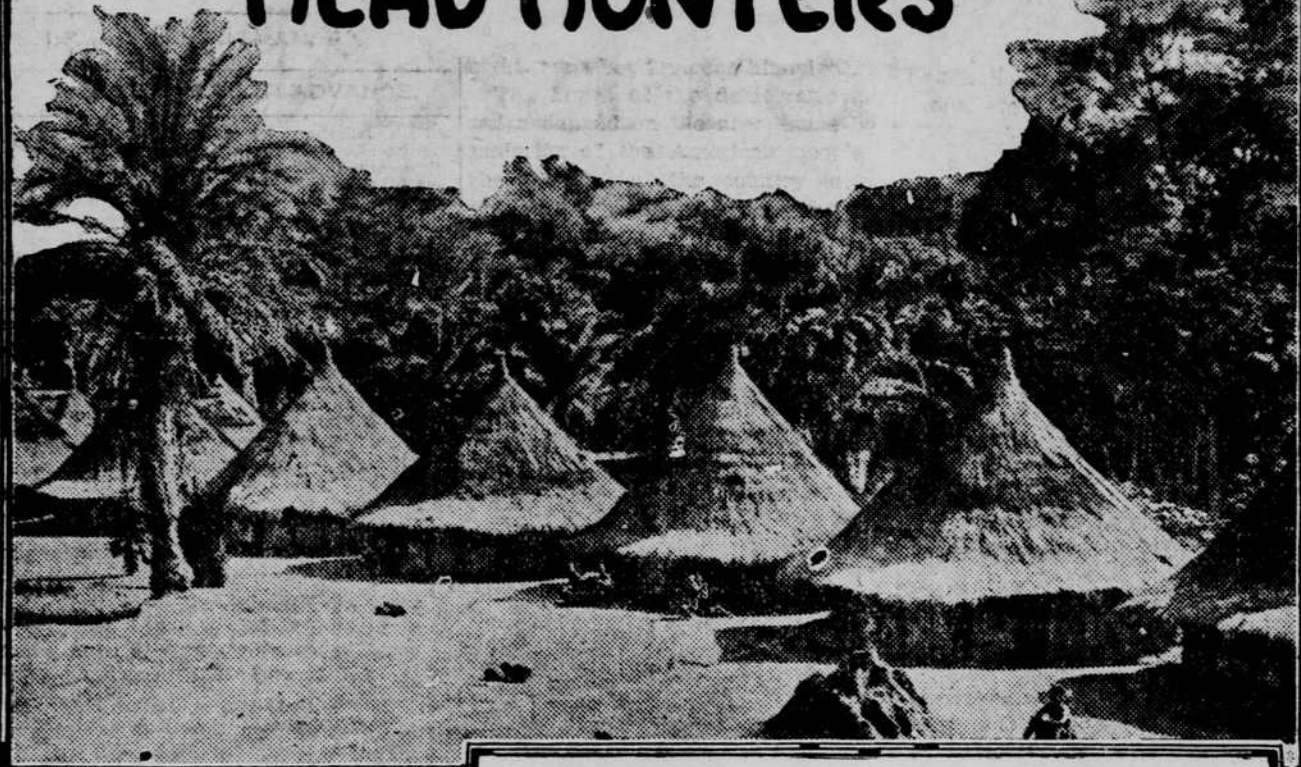


SOUTH AMERICAN HEAD HUNTERS



IN THE CHIEF'S VILLAGE

Dr. William Curtis Farabee of the University of Pennsylvania, back from explorations in the Amazon river country, tells of strange savages who had never before seen a white man and whose big sport is capturing the heads of enemies

THERE are ethics in head hunting, according to Dr. William Curtis Farabee, who has just got home after three years spent in exploring remote regions of the Amazon river in South America. Among the tribes he visited were two, the Mundurucu and the Jiveros, who still keep up the practice. One of the trophies he brought back for the University of Pennsylvania was a collection of four belts made of human teeth—the most prized accoutrements that any Mundurucu could possess, according to an interview with Dr. Farabee in the New York Sun.

