

CANNIBALS RULE AUSTRALIA WILDS

Territory Larger Than Texas Entirely Dominated by Savages.

Newcastle, Australia.—Recent developments of a startling and tragic nature in the wild and little known region of northwest Australia have led to a demand by the white population of the commonwealth that the government take immediate measures to check the reign of savagery that completely dominates a territory larger than the state of Texas. The uncivilized blacks of this almost unexplored region know little and care less about the white man's government which is supposed to control northwest Australia, and the few missionaries who have been daring enough to seek contact with the aborigines have been forced to flee for their lives.

Barbarism is in as full sway over a country comprising many thousands of square miles as it was a century ago. The natives are the most savage of head-hunters and more blood-thirsty cannibals than those of New Guinea. An of which is proved by an almost incredible story which has just reached the eastern settlements.

Not long ago the newspapers of the world contained a paragraph or two to the effect that a pearling schooner had been driven ashore on the wild northwest coast, its crew captured by natives, killed and eaten. Now another pearler has been forced ashore in the same region and some of its crew have met tragic deaths, with the result that a blood feud of appalling savagery has developed between the few white men of the territory and a friendly tribe on the one hand, and the horde of savages on the other.

According to the latest reports reaching the East, the friendly tribe and most of the whites have been completely wiped out, and many victims eaten in the course of barbaric orgies beyond anything known to the Solomon islands of the New Hebrides half a century ago.

The pearler was driven ashore in one of the most prevalent in this quarter of the Indian ocean, at Cape Voltaire, in Montague sound, the heart of the wildest region of all Western Australia. The crew managed to make shore with a few provisions and a small boat. Having been tossed about in the hurricane several days they had little or no idea where they were, except that the region was probably a most hostile one.

After waiting for many days in the hope of sighting a passing sail, two of the number, chosen by lot, set forth westward to search for some settlement or a mission station on the coast. After a journey fraught with extreme hardships and every possible danger from wild animals and wilder men, they did succeed in reaching a remote mission post. But to their dismay they found that the only boat the missionaries possessed had been wrecked a few days before in another gale, and to retrace the journey on foot was unthinkable.

The two white men therefore pressed on 300 miles more to a little settlement named Booligin, near Cape Leveque, Western Australia, the only white settlement in a region comprising some 25,000 square miles. Here a lugger was procured and a relief expedition set out for Montague sound.

Poisoned Spears. In the meantime so many weeks had elapsed that the rest of the shipwrecked crew, now nearly starved, concluded that their comrades had been captured by the blacks, and two more men volunteered as a last resort to set out inland in the hope of reaching a government outpost more than 300 miles through the bush.

They finally came to the Hunter river and followed upstream for some distance, at last making camp in a state of utter exhaustion. Apprehensive as they were of a native attack, they were too utterly weary to take any further precautions. The result was that the blacks, who had been stalking them many days, advanced and delivered a volley with "woomerias" or poison-tipped spears. Both white men were instantly killed and doubtless eaten.

About this time the relief expedition was setting forth from Cape Leveque for Montague sound. Upon arrival only three or four of the crew were found, the rest having disappeared in the bush. Several armed men, therefore, set forth upon the trail. A friendly tribe was encountered and from them it was learned the savages to whom the two white men had fallen victims were of the "friendly" tribe and that they had never before even seen a white man.

With the friendly tribe was a boy named Horrie, who had been missionary and he volunteered to lead a band of heavily armed white men far-

ther into the bush on the trail of the murdering savages. After an adventurous pursuit of 100 miles or more several stragglers were caught and taken back loaded with chains to the nearest white settlement.

The Blacks Triumph. Then, when it was learned that the capture was due to the assistance of a black of another tribe, a blood feud to the death was declared. The friendly natives were informed through devious means that the "death bone" of the Australian aborigines had been pointed toward them; but, misled and educated, they scorned the superstition.

For weeks a bush warfare ensued, several other savage tribes joining against the friendly blacks and their white allies. Finally a climactic conflict developed far into the heart of the unexplored and little-known bush of northwest Australia. The battle song was an incantation of the medicine men of the savage aborigines against the friendly black, who had led other natives on behalf of the hated white man. Horrie must be captured for the torture, or, at least, killed.

