

and unnaturalized, who fancy that they are entitled to look upon America as their country.

The incident is used here only to furnish an illustration of what we mean when we quote a common parlance of the street: "Anything is good enough for the 'foreigners'." The dignity and pride of the foreign born, as an American citizen, perhaps ought not to be hurt, if some unimportant "head" writer with a leading American newspaper, believing that he expressed a somewhat acceptable opinion of his native clan, conveyed the impression that books simple enough to be suitable for feeble-minded would be excellent reading for the foreign born.

The relevancy of this reference to the subject matter under discussion is only by way of specific reference to emphasize the importance of changing some woefully wrong impressions regarding the foreign born which is quite general among native Americans. This is absolutely essential, if we are to have any beneficial results from our Americanization activities.

Those who have come to believe that the work of teaching the foreign born the American language is all there is in Americanization, or that learning how to instruct a class of foreign born in the American language, by some general method, is all there is to know about Americanization, will never contribute much to the Americanization work which is held essential to the assimilation of the alien in the interest of our common unity cause.

It may be an expression of feeble-mindedness on the part of the foreign born when he resents expressions of paternalism and objects to sympathetic patronage, and asks for only one thing—to be regarded as an American, in spite of his accent and impediment of speech. He may not be regarded "just right" by some people when he insists that the constitutional prerogative should be granted to him without any equivocation or reservation, but it is a safe conclusion that the mental reservation he observes on the part of the native Americans who grudgingly admit that the wording of the Constitution favors equality for the foreign born, is not going to help bring about his Americanization.

We believe, regardless of the criticism our frank discussion in this respect is almost sure to bring about in certain centers locally, that such profound students and instructors in Americanization as Doctor Raymond Moley, of Columbia University; Ralph Boas of Springfield; Dr. Alfred E. Koenig of Minneapolis; Dr. Albert E. Jenks, formerly head of the Department of Anthropology and Americanization in the Minnesota State University now engaged in Research work in Washington, D. C.; R. E. Dugdale, Director Extension Department Board of Education and in charge of Americanization in Toledo, Ohio; W. C. Smith, supervisor of Immigrant Education, Albany, N. Y.; Charles M. Herlihy, Department of Americanization, Massachusetts; Robert C. Deming, State Director of Americanization, Hartford, Conn.; Chester A. Graham, Board of Education, Akron, Ohio; E. W. Emsweiler, Director of Americanization, Columbus, Ohio; G. A. Green, Director the Citizens' Bureau, Cleveland, Ohio, and many others, will sus-

tain the views of The United American. The cause of Americanization should cease to be a political and social hobby horse for people who use every means to be in the center of the stage. People who apply to an educational institution for training in Americanization subjects should either be told that the subject was not taught or else such an institution should provide a competent and qualified instructor, qualified because of personal training in the subject and backed by acceptable credentials.

It should be borne in mind that a large number of the people of foreign birth, who are deficient in the American language and lacking in intimate knowledge of American institutions, are fairly well educated people and in intelligence and training are quite equal to the native Americans.

SHOPPER

A tiller of the soil from Pohick Crossroads trudged into a shoe store with his nine children and said to the clerk, "I want 'em all fitted." The obliging clerk went to the job and as rapidly as he had each one of the children fitted, the farmer asked, "Now, what size is that?" The clerk gave him the information, which the farmer wrote on a slip of paper.

When all were fitted, the clerk figured a minute and said, "Now that will be fifty-eight dollars."

"Oh," said the farmer, "I don't want to buy their shoes here. I just want to be sure of the sizes. I am going home now and order them from Sears-Roebuck."

Don't laugh at this, for it only parallels a tragedy daily enacted in the printing business by the habitual shopper.

There is but one way to break up this iniquitous custom, and that is to run the Standard Cost System in your shop, and then talk it at every opportunity to every shopper who enters your plant.—Typothetae of Washington.



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