As to the ethics of head hunting Dr. Farabee says no self-respecting Mundurucu or Jivero would go forth with bow and arrow and stone hatchet after the head of a national enemy because of the pangs of hunger or the desires of trade expansion. Head hunters are not cannibals nor are they ambitious for aggrandizement. On the contrary they regard themselves as lovers of peace. But from time immemorial feuds have existed among them, and the only worthy method of treating their traditional enemies is to seek and obtain their heads.

When a head is brought in by an intrepid warrior the village prepares to celebrate the exploit by assembling around a fire over which a pot of rumbling that of the witches of "Macbeth" is concocted. If it is a Mundurucu village the head of the enemy, after having been boiled to the required tenderness, is smoked for its preservation and the teeth are extracted. A three days dance is held in honor of the victory.

The Jiveros, however, vary the process by removing the bones from the head of the enemy and shrinking it to the proportions of a big man's fist. This is also preserved—an object lesson perhaps for the rising generation.

The belts testifying to the existence of head hunting are but a small part of the collection brought back after what scientists regard as the most hazardous trip ever made into the forest of the Amazon. Excavations of prehistoric pottery and burial vases, some of them more than three feet tall; records of the music of Indians never before visited by white men, ethnological work among more than thirty tribes heretofore known by name only are all included in Dr. Farabee's achievement.

Most of the explorers of the Amazon Valley have confined their attention to the river bank. To go 100 yards from the margin of the stream, even today, is in places to be swallowed up in the wilderness. Dr. Farabee went far into the interior.

Dr. Farabee arrived at Para in June, 1913. After a few preliminary expeditions up the main stream, he met on the edge of British Guiana two white men—the only two in that section of the country—H. P. C. Melville, magistrate and protector of the Indians for the whole of southern Guiana, and John Ogilvie, a Scotchman in the employ of the British government. It was in Mr. Melville's house at Dadanawa that they made preparations for the most adventurous



WAL-WAL GIRLS PREPARING FOOD

of all the expeditions, the journey into the unexplored forest in southern British Guiana.

Melville did his best to dissuade Dr. Farabee from the trip, declaring that the chances were against his coming out alive. Dr. Farabee refused to be dissuaded, but persuaded Ogilvie to go with him. Six months later Melville passed them on the street, and so changed were they by the effects of the journey that he did not recognize them. Dr. Farabee's account of that trip is thrilling.

"It was most successful," he said. "From December 16, 1913, to April 1, 1914, we were among tribes who had never seen white men before. All of them were very interesting. None had ever seen matches or guns or salt or clothing before. All had heads and knives; all wanted fishhooks, and many got their first ones from us."

"On our trip into the Wal-wal country it was necessary to reduce the party to six, four Indians, Ogilvie and myself. A larger party couldn't live on the country. The tribes live far apart, often ten or twelve days over rough mountains and across rivers. Three-fourths of the time and all of the last month we had to depend upon the game and fish we could catch.

Our ammunition got low, but the Indians with us used their bows and arrows well. When we got out we had two loads of shot and seventeen rifle cartridges left—a narrow margin.

"Ogilvie had been fourteen years in the bush and was the best man I ever saw for such work, but he found here the worst waterfalls he had ever seen. In what are known as the Great Falls we spent several days. It was impossible to get through. We carried everything overland to the foot of the falls on the Dutch side and there to our joy we found four large canoes belonging to men hunting balata gum, who were deep in the forest. I took one Indian and followed a trail for two days, but could not find them. This was the worst trip of my experience. Ogilvie was too weak to go. There was nothing else to do but to take one of the strange canoes, a great canoe in Dutch Guiana. The next day we met some negroes and persuaded them to take us down to the first store and to return to the canoe.

"We got out none too soon, as Ogilvie was having fever every night and I severe chills and fever every other night. Having fever all night and working hard all day on poor food cut us to pieces rapidly. When I left Philadelphia my weight was 133

pounds. When we reached the Dutch storehouse it was 145 pounds. We arrived bareheaded and barefooted and starved, of course."

Of the characteristics and customs of the natives he met during the course of the expedition Dr. Farabee is enthusiastic. After their first timidity at the appearance of white men had vanished they were courteous and gracious and received the explorers with a hospitality from which the white man could well take lessons.