After a short and savage fray the cannibal tribes gained the ascendancy, the mission boy was killed and his body captured, to be dealt with according to the unspeakable rites of the Australian blacks, with which not half a dozen white men in Australia are familiar. In the meantime the friendly tribe was forced farther into the bush and cut off from its handful of white allies, who escaped to the nearest settlements and notified officials at Broome, the main port on the northwest coast. The last heard of the friendly blacks was that they were surrounded somewhere on the Glenelg river, in the heart of the wildest bush country of Western Australia, with every probability of being entirely destroyed.

This story, well authenticated and by no means the first of its kind within the last few years, has astounded "civilized" Australia, especially the folk of the Eastern cities.

Indian Girl Wins Title of "Princess America"



Miss Alice Garry, full-blooded Indian, who won the title of Princess America and a \$150 prize at the annual congress of Northwest Indians at Spokane. Alice is seventeen years of age.

Knowing and Doing

Between the knowing and the doing lies a deep gulf. Into that abyss no happiness of many a man slips, and is lost. There is no peace, no real and lasting felicity, for a human life until the gulf is closed, and the continent of conduct meets the continent of creed, edge to edge. Up to lip, truly joined forever.—Henry Van Dyke.

Refreshing

A Chicago man has invented a machine for making ice cream without using ice. Thus the simple operation is rendered complete. Several years ago numerous manufacturers learned that ice cream could be made without using cream, and now with this newest invention all one has to do to get some ice cream is to get it.—Exchange.

Friendship That Stands

The friendship of the good is the only friendship which slanders cannot prejudice. For it is a very difficult matter to believe a man whose character we have thoroughly tested for many years.—Aristotle.

Census Not Popular Among Many Peoples

Superstition among natives in the Kenya colony, in Africa, has caused census takers no end of trouble. The natives believe it is unlucky to count themselves or their wives when the official enumeration is taken.

In other countries census taking has sometimes presented similar difficulties, says Tit-Bits. The first Chinese census showed a total population of 28,000,000. It was taken to serve as a basis for the imposition of a poll tax. Several years later another census was taken to organize relief during a famine. The population had grown to 105,000,000.

Infinite trouble is taken in the preparation of the Indian census, but one story told by a British administrator shows there also the way of the census taker is difficult. On one occasion he had to point out to a native enumerator some discrepancy in his figures. "But surely," protested the enumerator, "your honor can supply naughts at discretion?"

South Carolinian Was First American Doctor

The first native of English-speaking America to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine was William Bull, who died in London, England, about 134 years ago.

He was born in South Carolina in 1710, and in his early manhood went to Europe to study medicine, receiving his M. D. degree at Leyden. He practiced his profession with considerable success in his native colony, and in 1764 became lieutenant governor of South Carolina, a position he retained until the Revolution. As Doctor Bull remained a loyalist, he, in 1782, accompanied the British troops to England after their defeat by the Continental army under General Washington.

Doctor Bull resided in England during the remainder of his life.

Poets to Royalty

The office of the English poet laureate is in the gift of the sovereign of England, said to have been created during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483). The appellation is derived from a custom of the English universities, which continued until 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification—the "king's laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the king, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. The first poet laureate, in the modern sense, was Edmund Spenser, who was granted a pension of £50 by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. Ben Jonson was the first to receive the office by formal letters patent.—Kansas City Star.

Historic London Church

The Church of St. Michael, one of Wren's churches, which has just been reopened after extensive renovations, is one of the most historic churches in London. It is built on the site of that erected by Dick Whittington, and in which he was buried, but the original was so entirely wiped out in the great fire that no trace of Sir Richard Whittington's grave now remains. The renovation scheme included the painting of the walls and ceiling, and the moving of the heavy altar railing forward to form a choir screen. The representations of Moses and Aaron found in all Wren's churches are in this case exquisite statues which formerly stood on pedestals beside the altar. They have now been accommodated in niches in the walls some few feet above their original location.

Christian Martyrs

The dates of the most violent Christian persecutions under Roman emperors were as follows: Nero, 64-68; Domitian, 95; Trajan, 106; Marcus Aurelius, 169-177; Septimius Severus, 193-204; Maximus, 235-238; Decius, 250-252; Valerian, 258-260; Aurelian, 275; Diocletian, 303-313 (the era of the martyrs). The reason for Christian persecution according to Roman historians was not on account of their religious beliefs so much as on account of their refusal to conform to the state religion and national law. Religion was an integral part of Roman law.

Honored

The name of Jose de San Martin is honored in Washington. He is the first of the great South American to be erected in Washington. It is a replica of one in Buenos Aires and was thought a fitting gift to this country, since San Martin was a patriot to whom many South Americans accord the reverence that people in his country pay to the memory of George Washington.

