

CURB FILIPINO BOY

MARY H. FEE TELLS PECULIAR MANNERISMS.

School Children Are Afraid of Being Laughed At, But They Never Consider Themselves Ludicrous.

BY MARY HELEN FEE.

(American Teacher in Philippines.)

Filipino children are far easier to discipline than American, so long as they find firmness and justice in the teacher. At the first sign of weakness in his personality, or in the government which is behind him, they are infinitely more unruly and arrogant than the children of our own race. There is, even in the most truculent American child, a sense of the eternal fitness of things, which the Filipino lacks. It is something which is not altogether explicable by the hackneyed allegation as to the Filipino's inadequate conception of what constitutes liberty. If anything, it would seem to me to be based upon the American's fear of making a fool of himself. It is at that point exactly that the great divergence between the characters of the American and the Filipino begins. Filipinos are dreadfully afraid of being laughed at, but I have yet to meet the one, child or adult, who entertained the faintest suspicion that he might, of his own volition, make a fool of himself. He is more suspicious of others and believes that people may laugh at him from sheer wantonness, but he cannot imagine that he may put himself in a position where the laughter would be justified.

The following anecdote may serve to illustrate this characteristic: A certain American teacher was training a Filipino boy in an oratorical recitation. The boy had adopted a plan of lifting one hand in an impassioned gesture, holding it a moment, then letting it drop only to repeat the performance with the other hand. After he had prolonged this until he began to look like a fragment of the ballet of "La Poupée," the teacher lost patience.

"Domingo," she said, "don't saw the air with those pointless gestures. They are inappropriate and artificial and they make you look foolish."

Domingo paused and contemplated her for a moment with the large sympathy which Filipinos so often display for their artistic inappreciativeness. "Madame," he replied, "you surprise and pain me. Those gestures are not foolishness. They are talent. I thought they would please you."

When a single American child goes into conflict with the constituted authorities he must have a great deal of the best of the question in order to enlist active partisanship on the part of his fellow pupils. If they do go with him it is usually for one of two reasons. Either the teacher is weak personally, and the children perceive it, and despise the arrogance which seeks a leader's position without having a leader's courage; or recognizing the impregnable strength of their united efforts they set out in cold blooded good humor to make life a burden to that teacher, and give him to understand that he rules by the consent of the governed and must not mistake their complaisance for his own power. Filipino children follow no such lines of reason. They do not reason at all as a matter of fact, but they act on certain sub-conscious impulses which are harder to meet with reason than the most able logic that ever sprang from any brain. They have not, for instance, the tradition of natural enmity between pupil and teacher which is almost a national inheritance with us. On the whole their attitude toward their teachers is a very kindly one. But there is, in every one of them, male or female, a desire to assert himself personally; to have the center of the stage, as it were, and speak the leading role. As Mr. Kipling would put it, there is too much ego in their cosmos. The secret consciousness of power is not enough for them. They must flash it every second in your eyes, in order that you may not forget to yield the adulation which is due to power. This is a feminine quality and perhaps the shortest way to put it would be to say that the national temperament is a feminine one, into which statement I hope my readers will not project the meaning effeminate. Filipino men are not lacking in many qualities. They have the physical courage, the relatively stronger will and stronger passions as compared with women, but in both sexes of the Filipino race there are emphasized certain mental and moral peculiarities which we are accustomed to consider as feminine. In political, as well as social matters, for instance, they are ruled more by personal emotion and private ambition than by any general moral or social code. They are proud, but their pride is in their personal influence or powers of attraction, not in what they have accomplished. They rely upon intuition to guide them, more than upon analysis. In enlisting your co-operation, even in public matters they appeal to your friendship for themselves, instead of demonstrating the abstract superiority of their cause. A demand refused, they are not too proud to convert it into a petition, and to beg where they once commanded. They are adept at playing upon the weaknesses and petty vanity of others. Like women they deal gently with the weak and boldly with the weak. And, they have in its highest development, the feminine capacity for making a volte face with grace and equanimity. No explanations need be made. The observer may look

hear and form conclusions, and, if he be so stupid, find the situation awkward. It is not so to the Filipino, who goes serenely on, protected in either his inconsistency, or his duplicity, by the silence which he alone, according to all decent usage, may break. He may be one thing to-day and another to-morrow, but it is sufficient to him that he has changed. You may have your private opinion about it, but good breeding demands that you do not approach him in the matter—and he is going to take advantage of everything which such "good breeding" affords him.

It is this last quality which especially contributed to the so-called "docility" of Filipino children. If in a moment of excitement they take too high a stand, they can back down so much more easily than American children. They will, under slight pressure, completely reverse a position, or, failing that, accept any pretext, however puerile, which will, in the language of the Asiatic Coast, "save your face."

