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Lost Tribe of Indians Isolated in a Canyon

Havasupai, of Arizona, Are Centuries Behind the

(J. A. Brashears, N. Y. Sun.) The recent discovery by scientists of a lost tribe of American Indiansthe Havasupai-walled up in obscurity in a deep canyon of western Arizona reveals a situation so astonishing that ancestors for future generations to it would seem incredible if the story came from a source less reliable than the American Museum of Natural His-

Cloistered in a fertile valley, where sheer walls cut the great plateau to a ever went so far as to requisition a depth of 3,000 feet, Leslie Spier, a full exhibit of all manner of things member of the museum's staff, has from baskets and pottery to ajcradle sound a tribe of wild, primitive Ir - board on which the papeoses are cardians still living the lives of their an- ried." cestors and in almost total ignorance of the forward march of civilization.

Here on the banks of Cataract Creek, which flows northward to eascade into the torrents of the Grand Canyon, these aborigines and their forebearers have lived for ten centuries with seldom a glimpse of the territory lying beyond the canyon top. The chief of United States by the Department 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 desert which surrounds the canyon. various tribes of Indians for years, while in some remarkable manner the raised in abundance and the peaches Havasupai, living within our very bor- are especially delicious, according to ders, 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 cutside world have failed to penetrate the fastness of their

The territory and tribe have been recorded as a reservation since 1880. There have been several visits in the supported my theory. last twelve years by the Covernment's Indian agent, but it was not until August of last year that a white man family builds its storehouse for prehad set foot within their wall :1 pit for purposes of observation and scien. Hic investigation. Representatives of the American Museum are constantly combing the world for scientific data white men to the red men.

Spier's task was no light one. called for tremendous energy and perseverance in order to penetrate the barriers which isolate thas; people from the world. To reach their home, and this accounts in a measure for their hidden existence, a fifty mile ed the drop of 3,000 feet has to be made mostly on foot along a nardly 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 fourney, for the trail is nothing more than a series of steppes. 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 knock-

ed to oblivion. To-day the Havasupai subsist on a marvellously cultivated tract two and one-quarter miles long and about onequarter 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 camps are situated along the east side of the creek, which irrigates the and so well that enough food is harvested 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 in the field-also exists among the

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 solutely no prerogatives in the mat-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 concerned themselves, apparently, with assaulting se

invulnerable a position. "I was received," said Mr. Spier, "with the utmost courtesy. There were the couple merely live together withtwo interpreters assigned to me. One out further ado. The brave must make spoke a little Zuni, the dialect of a payment, however, to the bride's parapheters assigned to the dialect of a payment, however, to the bride's parapheters as power, of its owner, and the customary form is to other preparations. anorth Mexican tribe with which I was part of the fields of his amiliar, and the other a little English gleaned from the Government father-in-laws until the first child has the hour which gives us life begins been born. This method of payment to take it away.—Seneca.

ysona 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 preserve their works and those of their

anmestors for future generations to see. As a matter of tribal pride they readily assented to be represente among the other tribes. The chief

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 Agriculture, which has obtained its in-

formation from the Indians. The deep canyon bed, irrigated by the cataract, is an oasis in the arid Corn, beans, squash and fruit are 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

"These caves," he continued, "serve as excellent shelters, and here each serving 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 and Leslie Spier was asserted in this is devoted to recreation. The women, case to act as ambassador from the however, are more industrious than the men, for they devote some of the afternoon hours to basket weaving and making pottery.

The chie? 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 revelation to even the most scop-A bed of straw is laid down and a tical. The amount of silver mined When the brink of the chasm is reach— covering placed over it. It is made since 1904 is 292,056,976 ounces, and crawl inside. Baskets containing red the value of this ore is \$169,241,387. hot rocks are placed inside and water The Porcupine gold area commenced is then poured over them, producing producing the precious metal in 1911 a cloud of steam. The covering holds and since that time there has been the steam inside and as soon as the shipped \$45,430,966, with a dividend sweating process is deemed to have disbursement to shareholders of \$13, progressed sufficiently the bather jumps out fer a "shock" in the icy waters of the cataract. As each man finishes his bath he joins the circle, all in breechclouts, 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. Spie says, and for eeveral 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. fachioned out of goat's born.

