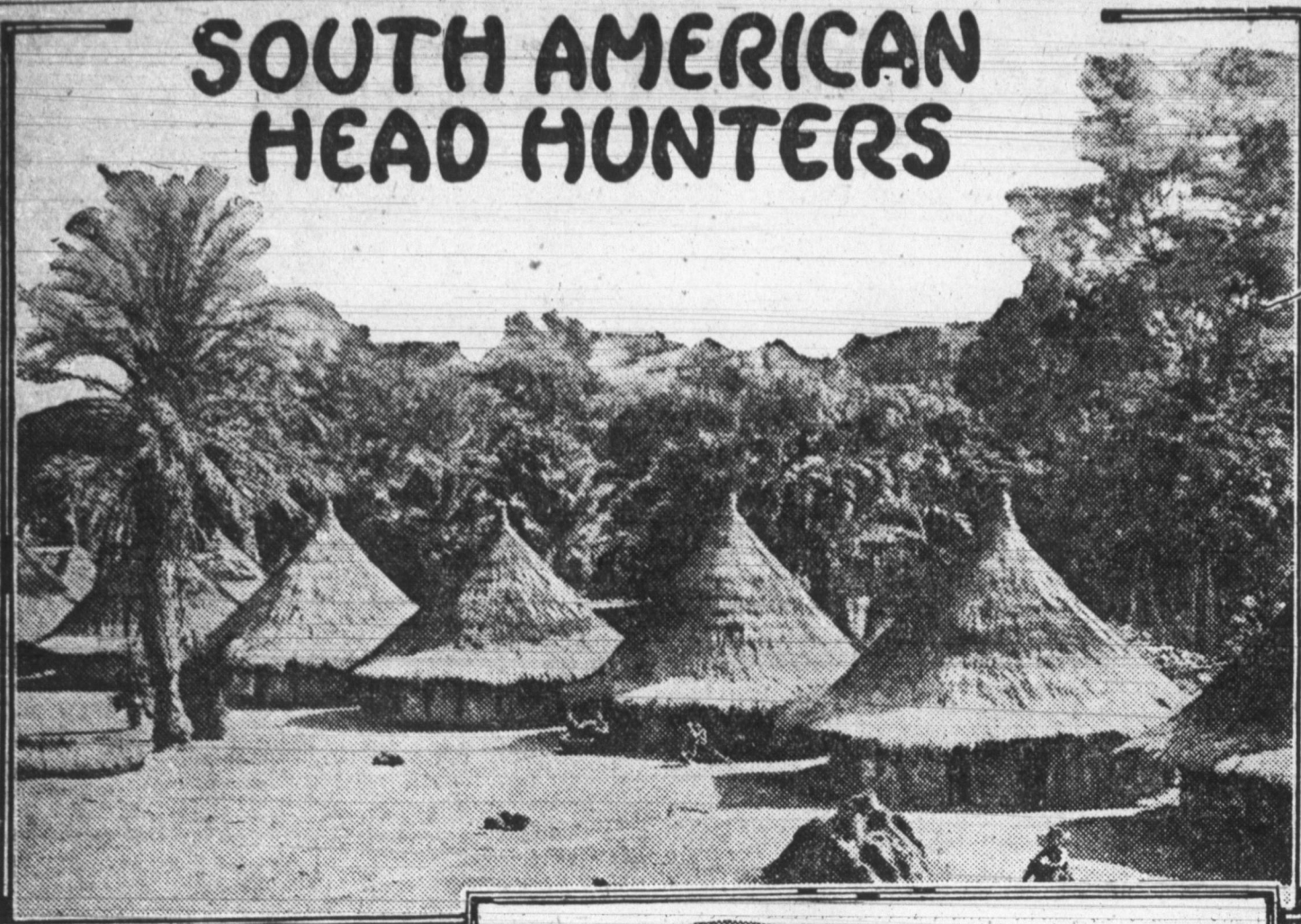


SOUTH AMERICAN HEAD HUNTERS



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 potion rivaling 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



WAI-WAI 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 beads and knives; all wanted fishhooks, and many got their first ones from us."

