## SIGNALS AND SIGNS OF THE INDIAN

HOW SMOKE AND FIRE WERE USED TO CONVEY INTELLIGENCE IN TIMES OF WAR

REVIOUS to the advent of civilizing influences the Indian had an elaborate system of signals, some of friendly character, but the majority having reference to war. As time has passed, wars become almost unknown. and he engaged in more peaceful pursuits, many of his signs and signals have become lost and the present generation, with few exceptions, have little or no knowledge of them as they were practiced from the time of our forefathers until the middle of the nineteenth cen-

The "smoke" signals were probably the most universal and best known. Many of the early settlers, who located far from the confines of civilization, were fully competent to read and interpret the most of them. "Fire" signals were also quite commonly employed, especially by tribes inhabiting a mountainous country. Signals by means of the branches of trees, arrows, stones and sticks were less frequently used though they were by no means rare. Their interpretation varied considerably, so much so that few whites ever thoroughly understood them. Many were in reality purely local and pertained particularly to the tribe using them. This was not true of the "smoke" and "fire" signals. These, with possibly a few others, were understood generally by all tribes of Indians.

Smoke" signals were made by means of a small fire, built of some material that would cause a quantity of smoke, with very little active combustion. The highest accessible butte or mountain was selected from which to send either these "fire" signals. The commonly accepted statement that rings of smoke were enused to ascend is wrong. Properly speaking they were not rings, but rather putts or balls of smoke. Occasionally, on still days, a column of smoke was allowed to ascend. Primarily it was not a signal, but used principally to attract attention. The ball of smoke was produced by covering, momentarily, muall fire, using a buffalo, elk or deer hide, or in later days a blanket, removing the covering, permitting a puff of amoke to escape and immediately re-covering the fire. In this manner quite a variety of signals could be produced. One puff of smoke at comparatively long intervals meant "an enemy is near." Two puffs indicated "a camp here." Three pun's, quite near together, with a longer d between each set of three denoted "great danger" or "attacked by enemy; puffs, in pairs, with an appreciable interval between the two pairs, signified "large band of enemy, help wanted." Some tribes varied this method of signaling by building the number of separate "smokes," as they were called, re-quired to express their meaning, as one, two or three. Such signals could be readily distinguished at from 10 to 39 miles and they were seldom confounded with camp fires. The lookout or scout that was a necessary adjunct of every war party, especially when in a hostile neighborhood, rarely failed to see and reort all signals occurring within the lim-

purpose at night and with from one to four bright fires in line, the same meanings were expressed as with the "smoke" signals during daylight. In the vicinity of the section of country claimed as or where the larger number spent the Winter months, there was usually high butte or mountain called "sigor, in at least one Indian "We-was-tos-po." From this e fire signals were always made and any event of importance was quickcated to the people. Signals from this hill were almost invariably one member of a party who were seeking ing "no one at home made by order of the chief and their use was in calling the people together for a council meeting, a dance The Indian from whom this information was obtained stated that many of the more experienced among the old people could readily distinguish if it was to be a war, scalp or sun dance,

"Fire" signals were used for the same

The same system of signaling was used at night by means of "fire arrows," though they could not be seen at so great a distance as the smoke or fire signals yet a clever operator could make his wishes known without difficulty. One, two or three fire arrows had the same cance as an equal nun 'smokes" or fire signals, with the addithat a number of arrows shot rapidly the air conveyed the information that they were greatly outnumbered and that help was imperatively required. The Indians made these arrows very ingeniin a variety of slow burning, soft bark, which made quite a bright flame and lasted some length of time. In replying to any of these signals it was the custom the same signal as had been reorived. In times of war no answer was ever returned for obvious reasons, but if possible the requested aid was dispatched soon as it could conveniently be done. In mountainous countries signals, or,

