At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 30, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Deliberate Lie!

In Mr. Arnold Haultain's new biography of Goldwin Smith there is a funny story of the late duke of Cambridge. It is pretty well known that in his old age his royal highness developed a habit of thinking aloud that was sometimes rather awkward for those near him. He was particularly inclined to this when in church, and it was quite a common thing to hear a gruff, loud comment issue from his pew when everybody else was silent. On one occasion he was present at the marriage of some princess or other to an impecunious German prince of whom the duke apparently did not approve. The ceremony was proceeding smoothly, and the bridegroom repeated the words: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." Suddenly the duke rapped out: "Rubbish! Why, the boots he's standing in ain't paid for yet!"

The Mischief of It.

Irving Bacheller, at the one hundred and eighth annual dinner of the New England society, said of literary refinement:

"There is another unfortunate class of writers whose point of view is too refined, too lofty, for the general public to understand. It is the fate of these poor chaps to starve in garrets.

"A case, you see, of the prophet who is without honor in his own country—and the mischief of it is with such prophets that they never have the money to go abroad."

Flowing Theme.

"I thought the speaker fluent."

"Yes? What was his subject?"

"Water ways."—Baltimore Sun.

Words are used either to express ideas or the lack thereof.

Toastie Flavour A Winner

Every day many are finding out that

Post Toasties

are different from other "ready to eat" foods. It's in the making.

Toasties are carefully cooked bits of choicest Indian corn toasted to an appetizing, golden-brown crispness.

Care and time in toasting and the delicate flavoring make this crisp corn-food delightful.

Post Toasties—ready to eat direct from the sealed package, with cream and sugar to taste.

—sold by Grocers.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Manila, Philippine Islands.—The question of all absorbing interest in the eastern lands which border the Pacific ocean is: What will the United States do in, or with the Philippine islands? Australia shows deepest concern, for in the effort to keep that continent of attenuated population a white man's country reliance is placed upon American dominance in the Philippines as a breakwater against Asiatic invasion. But the interest keenly felt and manifested in the island-continent exists, though for different cause, in Japan, looking for new worlds to conquer; in China, slowly awakening from its centuries' nap; in the Dutch East Indies; in the French and German possessions, and even in the Straits settlements, Burmah and far-off, fermenting India. Keenest, of course, is the concern in the islands themselves. Here it is everywhere and continually the chief, almost the only topic of conversation.

The Philippine islands were of small world-consequence in the old days when they were governed—or mis-governed—from Madrid, by way of Mexico. A Spanish galleon, once a year from Acapulco to Manila, was the only permitted communication with Western lands. Gridley, at Dewey's command, on May day, 1898, fired a shot which was heard around the world and the islands, by the fortunes of war and some slight outlay of money, came under the American flag. The situation changed with kaleidoscopic swiftness. Japan grew up overnight, the Panama canal was built, foreign capital flowed into the far East, ships came and went and the Pacific ocean, yesterday on the rim of the world, unconsidered and almost unknown, took its place as a modern Mediterranean. From a diversion in geography the Philippines have become a problem in statecraft.

Governed for the Filipinos.

The record of the United States in the archipelago can be studied with pleasure by every American citizen, whatever his opinions may be as to the acquisition or disposition of these islands. It is, with one or two lamentable exceptions, a record of unselfish, efficient, honest public service. There has been little or no selfish exploitation. Administration has been for the benefit of the Filipinos. Outside the army and fortifications expenses, the cost of the administration has been met by local taxation and this taxation has been turned into the Philippine treasury for local service. The Americans are amateurs in colonial government. They lacked experience when they took up the burden here. Perhaps for these very reasons they entered upon the work with enthusiasm and conducted it without falling into the grooves of ancient officialism which mar much of the colonial government of other and older nations. Certain it is that from the day when the first American commission under the fine leadership of President Jacob Gould Schurman landed at Manila, through all the successive administrations of Taft, Wright, Forbes, Harrison and the rest, the islands have prospered under the beneficent American rule.

A Nation at School.