One of the most picturesque experiences encountered by Dr. Farabee and his party was when they came upon a village assembled for the purpose of curing one of its inhabitants of a poisonous snake bite. The victim was stretched upon the ground. Around him were dancers who after sucking the wound alternately blew and spat upon not only the bite but all of the man's joints. In an outer circle sat the musicians, who played such an insidious, plaintive tune that even the strangers had difficulty in resisting the hypnosis it was designed to induce. The bitten man was more or less hypnotized and by this method, as far as the visitors could observe, was cured.

Marriage takes place at a very early age among these aborigines. Many of the villages have but two houses, one a communal affair in which there is a big general court with the apartments of the individual families abutting on it, and the other a house which the women seldom enter but which is maintained as a sort of men's club, in which they entertain visitors from other tribes.

The women would delight the hearts of the anti-suffragists. Moral suasion is their big stick. There is a native liquor which is very intoxicating. The women, however, do not touch it, although drunkenness is prevalent among the men. During the periods of intoxication of the men the women restrain them from bartering and the men obey with lamblike obedience.

The men entertain a deep affection for their wives and will barter anything else in their possession with neighboring tribes except the "cushma" or ceremonial shirt which the wives make.

Cassava, a root similar to the potato, is the staple article of food. Agriculture in its broader sense is unknown to these newly discovered Indians. The men hunt and fish and do the bartering. The women gather the fruit and nuts and grate the cassava.

Custom in China discourages the photographing of women. The buildings of Amsterdam are built largely on pilings. The town hall stands on 13,000 such supports. Experiments have shown that excellent paper can be made out of grape vines.

The Mexican seacoast on the Pacific and the gulf of California is 4,574 miles long. Argentina is constructing a single irrigation system which will cost \$60,000,000.

About 1,100 kinds of insects make their homes in the oak tree. The ratio of color-blind people to those of normal sight is about 65 to 1,154. This does not mean that all of the 65 are absolutely color-blind, but that is the ratio of those who are more or less affected.

Lighting dangerous waters in which abound reefs, rocks and shoals has progressed from wood fires and candles to oil vapor and electric lamps. The early lighthouses were lighted by wood or coal fires burned in open braziers, and later by candles inclosed in lanterns.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

September 4, 1915.
Artillery duels on the west front.
Austrians began movement against Italians at Monte Nero.
Allan liner Hesperian sunk without warning by German submarine; 25 lost.

September 5, 1915.
Czar assumed supreme command of Russian armies.
Austrians advance on Dubno.
Bloody fighting on Gallipoli peninsula.

September 6, 1915.
Discovery of documents carried by James Archibald, American correspondent, comprising Doctor Dumba, Austrian ambassador to Washington.
Austrians attacked Italian position at Monte Nero.
Forty French Aeroplanes bombarded Saarbrucken.

September 7, 1915.
Italians repulsed Austrian attack at Monte Nero.
British squadron bombarded German batteries on Belgian coast.
German submarines sank British, French and Norwegian vessels.
German airships raided east coast of England, killing ten.
French aviators attacked Freiburg.

September 8, 1915.
Russian Grand Duke Nicholas shifted to the Caucasus.
Russians recaptured old positions in Galicia, near Tarnopol.
Germans began new offensive on western approaches to Verdun.
Zeppelins raided east coast and London district, killing 20.
Dutch sentries fired on Zeppelin flying over Holland.

September 9, 1915.
Austrians captured Dubno.
Russians won another victory southwest of Trembovia.
German crown prince's army gained in Argonne district.
United States asked Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba.
Germany sent note defending sinking of Arabic.

September 10, 1915.
Germans won trenches at Schatzmaennle, on west front, with asphyxiating shells.
Italians again repulsed at Tolmino.
Germans made further progress in the Argonne.
Anglo-French financial commission landed in New York.

BRIEF INFORMATION

If a baby had the appetite of a young potato beetle it would eat from 50 to 100 pounds of food every 24 hours. If a horse ate as much as a caterpillar, in proportion to its size, it would consume a ton of hay every 24 hours. A caterpillar eats twice its weight of leaves every day, but a potato beetle devours every day at least five times its weight of foliage.

A converted schooner of 250 tons burden is soon to sail from New York for Columbia on an old-fashioned bartering expedition, the vegetable Ivory nut, extensively used in button making, being sought in return for a varied cargo of American goods. The promoters hope from such small beginnings to develop a continuous and profitable trade.