more properly speaking, eigns, were made by the use of stones. A band of Indians traveling and wishing or expecting others to follow, would frequently turn over stones, selecting those possessing a com-paratively rounded base, with the other extremity as sharply pointed as possible, placing the point in the direction they were traveling. By this simple procedure they easily and surely marked the course taken to any who might encounter these signs. If they had found and were following the buffalo, three small stones were placed on the surface of that which had been overturned. Two small stones indicated that they were following a party of the enemy, while but one small stone in a similar position was given the same interpretation, with the addition that they required assistance. A number of small sticks stuck in the ground near the large stone indicated the number in the party, and a stick split in half was used by at least one tribe to express the number 10. As an illustration, an instance is recalled that occurred a number of years since. A party of white men, on a hunting trip, met an Indian. Inquiry was made as to the probability of finding antelope at a butte distant some 60 miles. He confi-dently replied in the affirmative, and upon being questioned as to his reasons for ng game existed there, answered had just seen an Indian sign so stating, and at a little distance he prompt-ly showed a pointed rock, weighing prob-ably 20 pounds, with the point directed toward the butte in question. It was quite evident that it had been recently turned over, and three small pebbles were lying on its surface, with nine short sticks fixed in the earth by its side. The information conveyed to the Indian by this sign was conveyed to the Indian by this significant conveyed to the Indian by the been correct. Information corresponding to the above was also given by means of the boughs was also given by the bought was also give by the bought was

was partially broken off, turned hori-sontally and fixed with the top pointing in the direction taken by the travelers One, two or three of its smaller branches en broken so as to hang perpendicular, I meanings identical with the small nes. Signs made in this manner were e commonly employed by the tribes abiting a heavily timbered country, scially the sign denoting the finding of the. The green boughs of trees were almost universally regarded as emalso almost universally regarded as em-blems of peace. A party approaching a hostile camp bearing these tokens were received with all the honors of war. When their errand was finished, whether successful or not, they were given safe conduct out of the camp of their enemies. Many years ago a young brave, overcome



ostracised, eventually banished, and is today an adopted member of another and totally distinct band of Indians. A number of other signals and signs

were in everyday use in the happy, hal-cyon, palmy days of the red man, the unds by advancing civilization. Many of these survive even today.

by hot blood and personal enmity toward | The sticks against the lodge door, indicatto have the tomphawk under this aborig- I willow sticks fixed in the ground near the inal flag of truce, wantonly shot an arrow door, denoting the number of "sleeps" through the heart of his enemy. His tribe that will elapse before the owner returns; was so incensed at this cruel breach of the tops of the sticks denuded of bark for Indian etquette that he was completely a short distance, implying that some member of the family is ill; the flying "medicine flag," giving evidence of sick-ness, are all familiar examples of the minor signals of the present. A great host of these might be enumerated, many of them being in active use today, eslays before he was confined to certain pecially among the less civilized Indians

## NEWS OF SOCIETY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

afternoon. The topic of "Modern Wit and of the A. O. U. W., left for Heppner and Humor" was discussed, with Miss Ba- other Eastern Oregon towns, Friday, to dollet as chairman of the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Harraden, of Alaska, have gone to Portland, after visiting

Astoria friends and relatives. Mrs. J. D. Sutherland entertained a large number of her friends with a tea Thursday afternoon. Progressive euchre was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Frank Taylor, Maddock and Wingate. Mrs. Sutherland was assisted in entertain. ing by Mrs. D. Allen and the Misses Sutherland

## Pendleton.

Miss Ida Thompson and Miss Stella Alexander are in Portland visiting friends. Mrs. Catherine Schoel, of Walla Walla, visiting her sister, Mrs. Caroline Grue-Mrs. T. W. Ayers and Mrs. E. A. Vaughan are visiting relatives and friends

in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cohen are home from

Portland, where they have been visiting

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fowler have re-turned from The Dalles, where they have passed several weeks. Mrs. J. R. Dickson entertained a few

Tuesday afternoon with the of progressive ping-pong. The Current Literature Club enter-

tained the various clubs of this city Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. J. Furnish. Duplicate whist has become very pop ular among the ladies of Pendleton and a week never passes that there is not a pleasant gathering of an afternoon to

### play this facinating game, Medford.

Miss Bertha McPherson, who has been onducting a millinery store at Sedro-Vooley, Wash., arrived recently for a few weeks' visit with her parents.

Mrs. W. T. York and children and Mrs. H. G. Nicholson left Sunday for San Deigo, Cal., where they will visit several months with their sister, Mrs. A. S. Bil-

Mrs. W. E. MacCauley and daughter, Mrs. Leon Howard, returned Monday from San Francisco, where they have been dur-ing the past few months for the benefit of Mrs. Howard's health.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Rood, of Heppner, Or., arrived Wednesday to visit several days with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Halley. They are en route to California, where they will visit during the Winter.

