

# Lost Tribe of Indians Isolated in a Canyon

## Havasupai, of Arizona, Are Centuries Behind the Times.

(J. A. Brashears, N. Y. Sun.)

The recent discovery by scientists of a lost tribe of American Indians, the Havasupai, who live in obscurity in a deep canyon of western Arizona reveals a situation so astonishing that it would seem incredible if the story came from a source less reliable than the American Museum of Natural History.

Cloistered in a fertile valley, where sheer walls cut the great plateau to a depth of 3000 feet, Leslie Spier, a member of the museum's staff, has found a tribe of wild, primitive Indians still living the lives of their ancestors and in almost total ignorance of the forward march of civilization.

Here on the banks of Cataract Creek, which flows northward to cascade into the torrents of the Grand Canyon, these aborigines and their forebearers have lived for ten centuries with freedom a glimpse of the territory lying beyond the canyon top. The chief of the tribe counts the visits of the white man on the fingers of one hand.

Anthropologists have poked into the utmost corners of the earth, from pole to pole; have studied and classified the various tribes of Indians for years, while in some remarkable manner the Havasupai, living within our very borders, have escaped notice.

### ONLY 175 IN TRIBE.

These Indians—there now are only 175 in the tribe—constitute the only purely aboriginal and primitive community in the United States to-day. They have lived like hermits. The customs and machines, the social advances of the outside world have failed to penetrate the fastness of their realm.

The territory and tribe have been recorded as a reservation since 1880. There have been several visits in the last twelve years by the Government's Indian agent, but it was not until August of last year that a white man had set foot within their walls for purposes of observation and scientific investigation. Representatives of the American Museum are constantly combing the world for scientific data and Leslie Spier was selected in this case to act as ambassador from the white men to the red men.

Spier's task was no light one. It called for tremendous energy and perseverance in order to penetrate the barriers which isolate these people from the world. To reach their home, and this accounts in a measure for their hidden existence, a fifty mile ride over a waterless tract is necessary. When the brink of the chasm is reached the drop of 3,000 feet has to be made mostly on foot along a hardly perceptible trail. Only a small part of the hazardous twelve mile descent can be made mounted. One must literally cling to the walls of the canyon. In no place is the trail wider than three feet and the animals rub their sides raw through scraping along the side of the canyon.

### THEY USED TO HUNT.

In one place the two walls come together and form a corner. Here it is necessary to make a 500 foot drop by zigzagging from wall to wall. This is the most perilous section of the journey, for the trail is nothing more than a series of steeples. The animals must jump from one to the other. As the men on foot must walk in front their lives are constantly endangered. Should a pack animal miss its footing the man in front would be knocking to oblivion.

To-day the Havasupai subsist on a marvellously cultivated tract two and one-quarter miles long and about one-quarter of a mile wide. They depend chiefly on agriculture for their support, but in former days they descended far south down their valley in quest of deer, antelope and bear. The ramps are situated along the east side of the creek which irrigates the land so well that enough for it has been vested off this small section of one and one-half square miles to supply them from season to season.

Mr. Spier classifies the tribe as "intermediary," since their culture embraces traits peculiar to the four adjacent tribes of the southwest area. "In general characteristics," he said, "they learn more toward the Pueblos of northern Mexico. The custom that prevails among the Pueblos—that of the men and women working together in the field—also exists among the Supai.

### CLOTHES OF BUCKSKIN.

"The men also make clothing out of buckskin, a domestic trait characteristic of the Pueblos. The influence of the other adjacent tribes, while slight, may be seen in the construction of various types of huts and teepees. The Havasupai built four different types. There is a log and mud hut common among the Navajos; the conical thatched hut of the Plateau Indians. Another thatched type is used which is shaped like an igloo.

"Among the American Indians," he continued, "the nomadic and warlike traits predominate, but the Havasupai are unique in this respect. They are peaceably inclined and happy in the contemplation of their own works. This may be attributed in a large measure to this isolated position. They have never been warriors because they always have been numerically weak. At no time could their number have been more than 225. They are simple and intelligent. Hostile tribes have never consorted themselves, apparently, with assaulting so invulnerable a position.