THEY HAVE NO MATCHES. To-day one never finds American Indians using anything but matches to light their fires. The Havesupai 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 part of which is now unharnessed, it is inserted in the hole and the is scarcely possible to overestimate, latter rolled between the palms, causing the tip to whirl. The friction pro-

duces fine dust which soon ignites. 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 bring food and spend the day, alterthe men and women working together nately 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 practised, I was informed. The only musical instruments they have are drum and rattle."

The position of the two chiefs struck Mr. Spier as curious. "They have obter 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 the riches of this great inland sea and 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 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 orthdox fashion

All meals are served from closely woven backets. These are

is strictly enforced. There is no divorce recognized among the Havasapsi

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, fireproof

ed with cactus juice, serve for cook-

ing over the fire. Water bottles are fashioned from grass and rendered

ed. 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."

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

this tribe were taken out and estab-

lished in a nearby cattle raising sec-

tion 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 Havas-

upai 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

To Asthma Sufferers. Dr. J. B. Kel-

logg's Asthma Remedy comes like a

he ping 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 ad-

vertisement. If you suffer from as-

thma get this time-tried remedy and

THE DEVELOPMENT OF

NORTHERN ONTARIO

The development of Northern On-

tario is a topic which, during the

past few weeks, has been receiving

that great Northland, from North Bay

to Cochrane, a distance of 252 miles,

met the Ontario Government recently

port on Tidewater at Moose Factory,

James Bay, a distance of about 150

The gold and silver production in

177,196. This fine record speaks much

for the future when we consider that,

owing to war conditions, many prom-

ising mines were forced to close down

but these are now preparing to con-tinue 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 anthraxalite, chalcopyrite, mica,

graphite, molybdenite, gelona, and

postsbly tin. The iron ore deposits on

the Belcher Islands in James Bay are

estimated to contain 350,000,000 tons

as every H.P. is said to be equal to

With the extension of the steel to

James Bay, all these resources will

be available for electric smelters,

large pulp mills, to electrify the en-

tire railway and to produce an un-

limited quantities and at a very low

cost atmospheric nitregen which is

to-day in such demand throughout

Canada, the United States, Great Brit-

When the railroad reaches Moose

Factory at James Bay there will be

tapped for the benefit of Ontario as

a whole one of the richest fishing

grounds in the world. While no ex-

haustive data is as yet available on

ered to warrant the statement that

there are Aretic salmon, white fish

sturgeon and over one hundred other

known species abounding in this

great inland sea, and that with trans-

fisheries might soon he eclipsed.

portation facilities provided the B.C.

The value of all this natural wealth

to the Province of Ontario as a whole

and more especially to the manufac-

turer and the farmer must not be

under-estimated, and every organiza-

tion of farmers and manufacturers

throughout the Province should be

busy encouraging the Government to

get the railway extended at the ear-

liest possible moment and not allow

its adjacent territory to pass exclus-

ively to sister provinces when it is

within such easy reach of Ontario-

only a link of about 150 miles of

steel rails-and this vast heritage is

An illustrated booklet entitled "On

to the Bay," has been issued, giving

facts and figures regarding the de-

velopment of the North and the re-

sources of the James Bay region.

Copies mailed on request to James

Countless have been the cures work-

Stewart, Industrial Commissioner

this subject enough has been discov-

ain and European countries.

of hematic ore.

ten tons of coal.

miles as the crow flies.

find help like thousands of others.

"The Havasugai," Mr. Spier stated, are of medium stature but well form-

water-proof with pine resin.

useful citizens.

British House Told It Iniures Trade.

Chancellor Gives His Ver-

London Cable.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day on the second reading of the application bill, lieves that the Havasupai may be made George Lambert, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said there were two budgets this year, agregating £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 bor-

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

Six Frederick 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. 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

considerable attention. Citizens of manufacturers to do the same. The sooner the blockade could be raised, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, the better the Government would numbering over one hundred strong, pleased, and it would gratify the Government if Germany could draw and urged strongly the completion of some of her supplies through neutral the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Raiiway from Cochrane to a

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convuisions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the child-Northern Ontario since precious minren from these distressing afflictions. erals were first discovered has been

NOT THE CAUSE

Of the Riots in Kinmel Camp, Wales,

War Minister in British House Says.