"On our trip into the Waiwai 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 balaca 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 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 193

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 sunsion 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 bawling 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 pillars. 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.

Argentina is constructing a single irrigation system which will cost \$60,000,000.

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.

STYLES IN CAPES

PEASANT DESIGN MAY BE SAID TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

In All Sorts of Materials It Has Proved Popular, and Undoubtedly Has Come to Stay—Cape for Motoring.

The Victorian capes which were ushered in last February with 1840 and 1870 hats to match, did not succeed, but the Victorian shoulder scarf—that wide piece of fur which looked like a postilion collar slipped to the top of the arms, has been entirely successful.

But the peasant cape has outdone all others. It may be short or long, of

even if the material is as unsubstantial as tulle.

A gathered cape of gray chiffon is lined with horizon blue—for the horizon is blue in France, although it is, as a rule, gray in America.

Iridescent taffeta, lined with tulle or chiffon, is used for afternoon capes in resorts, at the casinos, country clubs and polo fields.

For motoring, there is the Italian cape of dark blue cloth lined with the red of our flag in taffeta or satin. There are also actual Red Riding Hood capes worn by the younger set, the pointed hoods hanging between the shoulder blades.

Tripping around through the resorts, one is convinced that the cape has forged its way to a position above the coat. True, the motorcoat is still desirable and no one neglects it, but the cape is the fashionable garment. The original devices that are worked out in it gives it a wide appeal to the restless woman who insists upon new things, even though she has no old ones.

In the evening, to wear with white satin gowns, there are wraps of red chiffon lined with blue chiffon, with hood capes almost covered with bands of white marabou. At dinner parties in the open, the women keep these capes on during the evening, and they make a very attractive setting for a low gown and a bare head.

By the way, the continued talk of the revival of first empire styles is actually changing the coiffure before there is a strong evidence of the Josephine frock itself. The hair is worn high in the middle of the head, and often there is no formed knot, simply a bunch of small, loose curls held at the base by two ornamental combs, preferably jet.

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Open-Air Dinner Cape.

tulle and ermine, or of black satin faced with blue, with a hood that stretches across the shoulders built of the two colors.

Wherever possible, the dressmakers use a contrasting color as a lining.

GIVE AWAY PERSON'S AGE MARKS CHANGE IN STYLES

Hands Are Treacherous in That Way and Must Therefore Be Given the Greatest Care.

The hands, being used more than any other parts of the body, age first. That is the reason a woman who does manual labor has older hands than has a woman of the leisure class. The first signs of age appear in the hands. The hands are the greatest tell-tales of age. Take good care of them. Your age is in your hands.

Aging hands are starved hands. The skin becomes dry and withered like a faded rose leaf. When a woman has passed the thirty-year milestone she should give especial attention to keeping the hands well fed. The backs of the hands need the greater part of the nutriment, for it is there that the infallible signs of age first manifest themselves. At least once a day cold cream or olive oil should be well rubbed in.

To prevent the yellowing effect of the oil, two drops of tincture of benzoin in every teaspoonful of olive oil used will be efficacious, for tincture of benzoin is a bleaching agent. For the same purpose a half dozen drops of lemon juice in a teaspoonful of olive oil may be used.

FADS AND FASHIONS

A pretty blouse is of handkerchief linen in white dotted with delicate color.

Blouses of contrasting color are now favored for dressy tailored suits of silk.

White georgette crepe, heavily embroidered in color, is delightful for blouses.

The transparent hat with under-brim trimming is the latest fancy of millinery.

A cabinet to keep card recipes in is a great convenience for a young housekeeper.

Witchhazel and rose water, half and half, is good for wind-tortured complexions.