"I was received," said Mr. Spier, "with the utmost courtesy. There were two interpreters assigned to me. One spoke a little Zuni, the dialect of a north Mexican tribe with which I was familiar, and the other a little English gleaned from the Government conf. In order to make myself per-

sona grata I addressed an assembly of the tribe and stated the aims of the American museum. I told them how all the Indians gradually were being assimilated into the white man's ancestors for future generations to preserve their works and those of their ancestors for future generations to see. As a matter of tribal pride they readily assented to be represented among the other tribes. The chief ever went so far as to requisition a full exhibit of all manner of things from baskets and pottery to a cradle board on which the papooses are carried."

### EXPERT CORN GROWERS.

The Havasupai live in camps during the summer months along the creek in the midst of their farms. They are expert in raising corn crops. A great many important suggestions concerning the culture of corn have been passed along to the farmers of the United States by the Department of Agriculture, which has obtained its information from the Indians.

The deep canyon bed, irrigated by the cataract, is an oasis in the arid desert which surrounds the canyon. Corn, beans, squash and fruit are raised in abundance and the peaches are especially delicious, according to Mr. Spier. The nearby mountains abound in sheep, deer, antelope and wild turkeys, so there is no lack of fresh meat.

In winter the tribe takes to the ledges and caves on the mountainside high above the danger levels. Cataract Creek always overflows during the rainy season and inundates the land. "Here," said Mr. Spier, "I found some most interesting caves, unquestionably carved out of the walls by a prehistoric race. I found some fragmentary pottery in various places which supported my theory.

"These caves," he continued, "serve as excellent shelters, and here each family builds its storehouse for preserving its grain and meat. These are constructed out of mud, baked hard and then sealed."

The men and women work in the fields until noon. The rest of the day is devoted to recreation. The women, however, are more industrious than the men, for they devote some of the afternoon hours to basket weaving and making pottery.

The chief diversion among the males is to foregather about the various sweat lodges to gossip and discuss affairs of the tribe. The sweat lodge is their modern Turkish bath. A bed of straw is laid down and a covering placed over it. It is made crawl inside. Baskets containing red hot rocks are placed inside and water is then poured over them, producing a cloud of steam. The covering holds the steam inside and as soon as the sweating process is deemed to have progressed sufficiently the bather jumps out for a "shock" in the icy waters of the cataract. As each man finishes his bath he joins the circle, in brecheouts, for the discussion of tribal affairs.

The women do not devote all of their afternoons to domestic pursuits. They have a passion for gambling. Mr. Spier says, and for several hours after the day's toil in the fields they congregate and play at dice. The game is somewhat like the American game of craps, although four dice are used, fashioned out of goat's horns.

### THEY HAVE NO MATCHES.

To-day one never finds American Indians using anything but matches to light their fires. The Havasupai still use primitive fire drills. These are made from two pieces of hard wood. There is a circular staff, like a cane. The other piece, which has a hole in it is placed on the ground. The staff is inserted in the hole and the latter rolled between the palms, causing the tip to whirl. The friction produces fine dust which is ignited.

Up to 1910 the stone knife was used exclusively. Lately some modern implements have filtered in through the Government agent. They have some horses and a small number of cattle with which they are having splendid success.

"So far as I was able to ascertain," Mr. Spier remarked, "they have but one religious ceremony a year. This takes place at harvest time and they congregate to dance about a pole. The various members of the tribe bring food and spend the day, alternately eating and dancing, somewhat in the manner of a May party. They also have a rite of praying for rain, a Pueblo custom, but this is seldom practiced. I was informed. The only musical instruments they have are the drum and rattle."

The position of the two chiefs struck Mr. Spier as curious. "They have absolutely no prerogatives in the matter of power over the tribe," he said. "The tribe as a whole works well together and the members feel a certain definite social consciousness. It is business of the chiefs to act as mediators when matters need adjustment, but whatever laws exist are enforced through public opinion. The chiefs are charged with advising the young women and instructing the youths growing into manhood. There is no capital punishment, and instead of the death penalty for murder the offending party must make a payment in land or goods. Illegitimacy does not exist among them. Every child that is born has a recognized father and no odium attaches to offspring, as happens for frequently among the people of higher social development."

