

To Wipe Out or Civilize Savages of Formosa.

FIFTEEN years had been allowed, under the plan contemplated, for wiping out or pacifying the savages of Formosa. But now it is to be accomplished inside of a twelvemonth, and the Japanese government has made a special appropriation of \$7,175,000 to pay the military expenses.

This is on account of the camphor business. Until recently the entire world has practically depended for its supply of camphor upon Japan, which has held a monopoly of the production of that necessary article. But the Germans have begun to manufacture artificial (synthetic) camphor on a large scale, and thus are competing in the market to an alarming extent.



A FORMOSAN BELLE

FORMOSAN WARRIOR AND BOAT

It is very necessary under the circumstances that the supply from Japanese sources shall be maintained, lest it be replaced and crowded out by synthetic camphor. The camphor trees which formerly grew plentifully in Southern Japan have been to a great extent destroyed, owing to neglect of a regulation that used to require the planting of one seedling for every tree cut, and so the Japanese are obliged to look to Formosa, where the camphor laurel flourishes over a great extent of territory, in virgin forests.

Unfortunately, it is in the mountainous interior of Formosa that the camphor laurel grows—that is to say, in a region which has been since prehistoric times, and is today, under savage dominion. The savages who occupy this territory are very fierce, and earnestly addicted to head-hunting. Hitherto the camphor of their forests has been obtained only with their consent, and it has been customary to pay money to their chiefs as an inducement to refrain from destroying the distilling outfits. Nevertheless, trouble has been frequent, and the stills have been constantly destroyed.

An unlimited number of laborers can be hired in Japan for ten cents a day; but not for any such price, nor for many times that much can men be obtained to go into the forests of Formosa, cut down the camphor trees, and distill the gum, at the serious risk of losing their heads. It is well known that the Japanese do not lack bravery; but head-hunting to the Formosan savages is a religion; nothing from his point of view is so important, and he will lie in wait for many days at a time near a lonely path in the woods for the sake of getting one chop at a passing camphor-seeker.

Formosa is a big island—as large as Sardinia and Corsica put together. It is 235 miles long and 75 miles wide. More than half of its entire area is today in the possession of the savages. For some years past Japan has pursued a rather interesting method for the purpose of bringing about their eventual subjugation. She has established a "guard line" all around the mountainous interior, with small military outposts at intervals along it, and has pushed this artificial frontier steadily forward, so as to restrict the wild people to a slowly but surely diminishing domain.

By this means it was expected that within fifteen years of the present time the entire island would be brought under civilized control. But commercial necessity has made necessary a change of plan. Camphor must be had, and it has been decided to wipe out or pacify all the savages within the coming year. They can take their choice which it shall be. Their numbers are not accurately known, of course, but it is understood that they are split up into no fewer than 723 tribes, whose villages comprise from three to upward of three hundred houses.

The tribes are divided into nine groups, which are mutually hostile, and which differ one another in customs and languages. Some of them, particularly at the south end of the island, have already been partly civilized, and there is even established among them a sort of rural free delivery mail service, by native letter carriers. In the central range of mountains dwell the tribes of the Voum group, which are very fierce and enterprising head-hunters. In 1905 they became so troublesome that a military attack was made upon them, resulting in their partial pacification.

The Atayal, or northern savages, are the largest and most powerful group. They look upon head-hunting as the chief end and aim of existence. A human head is necessary as an offering in all their religious ceremonies. When a dispute arises between individuals, decision is awarded to the one who first secures a head. A head is not recognized as adult until he has taken a head. But it must be the head of a Japanese or Chinaman. Their customary method is to lie in wait in the jungle, near a frequented path, several of them together, in the hope of obtaining the much-coveted trophy.

Thus civilized existence anywhere near to the savage border is beset with no little peril. At the same time, the land of the Atayal is particularly tempting by reason of its richness in forest products, especially camphor. It

also contains much gold. It should be added that the Atayal tattoo their faces very elaborately, and build elegant huts of bamboo, over the doorways of which are hung as trophies the skulls of wild boars and apes, and sometimes those of Japanese and Chinamen—the latter with pigtailed still picturesquely attached.

They make bags of a peculiar network expressly to carry human heads. One chief, when captured and about to be executed, said: "I have no fear of death, I have taken ninety-four heads and wanted only six more to make the hundred."

History tells us that the Spaniards took possession of Formosa in the year 1526. They were expelled by the Dutch in 1642. Nineteen years later a Chinese pirate chief named Koxinga drove out the Dutch and proclaimed himself king of the island, but in 1682 the Chinese dethroned his successor, and Formosa remained a province of the Middle Kingdom up to the war between China and Japan, as a result of which it passed into the possession of the Mikado's empire.

