

BRITISH COLONIZATION METHOD OUR OWN

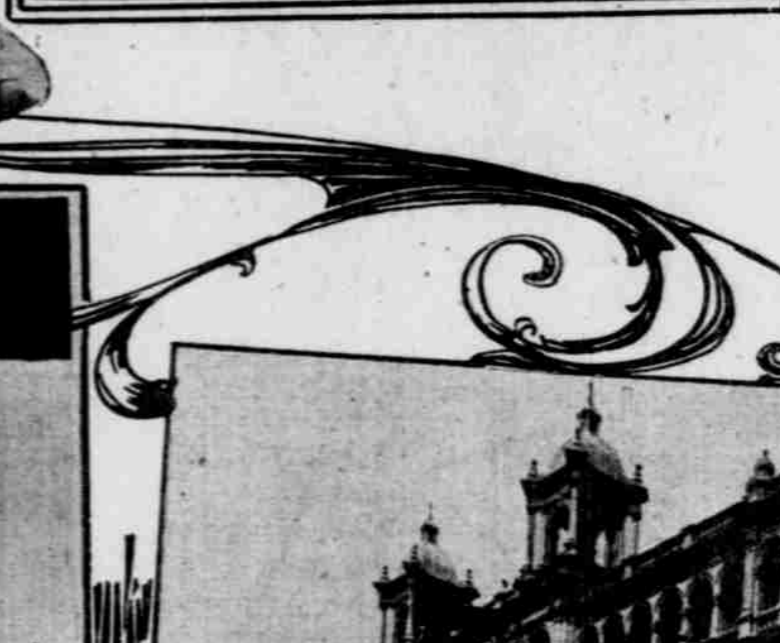
Frederic Haskin Criticizes the Criticism of Our English Cousins



BRITISH TROOPS IN HONGKONG



A SLAVE OF THE ENGLISH



THE HONGKONG CLUB

STREET URGHINS IN HONGKONG

HONGKONG, Nov. 15.—(Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.)—Considering that the English have been such severe critics of the American Government in the Philippines, I have been looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to my visit to the possessions of John Bull. Seeing that our neighbors are so dissatisfied with our method of doing things, I wanted to see wherein we were wrong—if wrong at all. At the outset it will be well to quote from one of the London reviewers in order to give my readers a sample of the criticism our humble efforts in the Far East are meeting with.

"The American is new to the East, but with characteristic audacity announces his intention of proving to the European nations that he alone knows how to handle a dependency. From the first the American persisted in regarding the Philippines as a civilized race, and they are now being given the higher education; they are being taught to appreciate the beauties of the square on the hypothesis, to read Emerson, and to understand the Dingley tariff. The native was forthwith put on a level with the white man, both socially and politically, and Filipino policemen, armed with revolvers, soon ran riot in Manila. The islands are in a state of chaos, trade is decreasing at an alarming rate, and the presence of a strong military force is all that prevents the outbreak of another general insurrection."

"A National Passion for Hustling."

"At the present time the two richest provinces in Luzon, the principal islands, are in revolt, while the whole of Samar, the gem of the archipelago, has been laid waste by the insurgents. In Manila the tram cars race along the streets impeding traffic. The white population hurries to and fro, restlessly, uselessly, perspiring and breathless, as though determined to prove that although there is no business done, heat and discomfort cannot tame the national passion for hustling. The improvements made by the Americans are blatant and aggressive, but superficial. If the flag were hauled down they would disappear at once, and the unchanged East would revert into its usual apathy. A month of this regime would have shown any other nation its mistake, but the American authorities still decline to acknowledge their error. The blame lies entirely with their policy."

"This is a gross misrepresentation of the case in every count. It would be unworthy of notice but for the fact that it is the usual vein in which the average English writer treats the subject. In the first instance the American did not an-

nounce his intention of proving to the world that he alone knew how to handle a dependency. Our Government has gone about its own way of solving its problems, which is certainly its privilege. The statement that our officials have challenged the world in colonial usage is nonsense. That we intend to try to benefit a helpless and benighted race seems to be nothing short of an affront to our English cousins. They will see no good at all in our effort.