Marriage in the canyon is without ceremony. The bride's consent having been won in the orthodox fashion the couple merely live together without further ado. The brave must make payment, however, to the bride's parents, and the customary form is to give his service in the fields of his father-in-laws until the first child has been born. This method of payment

is strictly enforced. There is no divorce recognized among the Havasupai. There are no modern dishes, pots or pans. All meals are served from closely woven baskets. These are large and the members of the family sit around a sort of community dish and help themselves. Large, ladle-like spoons are made from the horns of mountain goats or sheep. Pottery and closely woven baskets, fireproofed with cactus juice, serve for cooking over the fire. Water bottles are fashioned from grass and rendered water-proof with pine resin.

"The Havasupai," Mr. Spier stated, "are of medium stature but well formed. They are healthy, but I am afraid that if the influenza, penetrates into the canyon it will wipe out the tribe. The Indian is very susceptible to grip."

The Museum's representative believes that the Havasupai may be made useful citizens.

### MAY HAVE TO MOVE.

"They are domestic," he said, "and the difficulties of getting in and out of their hereditary hunting grounds make the task of bringing civilization to them impossible. I believe that if his tribe were taken out and established in a nearby cattle raising section it would become self-supporting in about twenty-five years. They now know something about raising cattle."

"They have already developed their canyon to the limit of its possibilities and will soon have to turn elsewhere for new land. Perhaps the Havasupai Indians, the remnant of a rapidly disappearing race, may yet play their part in the life of the outside world, from which they have always lived as much apart as though on a different planet."

To Asthma Sufferers. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a healing hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble. Something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best argument—its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN ONTARIO

The development of Northern Ontario is a topic which, during the past few weeks, has been receiving considerable attention. Citizens of that great Northland, from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of 252 miles, numbering over one hundred strong, met the Ontario Government recently and urged strongly the completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from Cochrane to a port on Tidewater at Moose Factory, James Bay, a distance of about 150 miles as the crow flies.

The gold and silver production in Northern Ontario since precious minerals were first discovered has been a revelation to even the most sceptical. The amount of silver mined since 1904 is 292,056,976 ounces, and the value of this ore is \$169,241,387. The Porcupine gold area commenced producing the precious metal in 1911 and since that time there has been shipped \$45,430,066, with a dividend disbursement to shareholders of \$13,177,196. This fine record speaks much for the future when we consider that, owing to war conditions, many promising mines were forced to close down but these are now preparing to continue operations.

In the territory lying along the right of way from Cochrane to James Bay there are outcroppings of iron ore, lignite, pottery clay, gypsum, lead, anthracite, chalcopryite, mica, graphite, molybdenite, gelonia, and possibly tin. The iron ore deposits on the Belcher Islands in James Bay are estimated to contain 350,000,000 tons of hematite ore.

The mighty rivers of which there are several flowing northward over the Archaean boundary and into the Bay are estimated to be capable of supplying 1,666,900 controlled horse power. The value of this enormous amount of white coal, the greater part of which is now unharvested, is scarcely possible to overestimate, as every H.P. is said to be equal to ten tons of coal.

With the extension of the steel to James Bay, all these resources will be available for electric smelters, largely to be filtered in through the Government agent. They have some horses and a small number of cattle with which they are having splendid success.

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Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

The hour which gives us life begins to take it away.—Seneca.

## PROTEST ABOUT EXPORT CONTROL

### British House Told It Injures Trade.

### Chancellor Gives His Version.

London Cable.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the application bill, George Lambert, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said there were two budgets this year, aggregating £1,500,000,000, and that if this sum were to be raised by taxes it would mean fifteen shillings in the pound income tax, and the doubling of the duties on tea and sugar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the member added, would have to resort to borrowing.

He appealed to the Government to be resolute in restoring the export trade, unhindered and unchecked by "absurd Government regulations."

Sir Frederic Banbury, Privy Councillor, warned the Government that a continuance of the present financial methods meant, eventually, national bankruptcy. Other speakers complained that control of exports permitted America to step in and capture British trade abroad.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the criticisms, said that the Government was trying to abolish control as quickly as was safe. The export of cotton goods was free to every part of the world except the blockade countries, he declared, and in this case restrictions were maintained for reasons of inter-allied policy.

