

"We Must Go Man Hunting"

A Mine of Undiscovered Wealth in the Immigrant, Jane Addams Declares



Miss Jane Addams, the Noted Social Worker.

May Be the Founders of a Famous Family

"A mine of gold, an undiscovered Eldorado of intellect, lies unworked in this great United States. An unused Aladdin's lamp remains on the cobwebbed shelves of the nation, and strangely, no one seems to have discovered the wonders to be evoked by the magic rub.

"A new art, a new literature, a broader deeper spiritual outlook are latent in this country, and yet we go to Europe for our art, our literature, our music and our philosophy. Why? Because we neglect our foreign population?"

These words were spoken in a singularly soft yet vibrantly earnest voice—the voice of a woman dressed in gray, with a face softened by the beauty of tenderness and hair becoming silvered by time. From the face glowed a magnetic and prophetic light. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, never spoke more intensely.

An arraignment of America for neglecting its alien population and its ruthless exploitation of them in the cruelest fields of labor; an affirmation of the wonders of intellect and spiritual possibilities of the men put to digging ditches and working in stockyards, which, by culture, might brighten the national horizon—this was her subject.

"We must go man-hunting," she said.

"Inspired with a spirit of adventure, we must get among the foreigners, learn their customs, ideas and ways. We must give to them—and they will give to us."

"Americans go to Europe to study art, to study language, to study music," Miss Addams declared. "Why not do it here? Why not get among the foreigners, mix with them personally, get in contact with them socially?"

"Yet Americans hold them at a distance; they look down upon them from their lofty position; they make them feel the sense of aloofness? How many, indeed, of our intelligent, educated Americans go into the foreign quarters of our big cities? How much do you know of them? They are as distant and little known to most persons as the Hottentots."

"We should get in touch with them, on a large scale. To-day we are turning most of our immigrants, without discrimination, into laborers; instead of utilizing their genuine qualities in digging out their intellectual gold, in discovering the genius and developing the latent talent—whether it be for music, painting or any other—we are turning these foreigners into diggers of ditches, street sweepers, stockyard employees and putting them to manual labor of a low grade."

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"This country is content with a foreign music, with an imported dramatic art, a sculpture and an architecture that were the creations of antiquity. Here is a great nation; here are great possibilities. Here we should rear a distinct, new, original, wonderful music, drama, art, architecture of our own. We must go man-hunting."

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onies and make of every man a genuine American citizen. We must go among them and instill patriotism in the hearts of the children."

"How is this to be done? What method should be adopted? Miss Addams suggests:

"Through the settlements.

"Through the churches.

"Through the schools.

"By individual contact.

"And the method must be individual effort."

"Such an assimilation of the foreigners would give a great depth and quality to our life. This reciprocal relation would help them; it would open to us a vast storehouse of unused material."

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"Among the Slavs and Russians there is a native talent for music. Among the Russians there is an impulse toward literature, and in New York many Russians have made notable contributions to the drama. The Jews possess great intellect, an ability for abstract discussions, an interest in the problems of life; their talent for taking up the theoretical side of life would not be had for practical Americans."

"Take, for instance, the Italians in California. There they have small farms and gardens; these are pretty, artistic, filled with flowers; the farmers raise silkworms; their lives are beautiful. In their schools they produce the

Greek dramas, such as the 'Ajax' of Sophocles.

"We are attempting in American cities a strange experiment. We accept it as a matter of course that it has been humanitarian to domesticate animals, and we have taken every means to improve the life of animal and plant."

"But travel in the great congested foreign colonies in our cities, and you will see there the remarkable experiment of bringing up human beings without the care and attention we pay to animals and plants."

"With this same care we could get from the immigrant in time a native drama, a native song, a native music, and we could improve our social and industrial order immeasurably."

"These theories of Miss Addams may appear to be those of the enthusiast, the dreamer. But the shops of Hull House are pointed out as an evidence of their practical application. The story of how Miss Addams started the shop work and crafts is interesting.