"Saving your face" means yielding a point without seeming to yield it. American children have this same desire to "save their faces," but the consciousness of the baldness of their position is usually too much for them. If, in a heated moment, an American boy becomes defiant, his teacher has two things to deal with—the original cause of the defiance, and his fear of being thought a coward if he yields an inch. You may hold out a bait—"Perhaps you misunderstand me, James," but James knows that you are making it easy for him to retreat and that if he seizes the pretext his mates will know him for a sham, so the self-immolated victim blurts out, "No, I didn't, I understand you all right," and prepares to face the consequences. Here in the Philippines all is smooth. Give James that much of a lead and he will amiably accept it. He did misunderstand you and you may rely upon him to be equal to the occasion, and invent a misunderstanding then and there which perfectly justifies his position. The trouble vanishes—presto! nor does a single drooping eyelash, or lurking smile indicate that the audience sees through the whole farce. And if that isn't feminine, what is it?

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"TILL THE DAY OF JUDGMENT."

Gen. Grant's Order a Compliment to Confederate Opponents.

Gen. Grant has been fitly spoken of as "an unaffected great soldier." It may have been the blending of this large-mindedness and lack of affectation that invariably made him so courteously kind to any one who asked his assistance, so generous in his praise of an opponent, even when that opponent was fighting him to the death. The following little story, hitherto untold, emphasizes all these qualities:

After the fall of Fort Donelson, to prevent the needless violation of property by either the army or by camp-followers, protections were issued by the United States government. To Miss C., whose six brothers were fighting in the confederate army, such a protection was granted. It had been signed by all the commanders of the post in turn; by Buell, Rosecrans, Schofield, Sheridan, Grainger and many others, and the list was long and impressive. At last it became necessary for Gen. Grant's signature to be added.

"When I entered the office," says Miss C., "the general was smoking, his feet higher than his head, but he seemed instantly to stand upright before me, and his cigar was thrown away in a moment."

"I handed him my protection."

"You have rather a formidable list of names," he said, as he took it from me.

"And I hope you will add yours to it, and make it even more formidable," I replied.

"For answer he sat down again, ready to put his signature at the end of the parchment, when he suddenly stopped and looked at me."

"For how long do you wish this protection for your estate, Miss C.?" he asked.

"Until the day of judgment, general," I answered, boldly.

"Then he smiled that sweet, quizzical smile of his that made so many people, even when they were his enemies, love him, and said:

"My dear young lady, you have great confidence in your armies! But with such courage and with such a leader as Gen. Lee, I cannot wonder." Then, with a great flourish, he added the words, "Till the day of judgment, Ulysses S. Grant," and handed it back to me."—Youth's Companion.

Prospective Immigration.

In 1907 we got 1,285,000 immigrants; in 1908, 782,870; and these figures were offset by a strong human current running from our ports back to Europe. Out of last year's total, Austria-Hungary sent 168,000; Italy, including Sicily, 128,000; the Russian empire and Finland, 156,000; over three-fifths of the total number thus coming from southern and southeastern Europe. There is a prospect of a Russian emigration of a higher quality than we have had heretofore, from the reformer and high-grade revolutionist class; discouraged patriots, such somewhat as came here from Germany—Carl Schurz among them—after the troubles of 1848.—Harper's Weekly.

Declares Against Examinations.

Prof. John Coulter of the University of Chicago, in an article in the School Review, takes issue with those who favor the holding of examinations for entrance into higher institutions, declaring that such methods are "the relics of barbarism and entirely out of date."

Children's Hats



The inverted bowl-shape predominates among children's fashions for early spring.

The Easter bonnet of the youngest member of the family is quite a magnificent structure, but fortunately it is easily made at home and father need not groan when the bill comes in. The inverted bowl hat is not quite like the cloche, for the brim is the same width all around, and the big bowl also is round and slopes down comfortably into the brim.

Usually these hats are trimmed with a band of satin or silk ribbon with a large chou at the side. The chou can be replaced by a bunch of flowers, but the trimming must be simple, as the hat is sufficiently taking to make over-elaboration unnecessary.

Bowl shaped hats with a border of very tiny roses, interspersed with forget-me-nots, are always attractive, framing the baby face.

One of the illustrations on this page shows a hat of lace straw in ecru, trimmed with a large bow of white ribbon and lined inside with white chiffon. The small hat is of white straw with choux of pale blue satin. The third hat is of satin straw interlaced with silk ribbons, and trimmed with large marguerites.

OF STRAW AND METAL.

Smart Thing in Hats Will Be Found Trying to Many.

