



FAMILY GROUP AT THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF MR. AND MRS. JACOB HOCHSTETLER, AT NEBRASKA CITY.

Case of Homely Girls

COMPLAINT is made by a young woman who signs herself "Homely" that an increasing tendency on the part of employers to require good looks and pleasing address is all right for the fortunate possessor of these qualities, but death to the unfortunate one who has been denied them. She recalls with an appearance of bitterness that matrimony is already rapidly being closed to the unattractive face and figure, and suggests that if the field of self-support is to be similarly fenced off the lot of the homely girl must soon begin to take the form of the tragic.

On its face, says the Portland Oregonian, the complaint is well founded, and every right-minded man must admit that something must be done at once. It will not do for a world of otherwise deserving young women to go through life unemployed as well as unwedded, for no better cause than for some mere negligible detail of feature, bust measure, femoral construction or linguistic inaptitude. If it is to this that our boasted survival of the fittest is to come, out upon Darwin and all his tribe! Justice must be done, despite the crochets of swains and the even less defensible tactics of floor walkers.

On second thought, however, we incline to doubt the seriousness of the situation. Is "Homely" quite sure of her facts? It is undeniably true that the society column justifies the belief that only the lovely, beautiful, bewitching, charming, radiant and unusually handsome girls are even given in marriage, but some allowance must be made for the conventions of polite usage. The matter is a delicate one, at best, encompassed by obvious peril on either hand, but we can truthfully say that some of the most eagerly sought and desirable girls led to the altar hereabouts recently have made up for any superficial departure from the classic models by sterling qualities, clear enough to the quick eye of affection and approved by the severer tests of close acquaintance.

Beauty is a wonderful gift, and secret tears at its denial can be understood and forgiven, but as the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, so the prizes that women covet do not fall to the perfect face and figure so often as they find their way to merit of a less showy, but less fleeting nature. Many of the women who have had the world at their feet have been homely women. The women that the best men have picked out for wives, and the women who brought up sons to become household words to the nations, have often lived to see their handsome and sometimes heartless rivals pining neglected on the stalk. Beauty is a wonderful gift, but the beauty that compels is of the soul, and the grace that conquers is a grace of mind and heart.

It is just about so in business. Employers may rashly fancy that they want a handsome girl for the typewriter or the notion counter, but they don't, and they are sure to find out their mistake. What they really want is an indefinable charm of manner that comes from sympathy, fidelity and acquiescence in the plans that are passed down from the head office, all of which soothe the anxious brain of the employer as surely as they entice the dollars from the public. Your beauty may be spoiled, for either matrimony or business. She is apt to be vain; she is reasonably certain to have despised the patient arts which are necessary to her plainer sister, but which send their possessor along swiftly toward the goal of satisfaction and success. We suspect somehow that the correspondent, even if not joking, is wiser than she pretends, and unless her wit is sharper and less kindly than it seems, the secret of pleasing is not a stranger to her ken. If "Homely" will send her true name and address to this office we shall undertake to find her either a husband or a good job.

Colonial Failures

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upon which they are commercially dependent.

Even before the recent volcanic eruptions wrought such terrible havoc, St. Vincent was one of the most poverty-stricken, miserable places on the face of the earth. The inhabitants were a race of paupers. Laborers could not earn more than 10 cents a day even if they were fortunate enough to get work, and thousands were only kept from absolute starvation by a dole from the government of a trifle less than 5 cents a day. Since the eruptions, the condition of the people has been infinitely worse, as many of the plantations were wiped out.

The colony is so hopelessly impoverished that the British government is seriously considering whether it would not be well to abandon it entirely, haul down the flag, and transplant the population to more prosperous islands, such as Jamaica and Trinidad, Jamaica, which needs a larger population, has offered to receive them and give them land. It is probable that the scheme will be carried out if the state of affairs in St. Vincent grows worse, as it seems bound to do.

Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis are notorious failures of English colonization. Their industries are languishing, their people are barely able to get clothes or food. Discontent is rife and has found vent in several sanguinary riots. There is in St. Kitts an isolated sugar estate which used to produce a millionaire's income. It is now the roving ground of wild cattle. That is typical of the decline of these colonies.

Many of the Virgin islands, an archipelago of the West Indies, are now destitute of all the institutions of civilized government. The white planters who formerly ruled them have been ruined by the commercial decline of the Antilles and have left the ruins of their once magnificent estates to a few black "squatters," who are now rapidly relapsing into a state of barbarism.

Some of England's West African colonies are even worse failures, for they have led to a large unproductive expenditure of blood and money. Sierra Leone, "the white man's grave," is a bitter name in many English families who have sent their sons there to die.

There is always trouble with the natives of the "hinterland," owing to attempts to enforce a hut tax which is opposed to all native traditions.