A Deliberate Misrepresentation.

We are not giving the Philippines higher education. No authority connected with our educational system in the islands has ever said any such thing, and no report has ever contained anything which might possibly be construed into such a statement. We are giving them only rudimentary courses, including enough English so they may have a common language, and enough arithmetic so they can count money and conduct their affairs. They are being taught to use tools and to know the value of medicine. No native policeman ever ran riot through the streets of Manila; in fact, the majority of the policemen there are white men. There is no strong military force in the islands. The number of soldiers has been reduced from 30,000 to 10,000.

There are no insurgents anywhere in the Philippines and have not been since the war. Although there are disturbances in several provinces, they are not in the nature of resistance to the American Government. They are merely the quarrels of religious fanatics among themselves. Outlaws have infested the mountain regions for hundreds of years, but are really less active now than they have ever been in the history of the Philippines. The American policy is in no way responsible for this trouble and will overcome it in time. The idea of "tram cars racing along the streets impeding the traffic" is ridiculous on the face of it. The streetcar system in Manila is the best and most prosperous in all Asia. It is hauling 1,000,000 passengers a month.

English Criticism Unfounded.

If the English wish to console themselves by the delusion that the white population of Manila is "restlessly and uselessly hurrying to and fro," they are welcome to do so. However, the sneer at our "National Passion for Hustling" does not fit well with the admitted fact that Yankee competition is being felt throughout the entire British Empire. If it affords them any satisfaction to pronounce our improvements "blatant and aggressive" I suppose no one will deny them that comfort, although it is universally

conceded that Yankee engineers and builders have no peers in the world. Despite the fact that the English persist in misrepresenting us, I wish to assure my readers that I will not retaliate in kind. I am going to tell a straight story about them. There is nothing to be gained by looking at the cause of a competitor with prejudice, blinding one's eyes to the truth. The English have been in Hongkong about 70 years, and they have built a modern and substantial city here. The mountains back of the harbor are studded with hundreds of beautiful and commodious residences, which show that the Englishman has the faculty of subtracting comfort from almost any surroundings in which he may be placed. Hongkong is the natural door to China, and a great business has been built up here. The annual tonnage of ships calling at Hongkong is greater than any other port in the world, not barring London and New York. The English were trading in Canton more than 150 years ago, and it would be useless to deny the credit that is due them for opening up this great market.

John Bull Has the "Big Head."

In fact they have plotted the map of the globe with British red. The world indeed owes much to John Bull, the sweat and blood he has spent in the taming of wild lands and savage peoples, but the world has never had the chance to forget or evade this obligation. The Englishman is a prompt collector of all that is coming to him, and a conceited braggart about his accomplishments. That is why he is so ready to criticize. If a thing is not done in the English way it is immediately pronounced a failure. Granting that a Britisher has a record as a Colonial broncho-buster, it does not follow that because a certain policy is not English it is not feasible. The English have made mistakes here and there, even as far back as the loss of the American colony, or their more recent quarrel with the Boers in South Africa, which cost them as many pounds as the Philippines cost us dollars.

One of the most notable differences between Hongkong and Manila pertains to wages. The American Government pays its convicts a day for manual labor and the English Government pays 30 after having been here 70 years the best the Englishman will pay the poor devils who do his dirty work. The tortoise of a Chinese American money. The laboring man in Hongkong has to subsist on less than what the average American spends to keep a dog. The Englishman wants dividends and never raises the price of anything except his own commodities, if he can avoid it. He has no conception of the human principle of live and let live.

"Keeping Native in His Place."