## Independence.

Miss Bertha Sumner, organizer of Ladies of Woodcraft Circle, is in the city.

Ross Nelson was a passenger to Port-land Sunday, to remain several weeks. D. B. Taylor, wife and daughter, Miss Bessic, were Portland visitors this week. Dr. E. T. Harris, of Wardner, Idaho, visited his sister, Mrs. E. T. Henkle, this

Rev. G. Howard Osborn, grand lecturer

lecture. Ashland. Miss Louise Whitney is visiting in

Salem.

Mrs. D. T. Sears, of Medford, is visiting in Arhland.

Mrs. E L. Swartz, of Parkston, S. D., is visiting in Ashland. Mrs. R. L. Carey, of Woodburn, is the guest of Ashland friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Barnes, of Grant's Pass, are visiting in Ashland. Mrs. H. F. Arenburg, of Edgewood, is

visiting relatives in Ashland. Mrs. M. A. Baldwin and Miss Cora Bald win are visiting in Grant's Pass. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hargadine have re

turned from a visit to Southern California. W. P. Tyner and Miss Jeanette Mellus were married in this city, Thursday after-noon, by the Rev. G. W. Nelson. The noncommissioned officers of Company B. O. N. G., of this city, gave a

very delightful entertainment and dance at their armory a few evenings since There was a large attendance.

## McMinnville.

Miss Dotha Daniels spent Sunday with friends in Portland. Miss Fern Stout and Miss Bristow are

Mr. and Mrs. H. Oliver left Sunday for their new home in Washington. are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Cable in this city. C. H. Cable and wife, of Brownsville

Miss Nelle Gardner returned to Portland Tuesday, after a visit of several weeks with her parents here. Mrs. S. J. Bauhm, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Louis Alderman, the past week, returned to Portland

## Arlington.

Monday.

Frank Graham is visiting in Portland. Dr. C. E. Kennedy, of Olex, visited here during the week Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Daggett, of Bla lock, visited here Monday.

Mrs. Robert Seale departed last week for Louisville, Ky., to remain several months.

Mrs. L. J. Gates returned last week from The Dalles, where she visited her mother, Mrs. Beck.

## Roseburg.

Mrs. George Terry is visiting relatives in Junction City and Albany. Mrs. Morris Weber returned Tuesday from several weeks' visit in Portland. Mrs. C. P. Merrill, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Will Moore, has returned to her home at Oswego.

Mrs. C. H. Fisher has returned to her home in Bolse, Idaho, after a visit with her mother, Mrs. H. L. Owens.

relatives here and at Oakland, left Wednesday for her home in Grant's Pass.

Mrs. C. L. Clevenger, after spending several days visiting her parents, Enoch Wimberly and family, returned to Grant's Pass Tuesday.

## WASHINGTON.

Vancouver Barracks.

Captain and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton and Lieutenant and Mrs. Gerrit van S. Quackenbush were entertained at dinner Tues-day by Captain and Mrs. Kerby.

Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Tutherly entertained at dinner last week Colone and Mrs. Hathaway, Colonel and Miss Wilcox and Major and Mrs. Richmond. Tuesday last, Major and Mrs. Evans entertained a number of the officers and ladles of the garrison at a supper, where only the National dishes of Germany

Mrs. H. L. Hawthorne, wife of Captain Harry L. Hawthorne, Twenty-sixth Bat-tery, left Wednesday for Washington, where she will make an extended visit with her parents, General and Mrs. Sinclair.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mis-Paney Towner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Towner, to Second Lieutenant Leonard J. Mygatt, Seventeenth Infantry. The cereny will take place at St. Bartholomew's January 31.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Belle Mooar, of Birmingham, Ala., to Second Lieutenant Leo A. Dewey, Seventeenth Infantry. Miss Mooar, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. V. K. Hart, this Winter, will remain with her until the departure of the regiment for the Philippines.

One of the prettiest card parties of the season was given Tuesday by Captain and Mrs. Hunt. Four-handed euchre was the game played, and the first prize was won by Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, besides lone hand, the prizes for these being a handsome Chinese crepe shawl and a pretty calendar. Captain Carl Reichinn won the gentleman's prize, a tortoise shell cigarette case, while Major Lea Febiger and Mrs. van Horn won the consolation prizes, an ash tray and a set of dominoes.