One W. H. Young, who has written a humorous book on his adventures as a business man in South America, tells of a Brazilian, Senor Don Jose de Braganza, whose eagerness for a title went so far that he had printed on his cards "EX-passenger, first-class, R. M. S. P. C." He had once taken a trip, first cabin, on a Royal Mail Steam Packet company boat.

Vincent, an Airedale terrier owned by C. M. Wilson of Pawtucket, R. I., has been serving the family for some time as a newsboy, a job which he selected himself and has filled faithfully. Every day Vincent goes to the train with his master, who fastens a paper to his collar, after which the dog trots home. He has slipped up on only one morning.

A shell eight inches long and three inches in diameter, which was fired into Atlanta, Ga., by General Sherman, was found in an excavation in a street. The shell has the appearance of a solid shot and not an explosive shell and is now being used by H. H. Godfrey, who found it, as a paper weight.

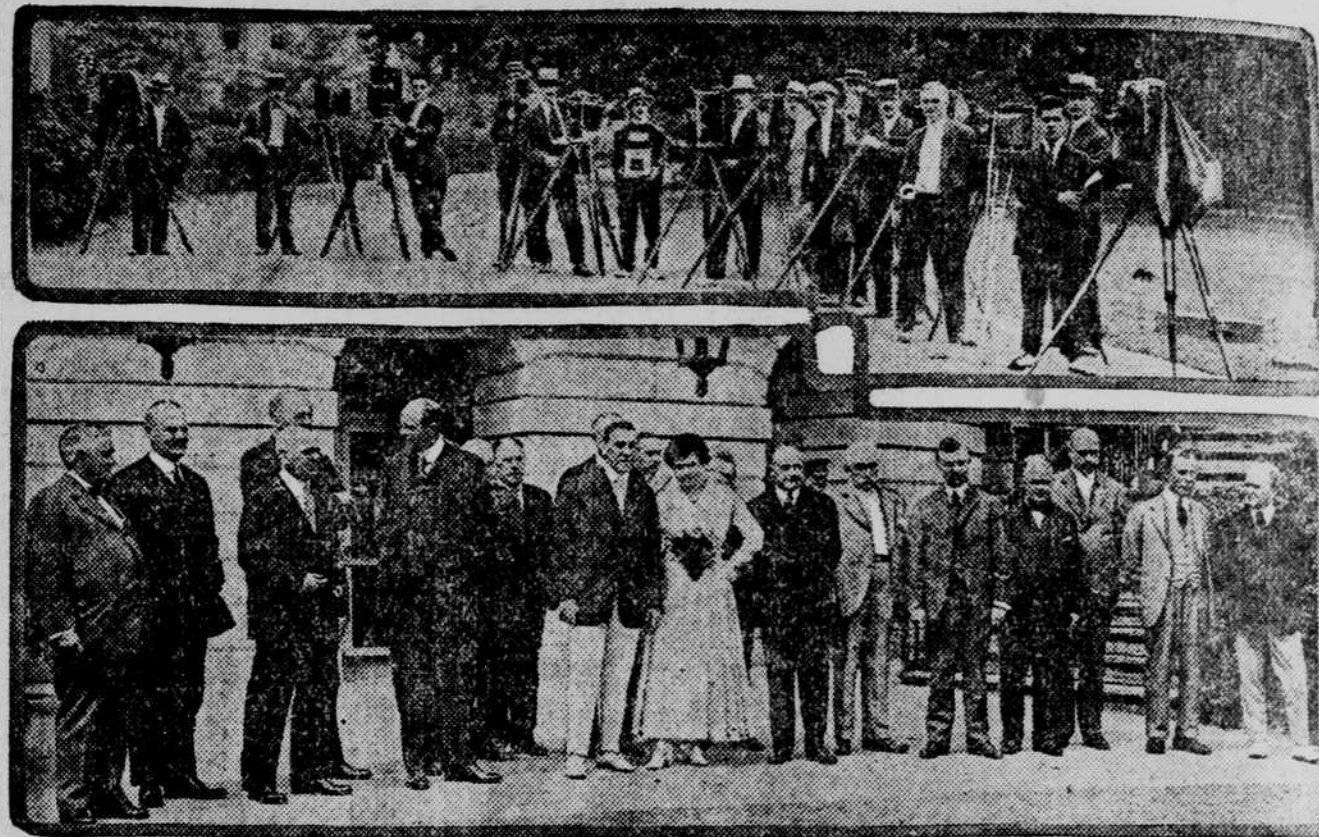
Denver is to issue a million color post cards, a quarter of a million guide-books, half a million one-day trip pamphlets and much other matter, to be distributed by a tourists' bureau, under the direction of the city, with the aim of attracting summer visitors.

