

ment (which has already been reclassified) and the establishment of a modern employment policy for the Federal Government. A. W. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

East Boston, Massachusetts.

THE INEFFICIENT SPOILS SYSTEM

Passing by the interesting but not directly pertinent protests recorded against the inadequacy of salaries paid to Government clerks, we close this report of the response which Mr. Fuessle's correspondence evoked by reporting some of the remarks in which conditions under Civil Service regulations are contrasted with those under the spoils system. One writer, Secretary Stockwell, from whom we have just quoted, cites the "practically unanimous testimony of administrators before and since the day when Theodore Roosevelt was one of the United States Civil Service Commissioners, in favor of the merit system and against the spoils system." Three branch presidents of Federal Employees' Union No. 2, Washington, D. C.,

jointly deplore Mr. Fuessle's correspondence because they allege that "its effect is to give aid and comfort to those who would discredit the 'merit' system with the end in view of a partial return, at least, to the old 'spoils' system." When President Cleveland extended the Civil Service he blanketed in those already in the service. In addition to these there are those who are in office in consequence of political appointments which are made from one Administration to another. This point is made by a former Civil Service employee, who writes from Montana. "There is a sort of double incubus over the real qualified employee who is doing the work. Is it any wonder, therefore, that he becomes philosophic," inquires the Montana man, "when he sees that there is absolutely no future for him and that his salary is paid out to others who are not earning it?" And another writer who writes from Washington makes the following interesting comparison:

SIDE by side in Washington are two illustrations, one of the "spoils" system, the other of the Civil Service or "merit" system. At the Capitol, where the former flourishes in full vigor, the endeavor is to crowd onto the pay-roll the largest possible number of names, and at as generous salaries as the public will stand. In the executive departments, where the Civil Service principle prevails (albeit thwarted to some extent), there is ever present the endeavor to abolish unnecessary positions and to institute economies. This statement must be qualified to the extent of excepting bureaus and services of "war-time" creation. In these, at least to a considerable extent, "war-time" salaries and expense accounts prevail.

GEORGE A. WARREN.

No one denies that there are defects in the present Civil Service system. For the most part these defects, it is widely believed, can be removed, or reduced, by the enactment of the Sterling-Lehlbach Bill now before Congress.

THOSE WICKED CHINAMEN

BY MARIA MORAVSKY

THERE is a type of short story, quite popular in this country, which may be classified under the general title "The Heathen Chinese."

Every one of my literary friends has one or two of them among his earlier efforts. Magazine issues are not complete without a picture of a flat-nosed villain dropping poisonous powder into some one's last cup. As to the "movies," they would go to speedy ruin were it not for "Dragon's Claws," "Mandarin's Loves," and the like.

The fictitious Chinaman in the States is always more or less a sinister figure. It is he who smuggles the white slaves into the country under the ingenious guise of tea packages. It is he who sells drugs to young millionaires when they are innocently eating chop suey. It is he who—but what is the use of enumerating all his crimes? You saw them all on the screen.

When I came to this country and saw the Chinaman painted in such dark colors, I was greatly surprised, even alarmed. I had often met with the Chinese citizens of Manchuria, which after the war of 1904 became a Russian province, and these quiet, law-abiding, hard-working, extremely honest people never once struck me as being romantically wicked. I dined in their restaurants, discussed things with their *intelligentsia*, bought silk from their wandering merchants, drank their "Dragon's Whiskers" tea. And not one dangerous meeting! Well, I thought, there must be something in the American air which develops the potential criminal instincts of the "heathen Chinese."

After seeing many a yellow menace

"movie" I was even afraid to intrust my laundry to a Chinaman. I dreaded Chinatown. I shuddered at the mention of Chow Mien.

But not now. After my five years of studying America that romantically dreadful illusion was shattered, together with many another. The "heathen Chinese" lost all his criminal splendor. He became, like any other foreigner, for the most part a poor, ignorant, hard-working thing, competing more or less successfully with the higher-paid American laborer.

Sociologists say that here lies the main reason for hating the yellow man—his lowering of wages. But there is also another reason, a psychological one, which makes him in your eyes a mysterious criminal—his extreme reserve.

We all are sub-consciously afraid of silent men. They affect us like silent danger. Especially if they happen to come from a distant country of which we know but little. It is the primal instinct of self-preservation which urges us always to suspect the unknown, be it food, animals, ideas, or other human beings.

In Russia we did not fear Chinamen, because they did not come to us from abroad. On the contrary, the Russians invaded their territory, conquered their aristocratic province, made its population subjects of the Czar. We seldom fear our inferiors, and Chinamen seemed to the Russian masses infinitely inferior, since they were defeated.

Here, Americans also assume superiority to the yellow men. But, as the Chinamen are not under your political protection, there always lurks in your contemptuous attitude toward them the

fear of the unknown, the elusive, the strange.