The first annual ball of the Clerks' Union, Thursday night, attracted a large

On Wednesday evening next the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church will give a reception to the Rev. Charles McDermoth and his family.

A large party of Aberdeen people attended a reception and ball given at Hoquiam, Friday night, by Mrs. Suthoff and the Misses Dent and Carey. H. A. Hayes, cashler of Hayes & Hayes Bank; H. N. Anderson, Sr., A. W. Middle-

ton, the Misses McDermoth and Mayhew and Mrs. Fuller were passengers on the Coronado for California when the steamer left Monday.

The Elks will give their annual ball, February 6, having settled the dispute about music from Tacoma, which the local union endeavored to shut out. This year the Elks decided to issue no invitations the Elks decided to issue no invitations to nonmembers, and it will be strictly for their own pleasure.

## Chehalis.

Mrs. Gilbert of Ballard, is visiting her father, Mr. Martin Dukes, of Forest. Mrs. C. D. Covey, of Cherokee County er brother, W. D. Richardson, in Chehalts.

The Order of Washington dancing party last Saturday evening was well attended

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Strahm, of Lewiston, Ida., are visiting Mrs. Strahm's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Insley Cook. Ping-pong has become so much the rage

in Chehalis that the pupils of the High School are to have a tournament tomor-row night with 16 tables of players, Hon. John Daly and Mrs. Daly, of Still-Minn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. Daly will visit in Oregon, California, Arizona and

## Mexico before returning home. Centralia.

Sunday on an extended trip through the

The Baptist Aid Society met at the ne of Mrs. H. J. Miller Thursday afternoon

bel Ingraham Tuesday evening, who is goon to leave for Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Sprague will start

the first of the month for an extended visit with relatives in California. A surprise party was given Miss Con-stance Guerrier Friday evening. A large number were present and games were in-dulged in until a late hour, when refresh. ments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Herren, of Cowlitz, were in town Tuesday on business. Mrs. P. R. Arch entertained a number

of friends at dinner Tuesday, January 27, honor of Mrs. Louis Metsker. Mrs. Ella H. Kitteridge, of Tacoma, grand chief of honor of the Degree of Honor, paid Winlock Lodge a visit Tues-

Mrs. James R. Lutgen, of Whatcom Wash,, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shuck, who live a few miles east of Winlock.

## NO CURE NO PAY.

The Sort of Law That One Portland Physician Wants. PORTLAND, Jan. 30 .- (To the Editor.)-

In your reports from the Legislature as usual a bill (No. 96) is again on hand to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. Some enterprising medico I supse, has the interest of the dear pe pose, has the interest of the dear people at heart and desires to legislate for their benefit. While I am charitable enough to admit their sincerity, I feel confident from 25 years' experience in medicine and surgery that I can suggest an amendment to the bill that would be impartial, hon-est, equitable and fair to both doctor and patient. That is simply this: Let every man or woman practice medicine and surgery without regard to qualifications, but compel every person who pretends to the profession to furnish the patient with all medicine, appliances, etc., required in each and every case; compel said doctor to attend all calls without question, and in every case attended, if the doctor fails to cure the patient he is to receive no pay for his or her services. This kind of law would be just for both

doctor and patient; besides it would compel doctors to attend more closely to their patients. Many doctors, especially in Portland, are entirely too careless and unconcerned about human life. Called in a hurry, they delay several hours before coming; this is especially so with what we call our best doctors. As to quacks, I must admit we haven't any in Portland that I know of, as it requires more gray matter to be a quack than a regu-lar physician. The definition of quackery as understood now by the medical associations is a doctor who advertises to cure he sick or guarantees a cure in all cases they treat. The codes of both medical and dental ethics are very nice for the fellow who is established, but a hard lad-der for a beginner to climb. The writer has been practicing medicine here for over a quarter of a century, and would be happy if a law could be passed com-pelling all doctors to answer every call, furnish the medicine, and if they fall to cure the patient, could collect nothing. Then to equalize the responsibility allow nothing exempt for the payment of the doctor's bill, which should be satisfied within 90 days after the patient is con-QUACK.

No route across the continent offers so many attractions as does the Denver & Rio Grande. Write the Portland Agency, 24 Third street, for illustrated booklets.