The House, he believed, would hardly assume responsibility for acting in opposition to Great Britain's allies.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was advised it was not a fact that Americans were sending goods where British goods were not admitted. What the Americans had done was to book orders and give long credits for goods to be delivered when the blockade was raised. It was open to British manufacturers to do the same.

The sooner the blockade could be raised, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, the better the Government would be pleased, and it would gratify the Government if Germany could draw some of her supplies through neutral countries.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother's Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

## "WET" CANTEN

### NOT THE CAUSE

### Of the Riots in Kinmel Camp, Wales,

### War Minister in British House Says.

London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Robinson drew attention to the disturbances in connection with the disturbances at Kinmel Camp the "wet" and camps indirect contradiction to Canadian wishes, and that if there had been no liquor at the Ray's Camp there would have been no disturbances. He asked what steps the Minister of War proposed to take to prevent a recurrence of such happenings.

Mr. McMaster also asked the Minister of War whether he had received a statement that the conduct of the Canadian soldiers at this camp was particularly good, and that the real cause of the disturbance was the failure to provide shipping facilities to enable them to return to their homes.

Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Minister of War, replied that he had received a report furnished by the Canadian authorities that the matter had been left entirely in the hands of the Canadian authorities. He did not think that it was his business to deal with it beyond the extent to which he was forced by specific questions. "Wet" canteens were not and never had been provided for Canadian troops except on the decision of the Canadian authorities, and he was informed that, so far from their provision causing disturbances, it was believed that they had quite a contrary effect.

## TO COVER ONLY WAR DAMAGES

### Reparation So Decided by Supreme Council.

### What Germany May Now Export.

(From Herbert Bayard Swope.) Paris Cable.—Reparation was discussed at the meeting of the Supreme Council, and there is reason to believe that the French and British have come around to the view that reparation should cover only war damages, which would be as heavy as Germany would be able to stand.

Another development concerns Italy and her problems. From a guarded statement made by Premier Orlando to me, it appears that light is break-

ing in upon that phase of conference activities.

By no means the least accomplishment was the completion of the list of exports permitted to Germany, by the relief of the blockade for which arrangements were made in Brussels. It is possible to give some indication of the allowances in advance of official publication. Exports of Germany are to be divided into two general groups, namely, products in which there may be limited shipments, and those that may be shipped without restriction. Securities and gold and silver cannot be shipped at all at this time out of Germany. There may be limited shipments of dyes, coal and coke products, timber, drugs, potash and other raw material on all of which priority rights as to price and deliveries are to be accorded to the associate Governments.

In the second class are finished products, for which unrestricted markets are to be allowed, so that Germany may be able to get credits which she may use for food purchases, instead of paying for food in gold.

The French are insisting on their demands for the distribution of German warships. They specially demand the submarines, although it is practically certain that an international ban on that type of warfare will be placed by the Peace Conference.

The peace barometer now shows a turn for the better through the spread of clearer understanding in respect to the subjects indicated in this despatch and to several other subjects.

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

## BLAME JAPS FOR KOREAN UNREST

### Returned U. S. Missionary Tells of Brutality.

### Even American Consul Was Arrested.

Peking cable says: An American missionary who has just returned from Korea describes the independence movement there as the most wonderful passive resistance movement in history. The missionaries were taken by surprise when the movement began, but after realizing that their churches had been closed by order of the police, and that most of their pastors were in jail, they concluded that the time had come to break silence regarding the brutalities witnessed in the last decade. They had seen children beaten, old men ejected from their houses and women struck with swords, and they could not keep quiet for humanity's sake whatever the cost to their missionary work and themselves.

They determined, with this missionary, during the course of an interview with the Associated Press, that the truth should be known. They appointed a committee to proceed to Seoul and confer with the American Consul and present signed documents to the effect that two American women missionaries had been beaten by Japanese soldiers with guns and that other American missionaries had been subjected to indignities. The American Consul is declared to have said if an apology was not forthcoming within a week's time something would happen.

The American Consul himself, the missionary said, had been arrested by Japanese soldiers at Seoul, but an interesting development was spoiled by his companion—also an American—who asked the Japanese if they knew this man, and informed them that he was the American Consul. The Consul was immediately released.