General Aguinaldo, once leader of the insurrection against the American rule, now scientific farmer and patriotic promoter of handicrafts, replying, with his accustomed caution, to inquiry recently declared that more had been done for education in fifteen years under American rule than in all the centuries of Spanish domination. The view expressed by General Aguinaldo is held by every observer.

Nowhere else has there been so ambitious an educational undertaking, the effort to put an entire nation to school. Only lack of revenue prevents the extension of a public school system to every village. Even under existing conditions every child on the larger islands and in the more populous communities finds a public school within easy reach. In Manila is a normal school doing good work, an excellent high school and a growing university, under the wise direction of President Thomas Bartlett, which has, among other well equipped departments, a medical school regarded as the best in the far East. Industrial and technical instruction is provided in the more important centers. English is compulsory in all these schools and tuition is free. The Spanish language is still in everyday use in Manila, because, said a Filipino, we courted our sweethearts in that language, but the younger Filipinos speak English and its use is rapidly becoming general.

Great Progress in Sanitation.

The Americans have instituted other reforms than that in education. In the matter of public health much progress has been made. A system of sanitation and the drilling of artesian wells for a better water supply have lowered the death rate in some places 50 per cent. Cholera and smallpox have been practically eliminated, lepers have been segregated and plague spots have been made clean and healthful for human habitation. There is no place in all the Orient freer from disease. The road system has been extended until there are nearly two thousand miles of hard-surfaced highways, far superior to most of the main roads in Missouri or the middle West, with many excellent bridges. Fine harbor works have been constructed at the principal ports. Irrigation systems have been established, agriculture has been promoted and new lines opened up.

In the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice the change has also been striking. The incorruptibility of a judiciary, representative of the best American type, has succeeded a reign of bribery. The central penitentiary, Bilibid prison, in Manila, is conducted on most progressive lines and the penal colony at Iwahig constitutes a daring but successful experiment in the reformatory treatment of criminals. When it is recalled that all this—and much more—has been accomplished in a tropical country where none of these things existed, and in 15 years, the Americans may well, in the language of the political platforms, "point with pride."

Natives Want Self-Government.

While the dwellers in the Philippines, native and foreigner alike, agree as to the past and the present and unite in praising the good accomplished, there is, when the future is considered, sharp divergence of opinion. The Filipinos, almost without exception, wish self-government. They are a unit in praising the present administration at Washington for its extension of local self-government—"Filipinization of the Philippine islands," as the local phrase has it. What form this self-government shall take, republic with absolute independence, an American protectorate, statehood in the American republic, or naturalization, is not generally agreed upon. Self-government, however, is the Filipinos' unanimous desire.

Americans Against It.

The Americans and foreigners, resident on the islands, are almost though not quite so unanimous against further extension of the privileges of self-government to the Filipinos. They are equally as unanimous in denouncing with much vehemence the administration at Washington and its local representatives at Manila. "These people do not know what is good for them," said a Manila merchant. "Look what we have done for them and how ungrateful the wretches are. They want to take the government into their own hands. It will ruin our business." And he naively added: "Last year I made 40 per cent on my investment."

The newspapers reflect the discordant views. The American journals are filled with denunciation of Governor General Harrison's policy, though his gracious personality has won him friends even among his opponents, while the Filipino press is correspondingly laudatory. Don Martin Ocampo, the leading Filipino journalist, said: "You will not find the portrait of Wilson or Bryan or Clark in any American office, but only in the Filipino. And he spoke the truth. The editor of the leading American daily said: "You ask a Filipino, the ordinary fellow, anywhere:

"'Are you better off than before the Americans came?'

"He will reply, 'Yes.'

"Ask him if he is happier under American rule, and he will reply he is.

"Then ask him if he wants independence and he will answer in the affirmative also.

"He doesn't know what's good for him."

Can Filipinos Govern Themselves?