Mrs. F. W. Tilson of Bennington, Vt., has a white geranium. All the plant-leaves, blossoms and stalks—is pure white. It is strong and healthy, with nothing to account for the freakishness of color.

North Carolina leads the eastern states in the production of gold, the output last year being slightly more than that of all the other eastern states combined.

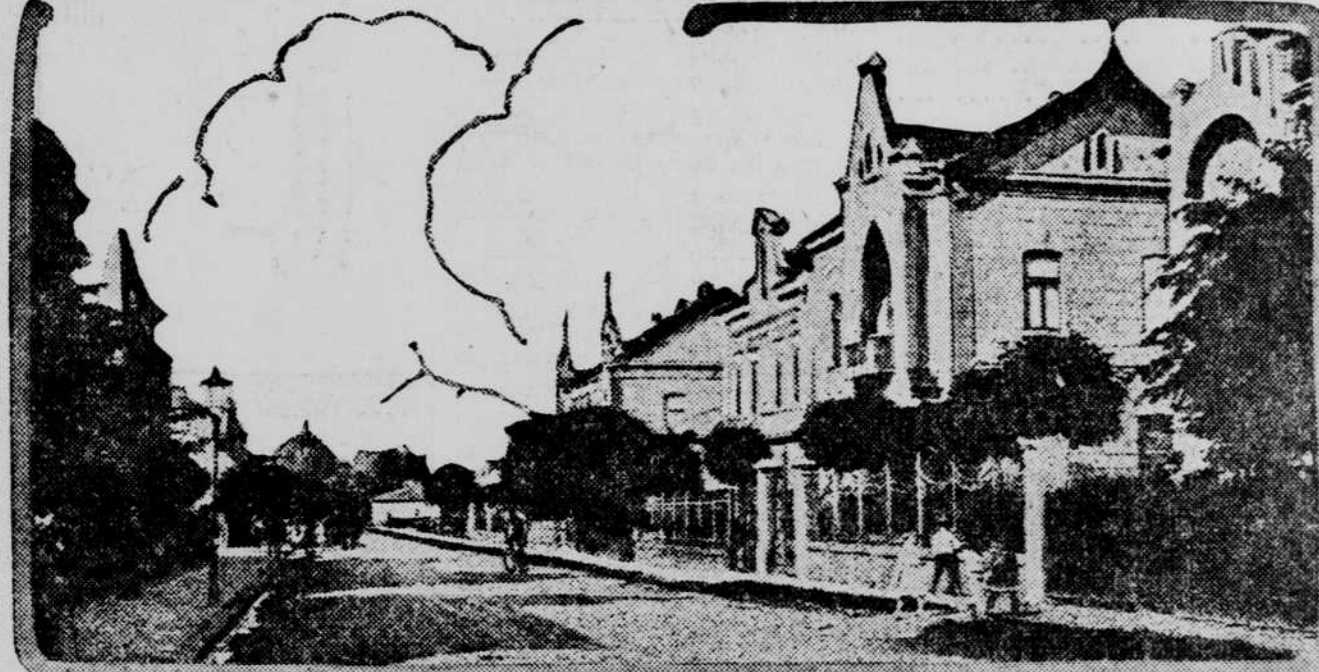
A factory in the Azores will manufacture alcohol from sweet potatoes. It is proposed to standardize ship-building parts so as to facilitate repairs.

CAMERA MEN SWARM AROUND WHITE HOUSE



There are probably more photographers to the square foot on the White House grounds when a picture of the president is to be made than any other single spot on earth. This picture shows above a part of the battery lined up to photograph President and Mrs. Wilson and his campaign managers, and below the picture they made.

GALICIAN CITY CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS



View of Killinski street in Stanislaw, the important Galician city captured by the Russian forces. Stanislaw is a great railroad center and of immense strategic value.