## RUDYARD KIPLING AT CLOSE VIEW

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY FREDERICK WILLIAM UNGER, AUTHOR OF "WITH BOBS AND KRUGER"

hero, in "The Light That Failed," who ing at the seat of war at a time when an official newspaper during the Field Marextra man was badly needed, I found myshai's occupation of Bloemfontein. It vised the Kalser's telegrams of symself in Cape Town in February, 1969, comwas called The Friend, and Kipling pathy at the time of Kipling's illness four pletely stranded, after a month's ineffec-tual striving to obtain an assignment per the Kipling formula. the Kipling formula.

At this time I discovered that Mr. Kipling was staying at the Mount Nelson Hotel, and resolved that at the least I would obtain an interview with the unconscious

cause of my desperate plight. Without any idea whatever of his character, I sent in my card and awaited his

"I am Mr. Kipling." I heard a quiet, pleasant voice say at my elbow a minute later, while I was staring at a picture in the corridor. I turned, and, for the first time, confronted the author of my fa-

vorite 'Barrack Room Ballads.'

"What in the deuce ever brought you out here?" he went on, after I had owned to my identity. I was looking downward into two piercing eyes, heavily overshadowed with bushy black brows. I was half startled to find that a man so great in fame should be so slight in staturea bare five feet two inches, weighing not more than 106 or 110 pounds, while the average man of his age tips the scales near 150. His smile was magnetic, the tone of his voice reassuring, the words plainly intended to establish at once a spirit of comradeship-to relieve all ten-

sion, sympathetic and kind intentioned. He held my card in his hand and awaited my reply, restlessly shifting his weight from one foot to the other. His dress was fastidious in the extreme, almost to the point of dandyism. A broad, flowing black tie, black suit, trousers turned up at the bottom in American fashion, disclosing small feet encased in patent leather Oxfords, tied with broad silk ribbons, beneath gay colored silken

Kipling is a handsome man. His heav fly rimmed gold spectacles framing those marvelously expressive and all understanding eyes, emphasize their strength, and strength is the keynote of his character-not of body, but of mind and motive. He is very dark-black hair, heavy black mustache, with the head of a man on the shoulders of a manikin. His skin is swarthy, probably tanned so by the hot sun of India, his native land.

Up to this time I had no idea as to my next words. I had merely intended to see next words. I had merely intended to see
Mr. Kipling, trusting to a happy inspiration at the last moment to suggest a
fitting excuse. The desired inspiration
came as I looked into his eyes. I don't
remember their exact color, but they felt
gray or hazel. They were piercing, a concentrated, penetrating gaze, revealing the
dangerous gift of insight. I felt that he
have me perfectly, that he read my inknew me perfectly; that he read my in-most thoughts—that no dissimulation or shallow pretense would do with him. It commanded frankness, even confidence—so I told him the simple truth. I re-hearsed why I had come to South Africa, how I had tried his hero's plan, and how dismally it had failed. I concluded with est for a further suggestion as to the request for a further suggestion as to how his hero would proceed in my present plight, and hinted rather broadly that I

sibility to furnish the information, He might have snubbed me soundly, but instead he listened with interest-interrupting me continually with a rapid fire of searching questions, which held me firmly to the point and compelled me to speak rapidly and without unnecessary verbiage. What was greatly surprising. however, was that, at the same time, he selzed upon every possible word either he or I uttered to manufacture a pun-how-

night he had incurred a certain respon-

I wondered, remembering that it is onsidered incompatible for a profound

mind to catch at a similarity of sounds rather than of ideas.

But Mr. Kipling followed both sounds and idease with equal facility; made his 20 puns per minute almost, and at the same time held me with a wearisome strain to the proper association of the ideas he himself suggested and the continuity of my tale, which he

lragged from my lips by sheer magnetic All the while I was conscious of a con-All the while I was conscious of a constituting wonder at his physical smallness—the constant bubbling of effervescent good humor, suggesting the boylshness of his stature.

He laughed a good deal, as I did also,

not to flatter, but because of genuine amusement, and because his laugh was

contagious.