If going on a picnic or long automobile trip, fold a bungalow apron over the lunch basket. It will then be handy to put on when you spread the lunch.

A teaspoonful of vinegar put into homemade candy keeps it from being sickly sweet.

EMERGENCY REMEDIES

Bathing behind the ears with right hot water often relieves a headache. When a cut will not stop bleeding apply ground rice or flour. Either one is efficacious.

A good long stretch immediately upon waking in the morning is excellent exercise with which to begin the day.

At the first intimation of a sore throat try a gargle of one teaspoonful of salt and one of carbonate of soda to half a glass of water.

Hold the hammered finger in water as hot as can be borne for a few minutes. This treatment will draw out the inflammation almost at once.

A small onion eaten before retiring will often induce sleep. The taste may be removed after eating by chewing a bit of parsley or a few drops of eau de cologne on a lump of sugar.

Remedy for Feet Burning.

Buy five cents' worth of tannin at the drug store, put it into an empty powder box. Shake a little into your stocking every few days and you will soon forget you were ever troubled with burning feet.

avenues this season. The model is fashioned of softly finished dark green broadcloth trimmed with velvet in a still darker shade. The silhouette is clearly defined in this modish coat. The hat is of a shade to match the trimming and is adorned with a small feather.

Silence Cloths.

Far better than either the felt or quilted silence cloth is the one of asbestos. This cloth protects the table top, not only from the spots made by hot dishes, but also from stains and damage done by hot liquids being spilled. The cloth is waterproof as well as heat proof. It is, of course, lintless and is finished with a neat binding. It is made in halves, each consisting of three strongly bound and hinged sections. It does not warp, and may be folded and put in the sideboard drawer when not in use.

Long Capes.

Trimming for the long capes of taffeta is delightfully varied. One rose pink cape seen recently had a collar and cape edged with a narrow roll of ostrich, of rose color, with occasional fronts of white. An emerald green silk cape had a second waist depth cape. This was trimmed along the lower edge with three spaced rushes, of the green silk, the edges finished with a picot. The collar was a large ruche. The cape hem was simply a facing fold of the silk, with a piping on the upper edge.

HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the Change of Life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it was three years coming and gave me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course I could not go to him then, so my sister-in-law told me that she thought



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the Change of Life and the tumor and when I got home I did not need the doctor. I took the Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt it since. I tell every one how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it."

—Mrs. E. H. BEAN, 525 Joseph Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure remedy containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of woman's system at this critical period of her life. Try it.

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Truthful Wife.

A detective was praising the truthfulness of women.

"If war bulletins were as truthful as women," he said, "we'd have a better idea of how this world struggle is really going."

"I remember a case the other day—it's interesting in its revelation of woman's truthfulness—the case of a husband who had disappeared."

"Questioning the wife, I said to her: 'And now, madam, tell me—this is very important—tell me what your husband's very last words were when he left?'"

"His last words," the truthful creature answered, with a blush, "were, 'For heaven's sake, shut up!'"

Hard to Suit.

Mrs. Instile—I don't want that hat. Nobody wears anything like that now. The Milliner—Here's a charming little toque.

Mrs. Instile—Take it away. Everybody has one like that.

Blissful Ignorance.

"How much does it cost you to run this yacht, old chap?"

"If I knew I wouldn't do it."—Life.

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel sharp pains after stooping? Are the kidneys sore? Is their action irregular? Do you have headaches, backaches, rheumatic pains, feel tired, nervous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine recommended by so many people in this locality. Read the experience that follows:

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Chas. D. Hayes, 123 N. 2d St., W. Abbia, Iowa, says: "I wouldn't take one hundred dollars for the good Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. I suffered constantly from kidney trouble. The sudden and severe attacks of pain in my back were followed by a continual, aching throb. I tried every medicine recommended to me, but received no relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Five boxes rid me of the pain and aching and, best of all, the cure has lasted."

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