And stinginess is not the worst fault of the Englishman. It is necessary to remain in Hongkong only a few days to see what is meant by "keeping the native in his place." It means that the native has practically no rights at all, and is cuffed right and left on the slightest provocation. The tortoise of a Chinese against a white man in the courts does not count. Not long ago the white boss of a gang of white hands kicked one of his men in the stomach because he did not understand some simple order. The so-called friend of the effects of the blow and the boss was brought into court. Although he acknowledged kicking the laborer, the ever-ready claimant that did not use enough force to kill him and that he must have died from some other cause. The Judge acquitted him, dismissing the case with this astounding piece of legal wisdom: "I find you not guilty, but hereafter be careful how you strike people."

The editor of one of the leading papers in Hongkong assured me that the rights of the Chinaman were respected in every way, yet the instance I refer to, quoting the exact words of the Judge, was taken from the files of his paper.

The night that Mr. Taft and his party were in Hongkong a torchlight parade of the troops was given for their amusement. Just before I entered the parade grounds I had Indian lanterns slowly down the street. He was walking in the middle of the thoroughfare, looking neither to the right nor the left, yet because

he temporarily obstructed the path of a man and woman in evening dress, a soldier rushed up and dealt him a stinging blow from behind. The Indian dropped in his tracks and was hauled away mortally wounded. He did not see the couple who tried to cross his path, nor the soldier who struck him. He was entirely innocent of any wrongdoing and was clearly within his rights because he was in the middle of the street. The brutal assault on his person was unwarranted and should have been punished.

Uncle Sam Is Humane.

On a half dozen different occasions in Hongkong (I assure my readers that I am not exaggerating) I saw Englishmen viciously kick ricksha coolies in the back because they did not properly understand their orders. While the ignorance of the coolies was exasperating, it is nevertheless true that the Englishmen were as much to blame as the coolies. In any event Uncle Sam is going to give his wards a chance, and that is more than John Bull has done in Hongkong. The coolie in this great center of trade is treated so harshly and miserably that he could hardly be worse off if he were a slave. The English idea of colonization here plainly means dividends, with little or no consideration for the people of the land which yields the profit. If Uncle Sam has too much concern for the native, John Bull has not enough, and it is better to err on the side of humanity than to commit the opposite fault.

In regard to the manner of doing business, it seems that the American

has little to learn from his neighbor. The Englishman is out of date. I met the manager of a New York house that had an English firm in Hongkong as their agents. It was necessary to send several cable messages each day, the cost of which was something like two dollars a word. The code that the English house used had been in use for forty years and was both inaccurate and expensive. The New York firm had repeatedly insisted on the use of a simpler code, both for safety and economy, but the English house had replied to all requests that their system had served them for years and

they did not see the necessity for changing. Although the American went to the trouble to figure out his messages, showing that the new method would save thousands of dollars in a year, his English agents were obtuse, and as a result the New York house will soon establish a branch of its own.

Englishman Is Out of Date.

The Englishman was on the ground first and in the beginning he had his own way. He took life easy. He left his office at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and devoted the rest of the day

in the name of the King. Instead of calling him "His Excellency" she took her leave by saying, "Ta ta, Gov.", and a scornful shrug of her democratic shoulders. While the young lady from the White House might have been a little more English in her refusing there is no doubt but that the average American when he reads this will say with all his heart, "Bully for Alice." The English thought she was "horrid." It is merely the difference in the view point the two peoples hold in regard to the equality of man.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

CONCERNING THE MAKING OF AN ORDINARY COOK

Using "Left-Overs," by Miss Lillian E. Tingle, Director Portland School of Domestic Science.

PERHAPS some day in a millennial future, when every woman knows what she ought to know about food values and dietary standards, and practices it; and when every man is willing to be guided by reason in his eating rather than by fad, prejudice or habit, then perhaps (but only perhaps) the great Left-Over question will be a dead issue. In the meantime it daily confronts the conscientious housewife. American cooks have the reputation of being the most wasteful in the world, just as the French and Germans have the reputation of being the most thrifty. This alleged wastefulness is due partly to lack of knowledge and training among housekeepers and dooryard workers, partly to different standards of living and the fact that as a rule food material is cheaper and time and labor more expensive than in the old countries; but it is largely the natural consequence of early conditions in this country. Nature is so bountiful here that we feel we are standing before an inexhaustible treasury and that no amount of waste can make any appreciable difference. Immigrants arrive with the belief that this is the land of plenty and sooner or later modify their former thrifty habits. As a recent writer has said: "Some day Americans as a people may become saving; but the fact is at present they waste about as much as they utilize. The worst of it is that in the matter of food these waste most who really have the greatest need for economy. And even where strictest economy is not so necessary, extra money is often spent for food that would be better applied to more hygienic surroundings, to education and to those other things that are included in the vague term 'higher life.'"