"An Italian workman, who, in his native country, had been a wood carver, lived in the congested foreign district, close to Halsted street, Chicago. His house was attractive; to give it some semblance of beauty he applied himself during his leisure hours to carving the front door of the dwelling.

"The landlord heard of this and became indignant at what he declared was a wanton defilement of good lumber. He ordered the man to pay for the door or vacate the house, and stored it at what was a really artistic and beautiful effort. His prosaic mind saw in it only vandalism."

"Miss Addams, who heard of the incident, saw differently. She visited the landlord and succeeded in pacifying him. 'Why,' she said to a helper at Hull House, 'should Americans go abroad and admire the quaint native crafts of those lands, and when at home fail to appreciate, say, an overbook or a piece of art?'

"And then the thought occurred to her: 'Why should not these craftsmen, who work so prettily in their own hands, continue the work here instead of going to Italy? Why, she said to a helper at Hull House, 'should Americans go abroad and admire the quaint native crafts of those lands, and when at home fail to appreciate, say, an overbook or a piece of art?'

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"Every two weeks there is a social evening, when refreshments are served. Twice a month lectures are given such as explain to the newcomer the system of government of the country, power of the officials, and the system of education.

"The National Society of the Sons of the Revolution recently issued a million pamphlets for distribution among arriving immigrants. These are printed in English, German, French, Yiddish and Hungarian, and instruct the foreigner about the government, means of naturalization and other facts of importance.

Apple Tree On Busy Broadway.

One of the few remaining monumental trees of New York stands in Grace church yard, at Broadway and Fourth street. It is an old common country apple tree, but it bears the memory of one Yankee hero, Betsy and farmer, nearly an hundred years ago the hero's tree was a real out there the church non-stands. When New York began to stretch out the city planned a straight way. The tree was cut as far as Fourth street, where some progress was stopped by the Broadway gate. 'Keep out my land!' shouted old Broadway in most forcible Dutch, confronting them with a stout and stick. The surveyor scaled the tree and mowed off through the next man's field to the left. The crowd, who had gathered for a straight path, thoroughfare were unmoved by old Broadway's threatening stick and tongue. This is why there is a bend in the street at this point, and why a man is kept there guarding the tree's dead, who transmits their help, road and speed automobile show up. Grace church came into possession of the land in later years and by gratitude the churchmen are preserving the old tree to commemorate Broadway's memory.

From such as these Miss Addams expects much.

"Americans go to Europe to study art, to study language, to study music," Miss Addams declared. "Why not do it here? Why not get among the foreigners, mix with them personally, get in contact with them socially?"

"Yet Americans hold them at a distance; they look down upon them from their lofty position; they make them feel the sense of aloofness? How many, indeed, of our intelligent, educated Americans go into the foreign quarters of our big cities? How much do you know of them? They are as distant and little known to most persons as the Hottentots."

"We should get in touch with them, on a large scale. To-day we are turning most of our immigrants, without discrimination, into laborers; instead of utilizing their genuine qualities in digging out their intellectual gold, in discovering the genius and developing the latent talent—whether it be for music, painting or any other—we are turning these foreigners into diggers of ditches, street sweepers, stockyard employees and putting them to manual labor of a low grade."

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A Gentle Dose That Never Needs Increasing

A small dose of harsh physic—salts, castor oil or pills—soon ceases to be effective.

Then you take larger doses. Else you take the physic more frequently.

That is because the physic is irritating. The bowel lining grows hard, just as the skin becomes calloused by constant irritation.

Calloused bowels can't perform their natural functions. The result is chronic constipation—the need of constant help.

Such physic belongs to an ancient era. Modern physicians have learned its effects and displaced it.

They now help the bowels gently and naturally. They use vegetables instead of minerals.

Cascarets are purely vegetable.

They act just as laxative foods, just as exercise acts on the bowels.

They don't harden the bowels—don't inflame the stomach—because they don't irritate.

One small, sweet dose is always sufficient, unless the bowels are already calloused.

Their use never causes pain.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with C.C.C. on every tablet. The box is marked like this:

Cascarets

The best pocket box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

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