A glance at the map will show that Formosa is really the northernmost island of the group which we call the Philippines, being situated only a short distance to the north of Luzon. Its wild people are undoubtedly of Malay origin. But its earliest inhabitants were black dwarfs, belonging to the same race as the pigmy negroes who still survive in small numbers in Luzon. Many of their skeletons have been found in the mountainous interior, and it is reasonable to suppose that they were exterminated by the savages who now occupy their territory.

As already stated, these savages have never been subdued. From an ethnological point of view, they are more than ordinarily interesting. Their garb ranges from nudity to gay-colored garments of their own weaving, made from the fibers of banana and ramie. The women are kindly treated and have equal rights with the men. But if a wife loses her husband after the birth of a child she is not allowed to marry again, the idea being that her business thereafter is to at-

tend to the upbringing of her offspring. Twins are a bad omen, and among some of the tribes it has been customary to tie them to a tree and permit them to perish.

Sickness is supposed to be a punishment inflicted by the spirits of the dead. Dreams afford a medium through which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living. The Atayal and Paiwan groups believe the virgin forests to be the abode of the spirits of their ancestors, and on this account trees within certain designated areas are never disturbed. Old men and women have supernatural powers of the kind usually attributed to witches, and for this reason they perform the religious rites for the tribe.

Spirits of dead persons other than ancestors are dangerous and possibly malevolent. The Atayal consider that the ghosts of their forbears will not be satisfied unless a human head is part of the offering made at ceremonies. Likewise in the case of a dispute between two persons the spirits of his ancestors will guide and protect the one whose cause is just, so that he may obtain the first head and thereby win.

The soil of Formosa is exceedingly rich, and nowhere is a finer quality of tea produced. The eastern half of the island is covered with jungle, in which grows the valuable creeper known as rattan. But the most precious vegetable product is camphor, which is the resin of a tree that grows to huge size, sometimes attaining a diameter of twelve feet.

The only way to get the camphor is to chop the tree into chips, which are subjected to a crude process of distillation, the vapor, when condensed, being deposited in crystals on bamboo screens. This is crude camphor, which comes to market in wooden tubs. It is refined by redistillation. At the present time Japan exports about 5,000,000 pounds of camphor annually, one-fourth of it being shipped to the United States. It used to be refined in Europe and America, but now the Japanese refine their own camphor and ship the finished product.

DAISY CAME FROM ENGLAND

Like the Pestiferous Sparrow, This Import Also Has Become a Pest.

From Memorial day to the Fourth of July the large white daisies in some form, dwarf or tall-growing varieties, are found in abundance, decorating the unimproved grounds of suburban country seats, and yet proving a daily annoyance to farmers throughout the hills and valleys of eastern Pennsylvania, according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. No sooner are the large daisies gone for the season than the little ox-eyes and the other white and yellow blooms with dark centers, known as July and August daisies, and only exclamations of delight and rapture are heard from the appreciative youngsters who are "out daisy-ing."

While the daisies have been well known both in censure and praise for many, many summers, it is only very recently that the responsibility of their introduction into this country has been credibly fixed. Horsham township is declared to be the offending community, and Sir William Keith, first lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, the individual who brought "the flower weed" over from England.

It has been a mystery to many Pennsylvanians, where the daisies are the thickest and their history evidently the most familiar, as to why they have become known in the past as "park weeds." The reason is explained when their source of introduction is taken into consideration. They received the name from Graeme Park, the Montgomery county home of Governor Keith.

Since the historic Keith mansion has been in ruin and even the ancient trees and shrubbery in its famous dooryard have largely died out, the profusion of daisies surrounding the old home have been the most brilliant monument to the days of colonial government in provincial Pennsylvania. The old ruin of a mansion house

long preserved in memory of Sir William Keith and the gay life here of the dashing, pleasure loving lieutenant governor) has of late become known as "the home of the daisy."

HIGH MORALS IN AMERICA

Standard Higher Than in England, American Tells British Royal Commission.

R. Newton Crane, senior counsel to the American embassy in London, told the royal commission on divorce in England recently that there is a higher standard of morality in America than in England.

He admitted that divorce is more prevalent in this country than in any other country in the world except Japan, but contended this was due to the fact that persons of respectability had come to regard divorce as a firmly established institution, designed to cure unhappiness.

J. A. Barratt, of counsel to the American embassy, pointed out that there are more varied causes for divorce in European countries than in the United States. In Austria "vexatious mortification," in France "prodigality and violent disposition," in Sweden "opposite of feeling and thought amounting to hate" and in Formosa "loquacity" are considered sufficient grounds for divorce.

In Algeria, where there are thirteen causes, "previous wooing in which no final acceptance or refusal has been made" was a cause of divorce. Barratt argued there is not a single cause of divorce in any state in this country that cannot be duplicated in Europe.

The Deft Hand.

