

# Uncle Sam's Fleet Footed Cannibals



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entire stock of personal belongings with them, as well as food and water, they are perpetual fugitives. They regard the neighboring territory on the mainland as a part of their own domain, and there they have been in conflict for many years with ranchmen. When they surround and capture horses or kine they never think of mounting the beasts, even when pursued or of using ropes, but immediately break the neck and knock out the brains of the animal, perchance to tear the writhing body into quarters and flee for their lives with the reeking flesh still quivering on their heads and brawny shoulders. Scores of vaqueros agree in the assertion (wholly incredible if it were supported by fewer witnesses) that even when so burdened the robber Seri skim the sand wastes of the desert more rapidly than avenging horsemen can follow them.

"The Seri boys go out after jack rabbits in threes and fours, and catch them by out-running them. When a rabbit is started they scatter, one following it slowly, while the others set off obliquely in such a manner as to head it off and keep it in a zig-zag course until it tires. Then they close in and finally grab the animal by hand, frequently bringing it in alive to prove that it was fairly caught. For among these aborigines it is deemed creditable to take game animals without giving them a chance for escape or defense.

### Capture Deer by Running.

"They capture deer also by running, scattering at sight of the quarry, gradually surrounding it, bewildering it by confronting it at all points, and at length closing in and seizing it with their hands. Don Manuel Encinas, son of one of the owners of a ranch where I staid when in that country, was endeavoring on one occasion to induce a



Seri man, who was a famous hunter, to do some work for him. There was peace for a time being, and a band of the savages was sojourning temporarily near the ranch. It was a hot afternoon, and the fellow begged release from his task, saying that the spirit of catching a deer had taken hold of him. He was excused on condition that the deer be brought entire to the ranch, and two hours later he was seen driving in a full-grown buck. On approaching the dwelling quarters the terrified animal turned this way and that in wild efforts to avoid human habitation, yet the hunter kept it under control, heading it off at every turn and gradually working it nearer until at a sudden turn he was able to rush upon it and catch it. Throwing it over his

was unnoticed. In the first day's match play she beat Miss Marion Shearson, formerly champion of the Ontwentsia club, Chicago, by 4 up and 3 to play, and still she was unnoticed.

The next day she met Miss Wetmore, and after they finished the "gallery" was surprised by the announcement that Miss Hecker had won by the same big score as the day before. Still they could not see the writing on the wall and prophesied: "Wait till she meets Miss Hoyt tomorrow." Wait they did, but after being two down at the turn Miss Hecker struck a wonderful streak of play, and at the sixteenth they were all even. With but two to go Miss Hoyt, old tournament player and champion that she is, was struck with nervousness and topped her drive into the bunker. Miss Hecker, cool as a cucumber, drove a magnificent ball and won the hole. Both played the last hole perfectly and divided it, leaving Miss Hecker the winner by one up on the heretofore peerless Miss Hoyt.

She still had Miss Underhill left to conquer, but after dividing the first hole with her Miss Hecker began to play the most wonderful golf ever shown by a woman in the United States, without exception, and won eight holes in succession. They halved the tenth, and Miss Hecker, taking the next, won the championship by 9 up and 7 to play, the largest score ever recorded in a championship.

It is by this series of defeats, administered to the best players in the country, even more than by the actual fact of winning the title of champion that Miss Hecker has raised herself to the proud position she now holds. A combination of luck and a lucky draw which allow one to meet only easy opponents until the final round may give an inferior player the title, but it is only the most sterling play worthy of a true champion that can enable a player to vanquish opponent after opponent, each one a famous player.

This newest golf champion is a born and bred Connecticut girl. She is the daughter of F. C. Hecker, the multi-millionaire flour merchant.

## SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD— CHAMPION GOLF PLAYER.

A seventeen-year-old girl is the newest golf champion. She is Miss Genevieve Hecker. She has demonstrated that she is in a class by herself in point of skill, endurance and nerve. She has not been playing very long, for until a very short time ago she was a school girl whose attention to her duties at school left her little time for practice.

She learned her splendid game on the links of the Wee Burn Golf club at Stamford, Conn. When she entered for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf association, which was played at the Morris County Golf club at Morristown, N. J., last week there was scarcely a person in this country outside of her own clubmates who thought that she had any chance of winning the great event, for the

Marion Oliver, the long driving champion; Miss Maud K. Wetmore, the Newport champion, who was runner up to Miss Hoyt in 1898, and a number of others of national fame.

Miss Hecker was practically unknown, although she had qualified at the last woman's championship, and



field included Miss Ruth Underhill, the present national woman champion; Miss Beatrice Hoyt, the Shinnecock Hills girl, who had held the title for the wonderful and unprecedented time of three years in succession; Miss

while this feat gave her a certain amount of standing Miss Hoyt and Miss Underhill held the centre of the public eye. The first day of the tournament saw Miss Hecker qualify, but so modestly and unassumingly that she

shoulder, he ran into the ranch house with the beast still struggling and kicking.