Too High

"I simply can't get over it," said the sweet young thing as she peered in front of the rail fence.

HOW

COLORS THAT PLEASE THE EYE ARE MANUFACTURED.—

Insects, fish and plants all help to provide the colors with which an artist paints his pictures. The cuttle-fish is responsible for sepia, this color being obtained from the fluid which the fish discharges in order to hide from its enemies.

The cochineal insect is the foundation of carmine, and at one time vermilion was made from it. Nowadays the latter color is produced chemically from mercury.

Another insect gives crimson-lake; at least, the color is made from the resin deposited by an insect on the banyan tree. From the madder plant are obtained both madder-brown and Turkey-red, the roots of the plant being washed, baked and ground.

Indigo is made by soaking the indigo plant in water until it is decomposed. Gamboge is really a corruption of the name Cambodia, where the resin providing the color is found. A natural earth from Sienna, in Italy, gives both ordinary and burnt sienna, the latter, of course, as the name implies, being burnt earth. Burnt umber is also an earth, while yellow ochre is a clay.

Prussian blue was originally made from the hoof of the horse, but now it consists principally of iron, potassium and sulphur. It was first made in Prussia.

Ultramarine, which means "from beyond the sea," was formerly made by crushing a stone of that name. This process is now out of date, and the color is produced by chemical means. It is the same with the chromes of different shades, which are derived from the chemical chromium. Chinese white is oxide of zinc; it was first known in China, hence its name. Ivory-black sounds a curious contradiction; its foundation is burnt ivory and bone.

How Simple Plant May Give World Its Soap

If anything happened to bring our present bountiful supplies of manufactured soap to an end, we could turn to nature for an efficient substitute in the soapwort plant, found in nearly every hedgerow.

Its juice is slimy and makes an immediate lather when used with hot water. Its cleansing properties are excellent, and experiments have shown that cotton and linen materials washed with it suffer no deterioration of the fabric and retain their original snowy whiteness. The lather is not quite so efficient with woolens, the natural oil in the latter not combining very well with the soapwort juice.

Our own gypsies, and many French, Spanish and Italian peasants, use the soapwort for washing clothes by bruising the root of the plant and boiling it with the soiled linen. But very little is required, for a couple of medium-sized roots are sufficient for a family wash.—London Tit-Bits.

How Tombstone Was Named

What was there so dead about Tombstone, Ariz., as to suggest this graveyard designation for the Copper State's one-time mining metropolis? Maybe others have wondered about it as I have. Well, here is the way it has been explained to me: While Geronimo was on the warpath with his murderous Apaches and the early settlers of Arizona were concentrating about the fort for shelter, a prospector named Ed Schieffelin came in with news of a rich strike in the Indian country. Remarkably to an officer that he expected to go back and find a fortune, he drew this retort: "Yes, you'll go back and find your tombstone. Geronimo'll get you." But Schieffelin went back and when he did locate his mines he named the bonanza "Tombstone."—New York World.

Guard Shah's Jewels

In a safe in the shah of Persia's palace at Teheran, millions of dollars worth of jewels are hidden, and a body of fifty armed men find employment in guarding them.

Brazilian Product

Caranuba wax, used in the manufacture of phonograph records, comes from Bahia and several other states in Brazil.

Glass Bottles Bequeathed

Because they were rare and valuable glass bottles frequently were mentioned in the wills of the American pioneers.

Goethe on Death

Death is a commingling of eternity with time; in the death of a good man eternity is soon looking through time.—Goethe.

How Wylackie Indians Capture Their Fish

Before beginning the fishing operations it was incumbent upon them to set up five small deer which they had brought into camp. William Kent writes, in the Yale Review, concerning the Wylackie Indian tribe. This was a worthwhile performance. The deer were skinned and hung up near the fire. The Indians sat around, each with a sharpened stick. They went to the pendant carcasses and cut off strips which they then partially broiled and swallowed, and continued in this occupation without napkins or finger bowls for about fifteen hours, at which time they exhibited considerable distention. From time to time the stripped bones were handed out to the nondescript dogs that always signalize an Indian camp. After this sumptuous repast both people and dogs were able to endure several days of fasting without complaint.

However, after a due allowance of sleep, our friends went out for fish, and it was a most interesting performance. Out of respect for us they refrained from the easy use of dynamite and put in practice an ancient method of getting results.