Londen Cable.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Robinson drew attention to the statement that in connection with the disturbances at Kinmel Camp the "wet" can-The mighty rivers of which there are scores, flowing northward over camps indirect contradiction to Canathe Archaean boundary and into the emps direct contradiction to Canadian dian wishes, and that if there had been Bay are estimated to be capable of no liquor at the Rnyl Camp there would supplying 1,636,900 controlled horse have been no disturbances. He asked power. The value of this enormous what sleps the Minister of War proamount of white coal, the greater posed 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 discontent 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 but 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 this evening, follows: Export.

(From Herbert Bayard Swope.) Paris Cables—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 damed by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has Germany would be able to stand, a power, of its own not found in Another development concerns Italy and her problems. From a quarded ent made by Premier Orlando

of exports permitted to Germany, by arrangements were made in Brussels It is possible to give some indication cial publication., Exports of Germany are to be divided into two general groups, namely, products in which there may be limited shipments, and hose that may be shipped without restriction. Securities and gold and silver cannot be shipped at all at this

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, in-

time out of Germany. There may be

limited shipments of dyes, coal and

coke products etimber, drugs, potash

and other raw material, on all of

which priority rights as to price and

stead 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 warcraft will be placed by the Peace Conference.

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

The Oil of the People.-Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric 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. Thous ands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

BLAME JAPS FOR KOREAN UNREST

Returned U. S. Missionary Tells of Brutality.

Even Américan Consul Was Arrested.

Peking cable says: An American mis-

from

sionari 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 surrise when the movement began, but afer realizing that their courches had been closed by order of the police, and that most of tchir pastors were in fail, they concluded that the time had come, to for humanity's sake whatever the cost to their millionary work and themselves. the Associated Press, that the truth should be known. They appointed a committee to proceed to Seoul and cenfer with the American Consul and present signed documents to the effect that two American women missionaries had been beaten by Japanese soldiers with gruns and that other American missionaries had been subjected to indignities. The American Consul is decaired to have said if an apology was not forthcoming within a week's time something would happen.

great body of opponents of the meanure 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. They determined, sair this missionary.

The American Consul himself, the missionary said, had been arrested by Japan-ese soldiers at Seoul, but an interesting ese 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 re-

The Japanese charge the missionaries 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 being equally ians 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.

ALLIED COUNCIL

Armies Facing Each Other at Lemberg Warned.

Poles and Ukrainians Claim Capital.

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

The text of the official statement containing this announcement issued "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 ages, which would be as heavy so the report of the commission on Polish effeirs which was presented by chairman, M. Jules Cambon."

Don't be shocked just becau to me, in appears that light is break low says he's a live wire.

III GVZEZ IIC

And for Various Reason at Big British

London, Cable.—Forced by cont que labor difficulties to legislate itali into almost absolute control of every means of transport and communication, the British Government now in seeking the passage by the House of Commons of a ways and communications bill, and one of the greatest parliamentary fights since 1916 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 exist ing 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, even of spiritual liberty versus bureaucratic dictation.'

SHIPPING MEN GBJECT. 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 inbreak silence regarding the brutalities witnessed in the last decade. They had tractable and the structures are much tractable and the structures are much witnessed in the last decade. They have seen children beaten, old men ejected from their houses and women struck with swords, and they could not keep quiet (for housen'ty's sake whatever the cost to carried more costly. Therefore the great body of opponents of the mean

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 hadly affect the approaching contest for international trade.

Looking at the ways and communications bill from the viewpoint of the 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 interests, 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 inefficients. 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 departage ander a ministry to deal with the aroas forms of transport, a and prominent official at responsit cash 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 an the ports were operated under officials who continually sought parliamentary power to increase their charges.

Therefore no transport system can continue on its present lines, 🛣 ta asserted, and the Government must have control of the whole. It is believed 90 members of Parliament will vote against the present

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 wors thoroughly are Parma-lee'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 dailcately constituted, as there are no painted effects preceding their gentle