The Widow—Oh, Mr. Smith, you'll never make me believe that?
The Candidate—I said I had never loved a woman till now; not that no woman ever loved me; 'course, I wouldn't say anything so stupid as that—Throne and Country.

For Hot Days



JUST the newest and loveliest things in millinery for the all too brief midsummer have been placed before the fascinated eyes of the devotee to outdoors and fashion. Black and white or the coldest of colors, lace and more lace, these are the paramount ideas that the modistes have put into triumph of execution. Nothing was ever imagined for the dog days, lovelier than the hat of white chip in which the contour of the brim is outlined with two rolled folds of black velvet placed on the under side. About the crown are set large roses made of fine princess lace and set in dark green foliage. These flowers of lace are exquisite. So far the lily and rose have been made and no other blossoms can be more beautiful than they. Wide Val edging for the roses and all-over patterns for the lilies are destined to be the favorite, but if one possesses a long purse or has some yards of old lace, please imagine roses made of a duchess lace! The finest of silk covered wire has to be sewed in to hold the petals or simulated petals in place. For the roses, a wreath can be managed without cutting the lace but for lilies the petals

must be shaped; unless each is made separately by a lacemaker. No one will be so foolish as to cut up fine hand made laces. Lilies, therefore, are destined to be made of the best machine made laces. But, as this season will not see the last of the lace flowers, it is worth while to make separate petals of rennaissance of other fine lace, for those who know how.

Numbers of hats in hair braid or hemp or fine chip are overlaid with wide chantilly lace. Black over white chip or white over black, is all there is to tell. Plumes, pompons and aigrettes finish them; these, too, in black or white.

The small drooping brim round hat continues the favorite for motoring and general wear when the matter of protection claims the first attention. Black and white striped ribbon and button roses, made of straw like that in the hat, leave nothing to be desired for such a model. In the picture the hat is of silver-blue straw, the flowers of the same, and a long adjustable veil of white chiffon is an accessory to be put on and off at pleasure.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

LINEN DRESS



A simple semi-princess dress is shown here, that is a style specially suited to linen. The panel front that extends the whole length is attached to the sides by wide wrapped seams. The back is not a panel, but the bodice and skirt have slight fullness at waist. The turn-over collar and cuffs are of embroidered lawn.

Materials required: 6 yards 40 inches wide.

Bracelets Over Gloves.

Few women seem to realize that bracelets over gloves are almost or quite as bad as rings over gloves. If one wears a bracelet with long gloves at all it should be worn under them; but if possible it should not be worn.

GLOVES MATCH THE COSTUME.

No More White Ones Are Worn, and Where They Seem Necessary Cream Color is Used.

No more white gloves! Gloves match the costume, or where they ought to be white, according to all social canons, they are cream. Suede slippers, too, match the costume, and the stockings with them are—flesh colored!

Vanity bags of gold clasp now like a flat purse. The meshed bags are no longer plain, but are in two metals—gold and gunmetal, or oxidized silver and copper—interwoven in a quaint pattern.

Tortoise-shell is made up into everything, from powder cases to umbrella handles; and there is a great deal of gunmetal and jet seen, owing to the king's death and the public mourning that Paris seems to have assumed with England.

For the same reason, orchids, real and artificial, are on view everywhere, since they were Edward's favorite flower.

Finally, wooden beads. The fad has become a craze, and wooden beads, in black and colors, are as thick as locusts during the plague in Egypt.

Silk Fishnet.

If in your shopping tours you are fortunate enough to see a piece of silk fishnet, buy it.

The coarse mesh offers little covering, but much decoration, when used over a contrasting shade of supple material.

In gray or the favorite twine color it allows almost any combination. For entire turbans, for huge bows or for transparent scarfs to be thrown over gorgeous evening costumes, fishnet is a valuable asset in the up-to-date woman's wardrobe.

A Cushion Edge.

Scallops—large shallow scallops done in coarse buttonhole stitch with linen floss or heavy cotton—form the attractive edge of a cretonne sofa pillow.

It is advisable to use the natural linen color of the background, as it will be found more effective than the more brilliant colors of the flowers.

RHEUMATISM



MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

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Merely a Prevaricator.
A doctor relates the following story: "I had a patient who was very ill and who ought to have gone to a warmer climate, so I resolved to try what hypnotism would do for him. I had a large sun painted on the ceiling of his room and by suggestion induced him to think it was the sun which would cure him. The ruse succeeded and he was getting better rapidly when one day on my arrival I found he was dead."

"Did it fail, after all, then?" asked one of the doctor's hearers.
"No," replied the doctor, "he died of sunstroke."

Taking Father's Job.
"Why should you beg? You are both young and strong."
"That is right, but my father is old and weak and can no longer support me."—Megendorfer Blaetter.

No other man appreciates a helping hand like a man in trouble.

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