Going to a deep pool in a rock cleft they beat upon the water with branches, threw in stones and scared the school of fish until, like so many small trout, they took refuge under the banks. Then an able-bodied Indian stripped and, taking in his hand a small scoop net without a handle, dived down into the icy depths. He swam under the rocky bank until only his legs were visible in the clear water. He succeeded in getting a big fish into the net and came in triumph to the surface to drag him out in shallow water. We who considered ourselves fishermen were forced to praise and admiration of such a feat. I commend it as real sportsmanship.

Put Implicit Faith in Power of Twins

Among certain savage tribes in southeastern Africa twins are regarded as the children of heaven and are believed to possess the power of controlling the elements.

In times of drought the people will dig a hole in the ground, put the mother of twins in it and pour some of their precious water upon her. They believe that this will cause rain to fall.

When a thunderstorm occurs the people appeal to a twin to "talk to heaven" on their behalf. In many cases the mediator is a mere child, but the natives have implicit faith in his power to persuade the thunder and lightning to go away and leave them in peace. As soon as the storm has abated the youngster is reverently thanked for his intervention.

Soundings by Echo

The new method of taking soundings, now used on shipboard, is called the echo method. It has several distinct advantages over older methods, such as increased rapidity, lower operation cost and greater accuracy. The outfit employs no lead or line and consists chiefly of an electric transmitting unit which sends sound vibrations through the water. As they rebound from the ocean's floor they are registered on a receiver in the ship. The depth of the water is determined by noting the lapse of time between the sending and receiving of the signals. The apparatus is set into operation simply by pressing a button. The results are registered visually, so that the navigating officer can determine the depth as easily as he can tell time by looking at a clock.

Every Man a Genius

Doctor Spearman, who has taken many "ability tests" tells the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that every man is a genius at something and a dunce at something else. He believes the habitually unemployed and the misfits in industry could every one of them do something that would make him a treasure, if we only knew what it was. It is up to science to find a means of putting round pegs instead of square ones, fit round holes.—Copper's Weekly.

The Nervous System

The human nervous system is really a living telegraph line made up of electrical condensers, thinks Dr. W. R. Whitney of the General Electric Co., according to Science. This idea is sharply disputed by scientists, who say that nerve messages do not travel at the speed of electricity, but Doctor Whitney demonstrated with condenser apparatus that the transit time of a message can be slowed down even to three seconds, a time much longer than the known nerve reaction time of a human being.

No Spoiled Food for Her

"Now, you understand, Brigitte, the jelly is to be served next to the last." "But faith, missus, ye told me the bloom'n' stuff was moided so, I thur'd it out."

Doxologies

The lesser doxology, or "Glory be to the Father and to the Son," etc., seems to have come into use in the Fourth century. The use of the greater doxology, or "Gloria in excelsis" (sometimes called the angelic hymn, from its being an expansion of the song of the angels in Luke 2:14) can be traced back to the Fourth century. It appears in the Roman liturgy at the beginning of the Sixth century. The last stanza of the hymn, written by Bishop Thomas Ken (1687-1711), beginning, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," is commonly called "the doxology" in Protestant churches.

Love After Marriage

Adolescent love is an event. Married love is a situation. The first is a critical phase of development, the second is sustained romance. The desire to retain a special mystery or attraction is imbecility. Love for a wife implies an inability to conceive of life without her. The music of the spheres begins, years after the marriage ceremony, when this happy condition is achieved. For both man and woman the domestic atmosphere should hold rest, understanding and sympathy. Be it one ready for the great adventure.—Eaton Mayo, in Harper's Magazine.

Dogs in Church Parade

Owners of pedigreed dogs in London are using the famous Sunday morning church parade in Hyde park for the purpose of showing them off. For every bona fide church goer who strolls through the park on Sunday morning there are scores of dog owners anxious to have their pets seen and admired. Many dog fanciers motor in from remote towns merely to stroll through the park in order that the thousands of curious may see the product of their kennels and perhaps make inquiry regarding the ownership and sale price of the dogs.

Rep Tape

An Italian soldier, who was declared dead during the war, but insists that he is very much alive, is having an embarrassing time. He has married since, and the government insists upon paying his "widow" his pension. He has also received a nice medal reciting his good deeds and the battle in which he died. His name stands engraved upon a monument to "our hero dead." In fact, the war department refuses to concede that he is still alive.

He is now making the government testify against itself, because the scurvy income tax collector not only believes he is alive, but insists upon making the usual collections in the usual harsh way.—Los Angeles Times.