The smart thing in hats is an immense Romney cap with high, full crown and short brim that tilt down all around. One sees a good many of the Romney styles among exclusive women, as they really belong with the epoch of dress which is being copied.

This hat is intended for young and pretty faces. Unfortunately, most of the styles this year are intended for these. This hat is not eccentric, and as it fits well over the head and has not enough brim to make it compete with an airship, it is just the thing for windy days.

The crown is made of a fascinating weave of straw braid, which is held in at the base by a wide band of metallic ribbon, either tarnished gold, silver or copper.

This is flexible and does not give the look or feeling of weight to the head. It is arranged into a large, soft bow in front.

The original one is made in natural straw with a tarnished gold band, the whole being so neutral that it can be worn with any gown.

It will be copied, however, in many colors, as straw is now being dyed in all the tones that have prevailed in cloths.

There seems a widespread tendency to go back to hats of one color with the gown. They are always in a different tone from that color and trimmed with something directly in contrast, but it is always evident that this hat was made for this gown.

To Match the Suit.

With shoes and stockings and gloves to match the gown is it any wonder that the same requirement should be made for the hat? Not only is the same color being used, but the same materials as well. With one, two and three-piece gowns of rajah silk we have hats of the same stuff. When buying the material for the gown get from two to three yards more, depending on how the hat is to be made. Often, instead of making it all of one tone, the under side of the brim is made of a slightly lighter or darker shade, or even of a contrasting color. For trimming bands of the material may be used, or flowers, the latter being newer. The flowers should be of the two tones used for the hat if possible. Where only one tone is used they may give the contrasting note.

For Breaking Nails.

The constant use of hard water is fatal on the good appearance of the finger nails. This is one of the drawbacks to a filter plant; the alum used is hard on the skin and makes nails brittle. As, however, pure water is the first consideration, women must seek means of overcoming minor ills.

Nails that break easily must be given a course of olive oil. It should be rubbed into the finger tips each night. Massage well and occasionally give the fingers a bath in hot olive oil.

If it is not convenient to use the oil, vaseline is a good substitute. Whenever doing rough work the fingers should be protected with gloves. If it is not comfortable to wear them over the whole hand, fingers can be cut from old gloves.

Lace and Silk Mull.

At the places where Irish lace is sold there comes a tiny scalloped edge, and this can be used with good results on a small bit of inexpensive silk mull. The two combined make a dainty and costly looking jabot for a turnover collar at a small price. The silk mull is plain or dotted, and sells for about 25 cents a yard. If this is made into six fine plaits, about four inches long, with a tab and a buttonhole at top, then edged with the Irish scallop, it can be worn with one's smartest blouse or sent as a gift to a critical friend.

Hats Have Big Crowns.

The new hats, almost without exception, show exaggerated crowns, and the rough brows of the bird's nest variety are much in evidence, though many of the prettiest models have their crowns covered completely with small flowers.

Eton Collars for Spring.

Big round Eton collars will probably hold their own all through the spring. They may be made of plain linen or decorated with squares of lace set in

THE NEW REDINGOTE COSTUME.

Made Up in Light Colors, the Effect Is Altogether Charming.

There is much undoubted style in the new afternoon costume, consisting of a long skirt worn with a long redingote in two shades of the same medium color—not in violent contrasts, but having just enough difference to make it noticeable. The redingote is made up in the lighter shade usually.

In grays, tans and browns in wood tones, the effect is charming. These redingotes outline the figure, but not exaggeratedly. The sleeves are long, very plain and close-fitting and have lace ruffles at the wrists. The neck is low enough to show the lincerie stock and chemise with its jabot of lace in front for the V opening has two broad, flat, unfurrowed revers that touch the sleeves and lie across the bust softly. Large satin buttons to match trim and fasten the fronts in groups of three. About the knee height this button fastening ends, but the buttons continue in threes to the very bottom on one side.

One may choose light spring woollens, the lovely crepons, the heavier chevrons, or the silk and wool cloths, as many women have done, and are wearing their costumes in Florida and up the coast. Those made of satin cloths, and even of lighter satin-finish materials, have folds and cord pipings as their finishings instead of the plain, untrimmed flatness described for the cloths and the hemmed skirts.—Vogue.

WALKING COSTUME



Navy-blue serge is used for this simple costume; the skirt is quite plain, and trimmed at the foot of front by black silk braid. The coat is edged with braid, which is taken up the slits at sides and backs; navy-blue velvet is used for the collar and cuffs. Two black silk ribbons hang from the collar in center front.

Materials required: Seven yards serge 48 inches wide, nine yards braid, one-half yard velvet, four yards lining.

A Gift for a Man.