The Gold Coast colony is a perpetual drain on the British exchequer through its fondness for the costly luxury of native wars. These two colonies are always costing England heavily in soldiers and gold. They have never justified the expenditure, and in all human probability they never will. English statesmen and colonial administrators do not hesitate to call them ghastly failures. The same remarks are true, in rather less degree, of the Gambia colony.

The Philippine Situation

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administration, which is, to say the least of it, mediseval in character, and which the Filipinos thought oppressive, could not at once make application of the theories of our government which were absolutely new and strange to them. It has been suggested that the Filipinos could never learn to govern themselves unless from the beginning they were given the opportunity to do so, just as a man cannot be taught to swim without going into the water. Unquestionably mere theory cannot supply the place of actual practice, but it appears to me that he would be regarded as a very poor adviser who would counsel a man ignorant of the art of swimming to at once plunge into a stream beyond his depth.

The Filipinos, except in the most limited



NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT GERING, Neb.



DR. C. L. PICKETT.



DR. LETA M. PICKETT.

and indeed nominal way, have never had any participation in their own government. Such education as they have had, from our own standpoint, at least, is mal-education. Of necessity, therefore, we cannot give them a system of government and a body of laws with which they are wholly unfamiliar, then leave them to their own devices and expect satisfactory results.

In saying this, I do not wish to be misunderstood. The Filipinos are in no way lacking in natural ability and possess many attractive qualities. They are courteous and hospitable to a degree; they are lovers of music and have considerable artistic talent. My own impressions of them are most agreeable, and my intercourse with them has inspired a genuine regard. I believe they are capable of great improvement, and in time may be brought to as high a degree of advancement as any tropical people. One must understand, however, in order to truly appreciate the situation, that they are not a homogeneous people; that they are composed of many tribes, speaking different languages and in many respects having different cultures. The educated class, as compared with the total population, is very small, the great mass being totally ignorant and influenced by the designing.

It must be the work of many years to fit them for the full duties of self-government.

There could be no greater misfortune for the Filipino people than that the government established for them by congress should be administered in a partisan way or affected by partisan politics. The administrative government in the Philippines should in no sense be partisan. Results creditable to the American people can be obtained only by making the administration national in character and based upon purely business principles. Both President McKinley and President Roosevelt, in appointments they have made upon the commission, have evidently taken this view of the matter, and the governor and the commission have acted upon the theory that the welfare of both the American and the Filipino people could be truly subserved only by leaving out of view all political considerations.

It is believed that to inaugurate the practice of making appointments for political service or from personal favoritism would result in bringing the administration into confusion and utter discredit. The opposite course has been pursued without variability or shadow of turning. In order to avoid any possibility of improper influences, the commission has never debated, or even considered, politics in making appointments to office. A comprehensive civil service law,

covering all departments except the judiciary and education, has been enacted, and is being rigidly enforced. There are some offices in the government thus established which must necessarily be filled by Americans, but the great bulk of them are open to Americans and Filipinos alike, and the latter are being appointed to positions of trust in all of the departments, and, as I am pleased to say, as a general rule, justifying the confidence reposed in them. The civil service law is being extended, and, it is believed, will be finally made to cover all of the departments except perhaps the judiciary. In this connection I ought to say that neither President McKinley nor President Roosevelt has ever, directly or indirectly, attempted to dictate the selection of civil servants in the insular government, but they have left that duty to the civil governor and the commission. When I, as remembered now, great is the pressure upon the administration for appointments to important and lucrative offices, this statement should be volunteered. I verily believe that the policy pursued in the creation and maintenance of the civil service system as above outlined has made a strong impression upon the Filipino people, and has had great weight in convincing them of the rectitude of our intentions with reference to them. Up to this time the legislation of the congress and the commission has been mainly directed toward establishing the government and putting into operation its machinery. There are large questions of general policy, looking to the social, moral and material development and improvement of the islands yet to be made the subject of legislation. Prominent among them is the settlement of the trade relations which shall exist between the United States and the islands. If intimate commercial intercourse is to be established, necessarily tariff barriers must be lowered or torn down. The great bulk of the business of the islands has heretofore been, and still is, transacted with Europe, and the business and commerce of the islands are now, to a great extent, in the hands of foreigners. The islands are naturally of exceeding richness and produce in abundance sugar, hemp, copra and tobacco, and are also rich in their mineral resources. The principal wealth of the islands is in their agricultural products. The people have as yet engaged but little in manufacture, and the methods employed both in manufacture and in agriculture are primitive in the extreme. The losses growing out of the war, cattle plague and cholera epidemics have worn heavily upon them. American methods and enterprise, backed by American capital, would, if properly directed, be of incalculable benefit to the Filipino people, and, it is believed, would yield satisfactory returns.