Saving Telephone Poles

Large telephone companies throughout the country have found that pine poles impregnated with coal-tar creosote give the longest service. California electric power lines are using a large number of yellow pine and Douglas fir poles which have been impregnated with coal-tar creosote, instead of untreated red cedar poles which were badly damaged by termites. These pine poles have been treated for their entire length by the open-cell pressure method, which will prevent bleeding or sweating of the creosote.

How Colds Are Caused

The time-honored notion that colds are for the most part caused by inclement weather is ridiculed in a bulletin issued by the United States public health service.

How Malaria Works

When the red blood cells infected with malaria break up they liberate not only a bunch of daughter parasites, but a small amount of poison which the parasites have formed. When a large number of them do this at the same time, it causes the chill and fever which occurs just after the cells break down. It has been estimated that at least 150,000 parasites must divide at the same time to liberate enough poison to produce a chill—generally many times more than this.

How Indians Made Canoes

Birch bark is peculiarly adapted for covering canoes because it is tough, light and smooth. Some of the Indians made canoes of cedar wood covered with an unbroken piece of white birch bark. The strongest and most durable canoes, however, were made by hollowing out birch logs. Most of the Indians on the plains covered their canoes with buffalo skins.—Exchange.

SELECT GOOD BULL FOR BEEF CALVES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Buying a good herd bull is the first step in growing better beef calves at much less cost per pound, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In common or native cow herds, calves sired by pure-bred bulls weigh on an average about 125 pounds a head more, when one year old, than calves of the same age sired by the average run of scrub bulls, and they will sell for about two cents a pound more as stockers and feeders. Two-year-old steers sired by good pure-bred bulls weigh on an average about 200 pounds more a head than steers sired by scrub bulls, and sell for considerably more as stockers and feeders.

There is practically no difference in the cost of feed for the two classes of calves up to the yearling age, but from that time on grades develop more capacity and require more feed than scrubs. The difference in cost of feed, however, is a very small item when the values are taken into consideration. The big difference lies in the type of bull used.

Having selected a good bull, he should be the best-cared-for individual in the herd. Not only should he have special feed at times, but he should be kept in a separate paddock or lot and should not have the freedom of the herd except during limited seasons of the year. Unless a special lot can be provided, some means of giving the bull exercise should be devised.

The bull should be well fed during all seasons, but especially so just previous to the breeding season. His ration may consist of roughages mainly, but a small quantity of grain also should be used. The exact quantities of feed that should be given depend largely upon the size, age, and individuality of the animal, and the ration must be varied according to requirements. As a general rule excessive quantities of silage should not be fed to a bull doing heavy service. A safe rule to follow is to feed one-half as much silage as would constitute a fall ration for an average cow.

Hot Texas Leads Nation in Ice-Making Plants

Philadelphia.—Texas ranks first among the states of the Union in number of ice manufacturing plants and first in the number of persons engaged therein. The industry has an aggregate investment, based on replacement cost of approximately \$33,500,000, according to a survey and report of the industry, recently completed by Burt C. Blanton, consulting industrial engineer.

The ice industry in Texas today ranks fourth in capital investment among five major classes of manufacturers," Mr. Blanton said, "which are, petroleum refining, power and light, textiles, ice and refrigeration and cottonseed oil mills.

"The maximum capacity of Texas' ice plants amounts to approximately 15,000 tons of ice a day. "The average annual ice production in Texas now approximates 2,215,000 tons, which, based on the average prevailing price of ice, is valued at approximately \$12,500,000.

"Texas ranks fifth among the states of the Union in the quantity of ice manufactured. New York ranks first, Illinois second, Pennsylvania third and California fourth.

"The ice industry ranks ninth in point of investment among the industries of the United States," Mr. Blanton said.

Rome Buys Old Convent for College Purposes

Rome.—The Holy see has purchased for 5,000,000 lire the former convent of Santa Antonia, near Santa Maria Maggiore, to establish therein Lombard college, the Oriental institute and the newly founded Russian seminary. The pope has donated to Lombard college 1,000,000 lire for expenses. The congregation of the propagation of the faith probably will take care of the other institutions.

Indians Increase

Washington.—The Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, increased 2,693 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, over the previous fiscal year, according to a tabulation just completed by the Indian bureau of the Interior department. The total number of the Indians in the United States is 349,303, a gain of 18,976 during the last 13 years.

Why Noses Are Flat

Eskimos and coast African tribesmen have broad, flat noses. This is due to the fact that the mothers of these races carry their babies snuggled against the shoulder or breast at the time when the nose is in its most plastic state, the frequent pressure making the nose a rather shapeless blob.