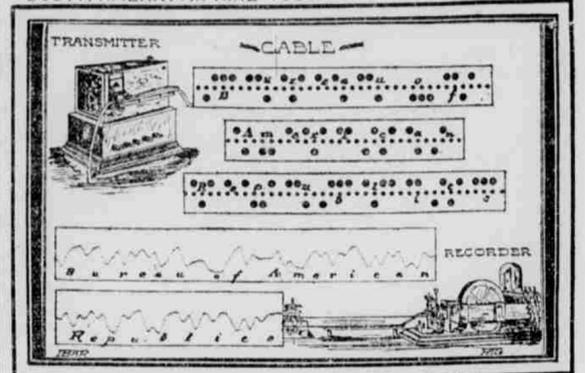
The question of a really attractive gift for a man is solved to some extent by a novelty in the way of a pen-knife.

The new idea is a silver knife of finest quality, with an emblem worked out in colored French enamels inserted in the case.

The insignia of his college society or his crest is attractively wrought in color, making the little keepsake something quite out of the usual run.

Cable-Girdled Continent

SOUTH-AMERICA IN WIRE TOUCH WITH THE WORLD



REPRODUCTION OF A CABLE TAPE SPELLING THE WORDS "BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS" AS TRANSMITTED (ABOVE) AND THE SAME WORDS AS RECEIVED (BELOW)

No invention of modern times has awakened such world-wide and merit of interest as the electric telegraph, and its subsequent application to the submarine cable has done more to bring the civilized countries in closer relation than any other medium.

Since the laying of the first cable the system has rapidly extended until now practically all lands and continents are joined together. In 1859 there were about 51,000 miles of cables in operation in various parts of the world. To-day there are over 250,000 nautical miles of cable laid and working. Practically all the important South American business centers are telegraphically connected, and numerous additional extensions are being contemplated.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Company's cables as far as Azores

tons. The cable's weight in salt water was 1,005 pounds per nautical mile.

When the trouble with the cable was discovered tests from Valparaiso and Iquique placed the break about 13 miles from the latter place. On August 16, 1906, the repair ship Faraday left Iquique for the position of the break and commenced grappling in 342 fathoms, with 500 fathoms of rope out. The cable was hove up, cut, and tested to Iquique. The end was buoyed and the ship grappling farther out picked up the cable, which came in badly twisted and with increasing strain. A large whale was brought to the surface completely entangled in the cable. The ship made soundings in the vicinity, which showed a depth of 415 fathoms (2,490 feet, nearly one-half mile).

The logical conclusion is that it became entangled during the laying of



Cable Lines of the South American Republics.

or Lisbon, and from thence by the Western Company via St. Vincent. The French government has laid a cable to Senegal, which is met there by the lines of the South American Cable Company. A German company (subsidized by government), also has a route to Brazil via Tenerife.

The cable of the Central and South American Telegraph Company was opened for traffic in August, 1907, and has been the means of bringing Latin American countries in direct communication with the United States. This cable extends from New York via Guantanamo to Colon and connects with a line across the Isthmus of Panama and thence to the South American Coast System. No part of the cable touches on foreign territory, and the United States government is particularly interested in its operation, as the landing ends can be secured in an emergency, precedence given. If necessary, to government business and in case of war the cable absolutely controlled.

The Valparaiso-Iquique cable was laid on January 27, 1906. On August 14, 1906, service between Iquique and Valparaiso, Chile, was suspended, and upon investigation it was discovered that a whale had become entangled in the cable. The April, 1906, Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society states that the cable in which the whale was entangled weighed in air, while wet, 1,715 pounds per nautical mile, and had a breaking strain of 6.06

the cable, eight months before, when there was considerable length of it in suspension. The twisted condition of the stiff and heavy cable about the animal shows that the energy expended in the vain effort to free itself must have been enormous.

RUSSELL HASTINGS MILLWARD.

Burning Sugar in Sick Rooms.

The burning of sugar in the sick room has long been practiced, though many of our physicians smile when it is done, regardless of scientific tests which have proved its efficacy.

The tests made by Prof. Tribert of the Pasteur Institute in Paris prove that burning sugar develops formic acetylene hydrogen, a most powerful antiseptic gas. Five grains of sugar were burned under a glass bell holding ten quarts.

When the vapor had cooled bacilli of typhus, tuberculosis, cholera, small pox, etc., were placed in open glass tubes, and within half an hour all the microbes were dead. Is it a wonder that our grandmothers found the application of sugar smoke to cuts and wounds a marvelous curative agent?

One Objection.

"Do you think the first of May would be a good day for the inauguration ceremonies?"

"Certainly not. It would give all those idiotic parodists a chance to ring the changes on the dismal 'Wake and call me early' theme."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.