My nervousness was gone, but he stim-ulated me tremendously, half intoxicating me by the effort to keep mentally in touch with him; and I was in an exhausted conontagious. dition on leaving him. I afterwards re-membered this as the most brilliant con-versation I had ever taken part in, and marveied at my ability. Now I realize that I was merely a wall against which Kipling tossed a torrent of his boot to bounce back again, more or less clumsily -a flint, from which his steel struck the

sparks. About this time I began to feel flattered at his attention and undoubted interest, until it suddenly dawned upon me that he was really merely turning me over as a new specimen of humanity, as an ento-mologist dissects a new kind of bug. To him I was a young American who had come 19,000 miles on my nerve to get an almost impossible position, without funds, aimost impossible position, without funds, resources, influence, or even credentials. This was interesting-not my personality, but the thing I was doing. "I like your nerve," he said. "You're all right;" and he meant it. And so he questioned and suggested, listened to my replies and objections, and, finally, after raising my hopes to the highest by the prospect of employment with him, dashed them all and closed the interview as abruptly as it

had begun. Some strain of personal interest, however, had remained, and later on, through his influence, I obtained the coveted posi-tion as correspondent for the London Times, attached to Lord Roberts' headquarters staff, leading to further successes through the exceptional opportunities thus presented.

And so my first impressions of Kipling's main characteristics—afterward learned to be correct—were: Cheerfulness, kindly disposition, the faculty of keen analysis and mercurial mind and temperament. And he is jerkily nervous, both in movement and speech, restless, spontaneously inventive and extraordinarily resourceful and fertile of imagination, bubbling over with fun, ever on the lookout for literary material (he notes in a blank book car-ried for the purpose every new word or term he hears), brilliant in conversation; while an undercurrent of unfailing won-

forsook me. Later on, in appreciation of Kipling's marvelously effective assistance, I tried partially to balance our account by presenting him with a fully equipped riding pony—a fleet-footed 3-year-old, which came into my possession near Bloemfontein while Kipling was at the front. This disclosed another and unsuspected side of his character. He is both unathletic and timid. He neither desired to ride a 3-year-old nor tried to do. Nor did he care to own one, and so the present came back, and I afterward sold it to a brother of President Steyn in exchange for a more seasoned mount for my own use, while Kipling drove comfortably and safely about in Bennet Burleigh's commodious Cape cart.

At this time Kipling's predominant characteristic seemed to be youthfulness. Though well toward the 40'e, he fairly reveled in his experiences with the army

N AN effort to emulate Kipling's artist, and its individual components at the front, ers," a savage attack on the Anglo-Ger became a famous correspondent by be- correspondents edited and published the

with limitless enthusiasm and enjoyment. He was continuously good-natured with every one. One day he told me he had corrected the proofs of an article I had contributed and complimented me heartily. Between him and the Dutch compositors, the thing was frightfully tangled, and when I showed him a copy, with my carefully worded "The difference between the two times was so striking." reduced to "The difference between the two twins was so timid," he as good-naturedly disclaimed all responsibility, and referred me to the

ist of its connection with the great author. I never ceased to study his methods. I wanted to analyze the secret of his suc-cess. He himself gave me some hints. lifelong intimates I received many others. Summed up, my deductions are

as follows: Kipling is pre-eminently a skillfully exploited author. Primarily he was one of perhaps many other equally able writers, all obscure. But, great as his genius for composition, was the genius displayed by his publishers in the exploitation of his well-timed articles on subjects of intense universal interest, and their wisdom in universal interest, and their wisdom in having them well placed before the reading and critical public. Thus, it was he who of them all dashed ahead of the rank and file at the supereme moment, took up a vantage point and held it alone. Then, from the wider point of view which success gives—by the incomparable stimulus which it rank to his work—he was able which it gave to his work-he was abl to write in a manner far superior, only to his own best previous efforts, also far beyond any attainable effort of those left behind; thus he holds his place The success of Kipling developed him int the greater Kipling.

But we must never forget his exploita-tion. This has been supremely astute and clever. As an illustration: His greater purchasing puble is the American. At that time his violent anti-Boer literature had allenated many of his American readers. Also the tiresome ding-donging of the ever-lasting "Absent Minded Beggar" had hurt his prestige considerably in England. The British critics were declaring that his star was on the wane. The American writers brutally referred to him as "a dead one." I felt this attitude atmospherically in both countries, yet I could not shake off the feeling inepired by Kipling's constant air of supreme self-confidence. I expressed it by declaring that he still had "something up his sleeve." And so he had. But before bringing it

out his publishers did not fail to turn again to the all-important methods of Kipling-exploitation. In the London Times was published his poem, "The Islanders." "The Fools and

The prees of both England and America divided into two camps. One indorsed the "bitter truths his poem expressed"; the other condemned and abused his "unpatriotic rhymes." Every day the papers abused and praised. They turned on each other; they criticled his past work; but whatever the cudge! the victim or the

Flanneled Idiots" attracted instant atten-

whatever the cudgel, the victim or the shield, it was ever Kipling, Kipling, Kipling—exactly as had been planned.