"The Seri are reputed cannibals. They never cook their food apparently, though I have known them to parboil the hoof of a horse, after the leg had been wrenched off at the hock, and it was sufficiently softened to be knocked off with a stone. Then half a dozen matrons and maidens gathered about to gnaw the gelatinous tissues investing the 'coffin bone.' They possess but a single tool practically, and apply it to a wide variety of purposes. It is merely a wave-worn pebble, and with it they crush bones, sever tendons, grind seeds, rub face paint and bruise woody tissue to aid in breaking sticks for house poles or mesquite roots for harpoons, both being afterwards finished by firing. The pebble is discarded when sharp edges are produced by use or fracture. Their houses are mere temporary shelters, and not dwellings in any proper sense. Sometimes they are of stones piled up and roofed with a huge turtle shell."

### Changes in Terms.

Among the many bothers produced by the sudden expansion of our territorial possessions is one which though not of any vital importance, still deserves a little serious attention. Hitherto the terms "far East" and "near East" have passed current with all English-speaking peoples in the significance naturally allotted to them by the Britishers. The near East meant India and thereabout, and the far East meant the rest of the Orient, including China, Japan, the Philippines, and the big islands lying to the west of them. Of course, strictly speaking, for Americans the customary use of "far" and "near" has always been wrong, but we had no personal interest in the matter, and for the sake of convenience fell in with the British fashion. It is different now. The far East is distinctly our near east, and vice versa, and something ought to be done about it. Already confusion is manifesting itself, and the trouble threatens to become a real annoyance in the course of time. —New York Times.

### Expanding a Child's Mind.

Another modern notion which helps to make the path of the school teacher a thorny one is the theory that a child ought to be putting out simultaneously and in every direction as many feelers as a centipede has legs. As a matter of fact, a pupil who has learned thoroughness and application has acquired something, even if he cannot explain the procession of the equinoxes or tell how many feathers there are on a hen. There used, in the former days, to be a good many poetic similes in which the unfolding of a child's mind was likened to the gradual opening of a flower, leaf by leaf. The revised plan admits of no such sentimental and slow-moving processes. A child's mind is now opened like an umbrella, expanding equally and simultaneously at all points, and, fortunately for the child, it also resembles the umbrella in that it sheds a good deal more than it retains. —Atlantic Monthly.

### Balfour Praises Golf.

A. J. Balfour, the English statesman, recently made a speech at the opening of a charity bazaar at Dundee and devoted the whole of his remarks to the praise of golf, of which he is an earnest devotee.

## SWIMMING EASILY LEARNED

That the swimming device illustrated in the accompanying picture will be enjoyed by children goes without saying, and it might also be useful in teaching grown people the art of swimming, which art is somewhat difficult of accomplishment unless an instructor is at hand to support the beginner. By this arrangement the swimmer is allowed free play to propel himself through the water at will, without danger of sinking, and there is nothing to interfere with the free use of the arms and legs. The inventor's idea is to stretch a cable on two vertical posts set at any desired distance apart, with turnbuckles to tighten the rope. One or more trolley wheels are placed on the wire to support a coiling spring, to the lower end



of which a belt is attached to aid in holding the beginner at the surface of the water, even though he makes no effort to sustain himself. Parents whose boys have a desire to learn to swim can by the aid of this apparatus allow them full liberty to play in the water to their heart's content without fear of drowning.

## England's Next Queen... Sweet and Gracious Ways of the Princess of Wales

The future Queen of England, the Princess of Wales, is the subject of an interesting article in the June Cosmopolitan by that well-versed writer of European royalty and nobility, the Marquise de Fontenoy. There are many women in English society, says the writer, who are infinitely more beautiful, whose figures conform far more closely to the ideals of the artist and who possess a greater degree of brilliancy, of dash and wit than the Princess of Wales. Yet wherever England's future Queen appears, not only does she become the cynosure of all eyes, but more than that the loveliness of every other woman present seems in some way to pale; this, too, in spite of the fact that she is a grandmother of six little ones and is nearer 60 years of age than 50. True, she remains amazingly youthful in appearance, thanks not so much to those vulgar devices known as "making up" as to those judicious cares that are entirely legitimate. For instance, daily massage with cold cream has been employed to help nature in warding off wrinkles from her fair face, while the elasticity and elegance of the figure has been retained by means of exercise and moderation in diet to the same phenomenal degree as in the case of the late Empress of Austria at the time of her assassination. The hair is dressed in precisely the same quiet and characteristic manner as 25 years ago. The head retains the same dainty poise on a neck so graceful that it conveys the impression of a slender stock supporting a flower, while the eyes appeared to have neither dimmed nor changed, flashing as in days of yore with fun and mischief, or else sweetly appealing in that sort of pathetic manner peculiar to people who are hard of hearing.

### Her Sweet and Gracious Manner.

But it is not this that makes the princess so fascinating—that renders her so much more attractive than women of immeasurably superior beauty. Nor can it be described as magnetism. For magnetism implies something that is violent, and against which one would be inclined to resist. But it is the sweet, gracious and kindly manner that converts every man that sets eyes upon her into her sworn admirer, and that even disarms the jealousy of women, transforming them into her devoted friends.

It has sometimes been alleged that the Princess of Wales is deficient in cleverness.