And so I come back to "the kind of waste that is thrown away" and consider what can be done to check it. The woman who is trying to get all available nutriment out of her food supplies should remember that the cost of food has no close connection with its food value. The cost depends upon many factors, and particularly upon the amount of time and labor needed for its production and preparation for the table. It is easy to find recipes for "made-over" dishes where the lengthy treatment, extra materials called for and final unattractiveness and perhaps unhygienic result show clearly that the truer economy would have been to put the left-over material into the stove and produce a "well-balanced ration."

wholesome dishes can be produced by a cook who understands her material and the principles involved in the satisfactory reheating of it. Here then are a few elementary rules:

First—In "warming over" meat, try to avoid subjecting it to direct heat, which will harden the fibers and make it indigestible.

Second—Supply extra moisture and flavoring material (to make up for that which has lost) in the form of sauce or gravy.

Third—Think about its preparation long enough beforehand to allow for neat cutting up, marinating (where necessary) and the boiling of bones for gravy stock (if you have none at hand).

Fourth—Use the muscle part only, cutting away all gristle, skin and any undue amount of fat.

Fifth—Put the gristle and skin with the bones in the stock pot. Keep the excess of fat for clarifying.

Sixth—Where a sufficient amount of meat pieces cannot be obtained, or where the meat is tough, pass it through the mincing machine. Finely divided meat is more easily digested than coarsely chopped meat and absorbs flavoring better. A food chopper can be obtained for from \$1 up, and quickly pays for itself in the time, labor and material saved.

Seventh—Pay particular attention to the neat service and tempting appearance of any made-over dish. Your object is to make it look like new material done that way "on purpose." A dish that looks "good enough to eat" will be more easily digested than a carelessly served, unattractive one containing the same ingredients.

Eighth—Keep on hand a supply of those little accessories in the way of flavor and garnish, that cost little and yet mean so much to the success and ease with which a dish is prepared.

Ninth—Combine fresh vegetables, macaroni, rice, etc., with your left-over material, in order to supply what is lacking in each and produce a "well-balanced ration."

Tenth—Serve hot things hot and cold things cold.

This is a list of useful accessories, flavorings and garnishes:

- Dried bread crumbs, both brown and white.
- Fried or baked croutons.
- Toast points, fingers or slices.
- Macaroni, spaghetti and other Italian paste.
- Rice, barley and cornmeal.
- Beans of various kinds.
- Shredded wheat.
- Pastry.
- Potatoes.
- Eggs.
- Gelatine.
- Stock.
- Roux.
- Caramel, spices, curry powder, Spanish pepper, paprika, dried herbs, fresh parsley, cream, etc.; fresh vegetables of all kinds, lemons, pickles, anchovy sauce, Worcestershire or other strong sauce, capers, mushrooms (or mushroom powder), dry grated cheese; tomato conserve, meat extract, salad dressing.

The most satisfactory dishes come under the following heads:

- First—Salads.
- Second—Jellied or pressed meats.
- Third—Croquettes and rissoles.
- Fourth—Pies and patties.
- Fifth—Hash and savory minces.
- Sixth—Ragouts and salads.
- Seventh—Meat cakes and loaves (baked or steamed).
- Eighth—Scalloped and "au gratin" dishes.
- Ninth—Creamed dishes.
- Tenth—Curries.
- Eleventh—Fritters and kronieskies.
- Twelfth—Purmeats and dressings.

The next lesson will give more detailed instruction for the preparation of some of these dishes.

LILLIAN E. TINGLE.