The Japanese charge the missionaries with teaching the Koreans doctrines of liberty and personal right. Every Christian Korean was associated in the movement, the missionary added, because every Korean was in it. Korean Christians and non-Christians being equally prepared to suffer to advance the cause of their country.

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

## ULTIMATUM BY ALLIED COUNCIL

### Armies Facing Each Other at Lemberg Warned.

### Poles and Ukrainians Claim Capital.

Paris, Cable.—The situation in Galicia was considered by the Supreme Council at its session this afternoon, and it was decided to request the Poles and the Ukrainians to cease hostilities.

The text of the official statement containing this announcement issued this evening, follows: "The Supreme Allied Council met to-day between three and seven o'clock. An exchange of views took place in regard to the military situation in Galicia. The council agreed on the terms of an injunction to be addressed to the two armies facing each other in front of Lemberg, requesting them to suspend hostilities at once, on certain conditions."

"The council then dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the commission on Polish affairs which was presented by its chairman, M. Jules Cambon."

Don't be shocked just because a fellow says he's a live wire.

## TRANSPORT BILL MAKES MUCH TROUBLE

### Sir Eric Geddes Forced to Make Many Alterations in It.

## ALL CLASSES KICK

### And for Various Reasons, at Big British Measure.

London, Cable.—Forced by serious labor difficulties to legislate itself into almost absolute control of every means of transport and communication, the British Government now is seeking the passage by the House of Commons of a ways and communications bill, and one of the greatest parliamentary fights since 1914 apparently is at hand.

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio in the present Cabinet, who has been trying to please the various interests, is meeting insurmountable difficulties and, realizing that he cannot bring about acceptance of the measure in its original form, has materially altered the bill.

The original draft allowed the Government to take over any or all existing railways, harbor works, canals, docks, etc. This proposed arbitrary power does not fit in well with the British ideas of individual liberty or self-government, and as a result a tremendous hue and cry has been raised throughout the country against the passage of such radical legislation on such short notice.

Opponents of the measure declare it will enable the State to seize control of every vehicle and vessel in the country, and they assert that this contemplated control is equivalent to Germanizing the British transport system. They visualize the issue as "a battle between the forces representing good and evil, over of spiritual liberty versus bureaucratic dictation."

### SHIPPING MEN OBJECT.

While the bill to a certain extent would meet the demands of the railwaymen for nationalization, it would seriously affect the harbors and docks which are elements vastly more intractable and the structures are much more costly. While water traffic lacks the regularity of railways, shipping is vastly more expensive and the cargoes carried more costly. Therefore, the great body of opponents of the measure is found among the docks, which really are municipal institutions, governed by expert trustees.

It cannot reasonably be expected that such institutions could be absorbed or controlled by inefficient Government officials. It is asked why men who have built or are building splendid harbors and magnificent docks should be compelled to make way for less representative men.

It is pointed out also that any interference whatever from the Government in the operation of the great national gateways must inevitably and badly affect the approaching contest for international trade.

Looking at the ways and communication bill from the viewpoint of its opponents, it is found to contain a variety of propositions that apparently are unjust. In Manchester, for example, the great work of canalization was carried out not only by the municipality, but by private interest, working hand in hand with the city.

It is asked if all the efforts made in the last decade are now to be taken over by the Government, deposing the men who have devoted their lifetime to working out the many problems involved and replacing them with political inefficient.

### CONCESSIONS ARE MADE.

Owing to the heavy opposition some concessions already have been made. The Government is prepared to modify the procedure by which it can acquire control of the railways, canals and docks, and also the establish separate departments under a ministry to deal with the various forms of transport, a responsible and prominent official at the head of each department to be in continual touch with the Minister. All proposals for constructing new railways or the abandonment of existing works are to be determined by the Minister after conference with the chiefs of departments.

Sir Eric intends to emphasize the conditions discovered by the Government during the war, when it was found that the loss in the railways' business ran into millions as a result of lack of uniformity in administration, and also that the canals were unprofitable because of their inefficient competition, while nearly all the ports were operated under officials who continually sought parliamentary power to increase their charge.

Therefore no transport system can continue on its present lines, it is asserted, and the Government must have control of the whole.

It is believed 800 members of Parliament will vote against the present bill.

A Thorough Pill—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action, but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.