This censure is emphatically nothing less than a piece of slander. True, she is not intellectual in the sense of her sister-in-law, Empress Frederick, and it is difficult to imagine her in the role of a politician. But since her marriage, seven-and-thirty years ago, she has lived almost unceasingly exposed to that full glare of publicity which beats about thrones, occupying, by reason of the seclusion of the Queen, the role of the first lady in the land, at any rate in a social sense. And throughout that entire period she has not made a single mistake. She has known in her own friendly and calm manner all the people whom it was desirable she should know. She has steered clear of all those acquaintances which might have given rise to ill-natured comment. She has

### Never Lost Her Head.

never rendered herself guilty of anything that could be construed as partaking of the nature of faux pas, has by means of the atmosphere of ideal refinement which she seems to diffuse around her, kept within bounds the tendency of modern society to exuberance and vulgarity, and, perfect in fact, has presented through her married life a picture of most unruffled domestic happiness. Finally, in an age where calumny is so rife and all-prevailing that not even an angel descended from heaven would be permitted to retain the celestial garments unsullied and the wings unruffled, no breath of scandal has ever tarnished, even for a fleeting moment, the fair name of England's future queen. Surely, when one considers all the temptations of one kind and another to which a woman in the position of the Princess of Wales is exposed, every one intent on flattering her, and many endeavoring in vain to poison her mind against those whom they wish to oust from her favor, the fact that she could be without a single mistake in her record indicates that, far from being a dull or foolish person, she must indeed be possessed of extraordinary cleverness—the most delightful contrast that it is possible to conceive to her immediate predecessor as Princess of Wales, the infamous, and above all the appallingly gross and vulgar, consort of King George IV.

## A New Religious Sect.

### Noted for Dislike of Other Christian Denominations...

A new religious sect is attracting attention in Fulton county, Indiana. The members call their church the "Haven of Rest," and in order to join it one does not have to submit to any particular creed. So far the membership is made up almost entirely of persons who have become dissatisfied with other denominations. They do not have any established places of worship, but move their tents wherever an inviting field is to be found. The Rev. Samuel Plantz is the principal preacher for these people. He is a man who would score a success in any line of work.

Possessed of native shrewdness, a commanding personality, and a pleasing style of oratory, he is a born leader. For a number of years he was a member of the Evangelical Association, but he became dissatisfied and changed to the Methodist. Soon after he returned to his old church. But it was not long until the dissatisfied spirit again took possession of him, and he

asked for an honorable dismissal, which was granted him.

But he continued to preach whenever he could secure an audience. At this time he had but one text, and that was the faults of the other churches. It was not long until he had gathered about his standard many who, for various reasons, had fallen out with their churches, and were in sympathy with his movement.

No matter what his theme, his oratorical powers never failed to attract a crowd. On one occasion he was admitted to a school house, and on the wall he displayed a chart containing the names of all the church organizations and the per cent of the membership of each which would be saved. Thirty per cent was the largest number until his church was reached, and it was marked 100.

This church has now a number of ministers in Noble county, and they all have a deep-rooted dislike to other denominations.

### Statue Struck by Lightning.

The statue of Liberty on Liberty island in New York harbor, was struck twice by lightning on the Fourth of July and emerged unharmed. The bolt struck the upraised arm and another hit it squarely on the forehead. The statue is protected by the finest system of lightning rods ever made. They extend from a point above the torch down the figure and foundation into the ground, a distance of 365 feet. Thence they go into the waters of the bay and end in a system of piping filled with carbon. A gang of workmen have been climbing all over the statue since the bolts struck it, but they find that it was not damaged at all, very much to the astonishment of those who saw the brilliant display of electricity which made an aureole about the goddess' forehead when the shaft struck and seemed to break into a mass of sparks. It was in this same storm that the Standard Oil Company's works at Bayonne were set on fire by lightning.

### The Faddier's Bonnet.

The very latest use of all to which the fashionable maiden has put the bandana is to tie up a bundle. Books, sewing, fruit, candy, a pair of gloves, anything or everything collected during the morning's shopping, it matters not what, all are jumbled together and tied up in one of the modish handkerchiefs in bold eastern hues which are culminating the shops and embroider-

ing the current matinees. The Paris woman of a hundred years ago, they say, did her marketing with the help of a big, bright kerchief, bringing home her vegetables in it, so that the present fad is only a revival of a very old fashion after all.

### Chili Prefers Western Goods.

The amount of condensed milk imported into Chili averages about 620,000 pounds annually, most of which is furnished by Great Britain and Germany. The milk is packed in cans, four dozen cans to a box, each weighing a fraction over a pound. The condensed milk imported from England is designated and known to the trade as "English," while that from Germany is known as "Swiss." "Here is another product," says Mr. Warner, our Consul in Leipzig, "which England and Germany are exporting to Chili, the United States being in no way a competitor. Why is it that these two countries can sell their products in the markets of Chili, which is so much nearer our own country in point of distance? The question is answered easily: Their commercial marine gives them this advantage over us. When the day comes—and that our country will have a merchant marine, Chili will buy not only our condensed milk, but our iron, our machinery, our wooden and cotton goods, which she buys today largely from England and Germany."