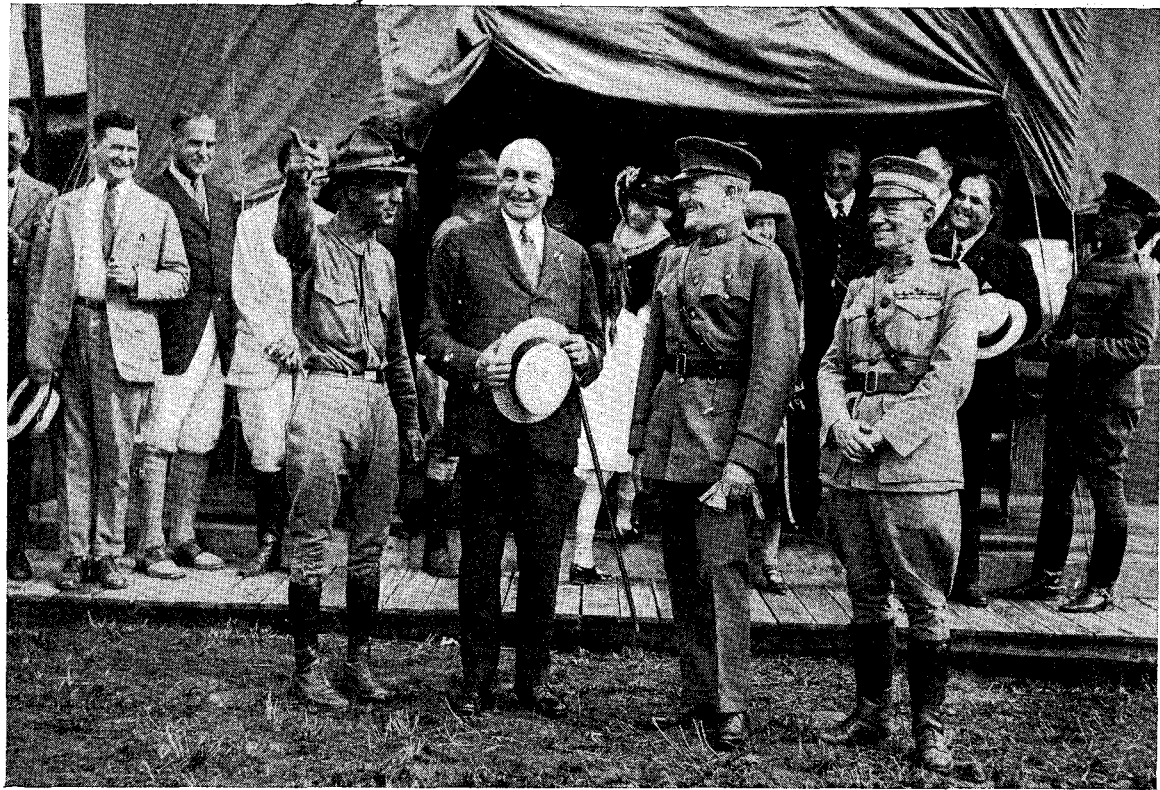
If you knew the Chinaman's soul, you would stop romanticizing about him. The yellow man would become for you just a differently colored human being, with rather peculiar traits of national character, but without that terrible radiance of mysterious evil which fascinates the "movie" audiences. Unfortunately, great masses of Americans are interested but little in any country besides their own.

I say "unfortunately," because the friendly curiosity toward other nations is a powerful factor of civilization. It replaces the ancient fear of the unknown with the desire to study it. And it is a widely recognized truth that we hardly can hate anybody whom we know well.

If I had no pity on the "movies," I would recommend you to meet with Chinamen socially. Some of them are highly educated, know English to perfection, and, when treated properly, they often throw aside their Oriental reserve and become entertaining and cordial companions. They may teach this young nation of yours the wisdom of their ancient civilization. Their main national trait is honesty, as most travelers state. So you need not be afraid to trust a Chinaman with either your laundry or your friendship.

But if the mysterious yellow villain changes into a friendly foreign visitor, what will become of the chief "movie" stunt? How can I attack the beloved theme of the photoplay writers? No! For the sake of the moving-picture tradition, let us preserve the holy fear of Chinamen.

OLD WARS AND MODERN WAYS



(C) Harris & Ewing

GENERAL BUTLER, PRESIDENT HARDING, GENERAL PERSHING, AND
GENERAL LEJEUNE IN FRONT OF THE CANVAS "WHITE HOUSE"
ERECTED BY THE MARINES ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD



P. & A. Photos

MARINES MOVING TO THE ATTACK OVER THE HISTORIC WHEAT-FIELDS OF GETTYSBURG

The Marine Corps staged a double reproduction of the famous battle which marked the high tide of the Confederacy. The first battle was a presentation of the conflict as it was fought in Civil War times. The second presentation showed the battle as it would be fought to-day, with modern means of attack and reconnaissance. Tanks advanced over the fields where Longstreet charged; airplanes hovered over the historic lines on Cemetery Ridge. The maneuvers took place on July 1, 3, and 4