AMBASSADOR SHARP AND HIS DAUGHTER



William G. Sharp, United States ambassador to France, and his daughter Margaret on their arrival on the French liner Lafayette. Ambassador Sharp is here on a short vacation and to confer with President Wilson and Ambassador Page, who is also in the United States.

SENATOR JAMES D. PHELAN



Snapshot of Senator Phelan of California taken on a warm day in Washington.

WHERE MR. WILSON WILL BE NOTIFIED



Pretty view of Shadow Lawn, the summer White House, between Asbury Park and Long Branch, N. J., where President Wilson will receive the formal notification of his renomination by the Democratic party. Mr. Wilson has made little use of Shadow Lawn so far this summer.

Mighty Near It.
"Do you, Mr. Stacks, think that a rich man can go through the eye of a needle?" "I don't know. I will, however, admit that my lawyers have dragged me through some very small loopholes."—Puck.

Uncle Eben.
"A man is judged by de company he keeps," said Uncle Eben. "But you's got to keep de company. You ain' ginner by de company you jes' butts into."

GATHERED FACTS

New Zealand has an annual death rate of less than one per cent. Kern county, California, contains 55,842 acres of proved oil lands. An enamel to glaze pottery without the use of heat is a German invention. Pennsylvania will plant black cherry trees in the state reserves to provide food for birds. The average inhabitant of this earth probably uses more than two pounds of provisions a day.

Air Fighters Stay Far Apart.

As everyone probably knows, the principle of suction accounts for a great many marine disasters. Two ships run close to each other and suction brings them together. It is the same with aeroplanes, only that in the nature of things the suction is a hundred times more powerful. When I hear those stories about aeroplanes attacking each other within 40 yards, I always cross my fingers. Two machines approaching each other at that distance would come together and smash. The men who run the apparatus de chasse understand that better than I do. In maneuvering to attack they try never to approach nearer than a hundred yards.—Saturday Evening Post.

War Killing Off Birds.

War has killed thousands of migrating birds, the poisonous gases emitted by cannon spreading to great distances through the air. Crops are likely to suffer in the south of Europe from the lack of insect destroyers, and in Great Britain also there is lack of usual summer visitors. Zeppelin and aeroplanes are said to be mainly responsible for the death of birds in Ireland, which is to be inquired into by a special commission.

Old Style.

Little Jennie, a primary pupil, was asked: "If your mother had five yards of cloth and used three in making your dress, how much would she have left?" After a moment's thought she replied, "I think she'd have enough to make a petticoat."

Feminine Superiority.
A man with a fresh shave and a haircut looks almost new, but a woman can accomplish the same result with a pair of curling irons and a dab of face powder.

WORTH KNOWING

A stick of wood was recently shipped from British Columbia to England, which was 216 feet long. It will be used as a flagpole in Kew gardens.

Baboons possess a remarkable instinct for finding water, and have been used for that purpose in South Africa.

The tusks of an African elephant sometimes weigh as much as 100 pounds, and reach nine feet in length.

New York city has eight pension funds.

In Switzerland only small tracts of forests are allowed to be denuded at a time and the portions from which timber is cut are immediately replanted.

For the comfort and convenience of automobilists who must lie on their backs to make repairs to their cars there has been invented a pneumatic couch.

So that a woman's hands may be free while she is arranging her hair a Frenchman has invented a mirror that is supported by a bracket held in the mouth.

Serbia is said to lead in centenarians, and Ireland is a close second. There are about 1,300 gas plants in this country.

Serious troubles, if they be not too serious or numerous, are beneficial in that they teach us the folly of taking the trivial ones much to heart.

Father will carry an armful of packages two miles for the good-looking wife of a neighbor, but mother says if she wants him to bring in one scuttlerful of coal he raises all sorts of a racket.

Speaking of first downs, there are those college boys mustaches. Utter impatience with the follies that cannot be dissociated from youth is a sign of real old age.

It is a nervy sort of a fellow who will insist that a person who denies it knows him.

A man can learn a lot from looking up answers to questions that his young son asks him.

Aluminum is one of the most abundant of metals and ranks third among the elements which compose the crust of the earth, being exceeded only by oxygen and silicon.