The question of the duty of the United States in regard to these islands and their peoples resolves itself into whether or not they are capable of governing themselves and maintaining law and order as an independent nation. If they can do this, even those persons in Manila most violently opposed to self-government would agree, though with reluctance, that it should be granted. No one here—at least in public—is opposed to ultimate independence or self-government, "when the Filipinos are capable of self-government," to use the phrase of common speech. The difference is as to the time. "In two centuries at the present rate of progress," said one American. "In a generation or two," said another, while a third shrewd observer without the conservatism of capital invested in the brewery or timber or other local business, said: "The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves and maintaining peace and progress on the island now. And how can we say for a certainty that they are not unless we give them a chance to demonstrate their capacity? As to maintaining themselves against outside agression, that is another matter. As for self-government, look at the work of the Philippine assembly. That throws light on the problem, if it does not solve it."

Good Work of the Assembly.

The Philippine assembly, the legislature of the islands, had just adjourned. It is composed of two houses. The lower house consists of members elected from the various provinces by voters who have certain educational and property qualifications. Its membership is, of course, entirely native. The upper house, called the commission, is composed of the governor general and eight commissioners, appointed by the president of the United States. Until recently, five of this commission were Americans and four Filipinos. Under President Wilson's administration, however, five of the commission—a majority—are Filipinos. The work of this assembly was equal to that of legislative bodies in other and Western lands. It compares favorably, in discussion of measures and final decision, with the state legislatures in America. There was harmony between the two houses and each passed about the same number of bills originating in the other house. In appropriation of money the assembly was notably careful and discriminating. Osemena, the speaker, from Cebu, would have easily been a leader in any legislative body, and Palma, the senior member of the commission, would rank among the foremost members of any upper house. The whole assembly was characterized by fine public spirit.

Show Fast-Growing Capacity.

In local civil government, in the judiciary, on commissions, in the constabulary, and as soldiers, the Filipino has shown an unexpected and growing capacity. In this view the opponents of independence agreed, but insist they succeed only when they are under some white man's authority. Thomas A. Street, formerly professor in the law school of the University of Missouri, now member of the code committee of the Philippines, bears witness to their rapid growth in the qualities needed for successful statehood. Maj. B. B. Buck of the regular army, formerly commandant of cadets at Missouri, testifies to their ability as soldiers. Indeed, the universal opinion classes the Filipinos as the most superior of the Malayan peoples.

There are several different peoples among the 8,000,000 Christians who inhabit the 2,000 or more islands making up the archipelago. Some are in a state of barbarism little removed from savagery. Religious antagonism, fomented by Spanish rule, existed between Christians and Mohammedans, but the antagonism has apparently lessened under American control. This religious difference, jealousy between the several peoples and the existence of the wild tribes must be considered in summing up the case for and against independence.

In considering the problem, the opinions of persons directly affected by a change in governmental conditions or favoring some particular policy for partisan reasons should be taken with due allowance for such personal or party interest. The future of the Philippines is too big a question to be decided by the self-interest of business men or soldiers or on partisan lines.

on partisan lines. If the principles of the Declaration of Independence, quoted almost daily in the Renacimiento Filipino by its editor, V. Yamzon, are to be held as not applicable in the tropics, the decision, as he pointed out, should be based on broader and better grounds.

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

A Melting Fate.

Jones—What's become of the medical firm that advertised to make fat vanish by the gallon?

Brown—Oh, it liquidated sometime ago.

Love of the Forest.

The only way to love the forest is to stay in it, until you have learned its pathless travel, growth and inhabitants as you know the fields. You must begin at the gate and find your way slowly, else you will not hear the great secret and see the compelling vision. There are trees you never before have seen, flowers and vines the botanists fail to mention, and such music as your ears cannot hear elsewhere.—Gene Stratton Porter.

What Letters Stand For.

"What do those letters stand for?" asked a curious wife of her husband, as she looked at his Masonic seal.

"Well, really, my love," he replied, encouragingly, "I presume it is because they can't sit down."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Maw Knew a Few Things.

Willie—Maw, what is an abysmal brute?

Maw—Any married man, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

The man who gets there with both feet is apt to regard the world as his doormat.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my

health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

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