Then "Kim" was published, and duly advertised, and the wrangling public, hissed on by the frantic critics, rushed to buy thousands of copies, to prove thereby his continued literature accordance. by his continued literary the opposite. Some o Some of them discovered

But the contest even now goes on. "Kim" is today both praised and abused but not unnoticed, while all the time Kipling smiles to himself in the proud consciousness that he has not yet put forth

Kipling has written and will write yet other "The Islanders." He calls it "Twanging the Banjo." It attracts the

At Lord Roberts' command, the war correspondents edited and published the official newspaper during the Field Mar-dar von Holleben's recall, since he added to the convention of Diagram of the convention of the

years ago. Kipling is undoubtedly the greatest lit-erary giant of our day. His Recessional will be his grandest monument in fu-ture time. Whatever his innate genius-who but the greater Kipling, recipient of a million invisible threads of sympathy

from all civilized men, could produce that And again, with such inspiration con-

centrating on his single personality, can we wonder that he is so great? Another characteristic is his self-consciousness. He is free from idle vanities, but, nevertheless, profoundly conscious that he is "Kipling." He has a keen knowledge of his exact commercial value, He has a keen compositor for revenge. The honor of and ever drives a shrewd bargain with having Kipling correct my proofs, for the publishers. He is making money, and is time being, became secondary to its disterior. Now I have forgotten all that, appreciation, it never offends. In speakappreciation, it never offends. In speak-ing of himself, which he does freely, he skillfully avoids disparaging comparisons His attitude is always complimentary, though not at all humble. And so all who come in contact with him become his

fast friends and ardent admirers. He is devoted in his allegiance to the American girl. We exchanged extollments of her virtues for half an hour. I told him how at a distinctly aristocratic English assemblage I had picked out half a dozen pre-eminently beautiful and attractive women only to be told in each case "That is a countrywomen of yours."

"For all around womanhood, the Ameri-can girl stands at the top," Kipling assented. "Do I really mean its on. "Why, didn't I marry one? on. "Why, didn't I marry one? "Do I really mean it?" he went greater proof of appreciation can I show?"

I could offer none. By his advice, and my own inclination, I hope to do likewise, FREDERICK W. UNGER.

## OUEER PHILIPPINE RACES One Branch of Our Cannibal Fellow-Citizens Described

Kansas City Star. Reports of investigations among the

almost unknown races of the Philippin have been sent to the War Department by the bureau of non-Christian tribes. Scientists agree that the aboriginal race of the archipelago is the small black peo-ple known as "Negritos," and their origin and present conditions have been carefully studied. It has been understood that their numbers were dwindling and that there were not more than 10,000 of them, but the bureau's investigation shows that there are at least 30,000 in all shows that there are at least 30,000 in all parts of the Islands, and that they are holding their own, if not increasing. The few dwarfs first seen were not thought to be representative of the race, but penetration into the interior proves they are all of the same size. It is now accepted as a fact that the Negritos are

the smallest people on the globe.

They are true savages, living upon the chase and wild roots, and also upon each other. They are cannibals, and wage community wars when their spears become rusty or they experience a craving for human food. They have the same barbarous practices of headhunting and ceremonial cannibalism that are peculiar to the Dyaks of Borneo and the Battaks of Sumatra. They roam the mountains in groups composed of a few families, and are timid and fearful of approach. On account of their great strength, however, their poisoned arrows and their cannibal-ism, they are feared by the more civilized tribes. The bureau has carefully studied the relation of the negritos to other pig-mies and their place in the evolution of

The Misses Ottyle and Juliette Soudhelm , each playing the same music at different planes at the same time, gave an interes the programme consisted of variations by Duprosse, a concerto by Bach, and short pieces by Brdll, Philip, Carl Thorn, Henselt (the familiar "Si oiseau j'etais") and Saint-Saens. Each planist showed musical feeling, and there was no lack of light and shade in the performances, but the whole basis seemed, from an artistic point of

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