

Ambassador Davis and Family Come Home



John W. Davis, American ambassador to Great Britain, and his wife and daughters, photographed on their arrival in New York on vacation.

NATION DENIES GERMAN BLOOD

Tribe on Tehuantepec Isthmus Is of Teuton Origin, Say the Mexicans.

HAIR AND SKINS ARE FAIR

Berlin Ethnologist, Who Lived Among These People Several Years, Describes Their Appearance and Habits and Their Language.

Motley.—It is not generally known even to many ethnologists that there is a tribe or nation of about 20,000 people in Mexico who are said to be descendants of Germans.

According to the legends of these aborigines, however, the Germans are descendants of the Micecs, which is the name of the tribe. They inhabit several districts of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. An investigation of the Micecs was made some years ago by Dr. William Bauer, a noted ethnologist of Berlin. He lived for several years among Indian tribes of Mexico and studied their history, habits and customs. On the occasion of his last visit to this country he spoke of the Micecs as follows:

"They are rather low in stature, and besides this they are somewhat deformed. The hips are broad, the faces flat, and their movements are very awkward. Their hair is black, falling over their shoulders. The men wear their hair as did the Spanish priests—with shaven crown and as long as possible on the sides.

Always Return Home.

"The Micecs are very fond of roaming about, but, although they often go to the gulf coast, they always return to their poor villages. More than their neighbors, they are conservative in their customs, manners of living, and, above all, their language. This is still extraordinarily pure, although very hard to learn and very disagreeable to hear. During three months of 1902 I studied this language and wrote it at the same time, as nearly correct as possible.

"Some of these people are fair haired and have a light skin. For this reason they were said to be descendants of the Germans. In nearly every Mexican history is found this tale. I asked them of their origin, and they said that they were aborigines of this country. Several of the more intelligent said that, on the contrary, the Germans were descendants of the Micecs. The joke was not bad. However, the Micecs form evidently a very particular race worthy of a large amount of study.

"They are famous for their strength. They carry easily from six to eight arrobas (from 150 to 200 pounds) for many miles, and over the steepest hills.

Need Ballast in Walking.

"It is said that the Micecs, on their return from carrying a load to some point, pack a load of stones, as they find it difficult work to walk without some sort of ballast.

"This nation, like all the other tribes, is very superstitious. They still worship their old gods and offer them up to this day sacrifices in the fields, on the hills and on the rivers. I visited several places where I found the remains of sacrifices, such as fowls, small dogs, bread, chocolate, eggs and fruit. Certain villages have their idols hidden in places known only to the oldest men of the tribe."

Another strange fact brought to light by Dr. Bauer was that the greatest nation of Indians in Mexico is the Zapotecs, and it is from them, he believes, that the future greatness of the country will come. He said:

"I have visited Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Vera Cruz and other states and have studied the nations called Micecs, Zapotecs, Misetecs, Mazatecs, Mazahuas and the Otomani. The most interesting of all these, however, and perhaps of all the Indian races of Mexico, are the Zapotecs, who are at present situated in nearly the whole south of the country, and especially in the state of Oaxaca. They number about 300,000 persons.

"The Zapotecs are a strong peo-

ple of large proportions, are very handsome physically, generally good laborers, and intelligent. They live in small straw or temporarily erected huts and houses, each having only one room, and although some of the people are quite wealthy in their sphere, all follow the same rules in living and in their labors. The boys are obliged to do hard farm work at a very early age and they are made to carry great loads of fruit on their heads from the time they are six and seven years old. This, they say, is necessary in order that they may become strong and healthy, and so that they can do the work of men when they are grown.

"This nation of Indians still speaks its native and ancient language in some ten or twelve different dialects. The language is very soft and pleasant and agreeable to the ear, and it is easy to learn. I studied the language with my servant, a Zapotecan from Taba, in the district of Villa Alta, Oaxaca. If any nation of Indians in this republic is to have a social and political future it will be the nation of Zapotecs. Benito Juarez, the famous Mexican reformer, was a Zapotecan and was born in Zuelotao, near Tatlan, in the mountains of Oaxaca.

"The question of the origin of the Mazatecs is one of the most interesting and difficult problems. I find that, for instance, this nation when closely questioned says that in olden times they came from the North, but they were unable to tell from what part of the great North they first marched. They have legends which are to the effect that they passed over the Colorado river, and when they came to Mexico they settled first in the state of Vera Cruz, where they had repeated battles with the Aztecs, the founders of Mexico City. In these battles the Mazatecs were driven over toward the eastern coast, in the state of Vera Cruz. This country has been held by the once powerful nation until this day. The people are decidedly interesting to study.

"Up until a few years ago they had kings, but of recent years they are without a ruler. The nation numbers 25,000 people. They are getting to be a wandering people, inasmuch as they travel to many parts of the isthmus, where they are employed on plantations. During the times that they are employed on plantations many of their towns and villages are entirely deserted.

Suspect All Strangers.

"I learned from their history that they were a very warlike nation. It is difficult for a stranger to travel through their country, owing to their extremely suspicious and superstitious ideas. They worship idols, but these

they keep buried and new ones are made each year. This nation in particular has one odd custom in connection with its idols. The shell of an egg is taken and being broken into seven pieces it is wrapped in seven pieces of cotton cloth. Along with this are seven pieces of bark, red and blue feathers and seven grains of corn. These charms, bound together are placed, one at each corner of every person's tract of land. This will assure a bountiful harvest and will also secure the Indians from injury from their personal enemies. I am not sure if all the nations have the same gods, as I know only 100,000 of the tribe.

"There are seven gods worshiped and the eagle, the tiger, crocodile, parrot and serpent are among them. The live animals are worshiped, and the images made are buried, as the people of the tribe are ashamed to have strangers know of this form of worship.

Village Has Special God.

"I was shown a number of the altars upon which sacrifices to the seven gods were offered. Every village has the seven gods, but each village has in addition one as a special god. It is said in Chilochita that in the church there is a trained serpent and this is the chief god of the village. The people who constitute the nation have a reverence for the serpent which is not shown toward any of the other gods.

"Another thing which I found was of especial interest, and this is the fact that every family must have a black dog. The reason for this custom, given by the tribe, is a very curious one. It is the belief of the people of this nation that when they die, to reach the promised land they must first pass through a large river. A person of his own accord cannot get across unaided. The legend is that only a black dog has the power to pull the member of the family across the river and then it is necessary for the person to hold tight to the dog's tail.

"Along with this foregoing peculiar notion there is another, which is a firm belief and custom as well among this nation, practiced on the birth of a child. At this time the father strews ashes all around the house and the first animal that passes over the ashes will be the protector of the child. When the animal dies the child also will die."

They Are Twins in Everything.

St. Louis, Mo.—Albert Grierson and Walter Grierson, St. Louis twins, were members of the same company and each wore a small diamond ring and a watch and chain in France. Albert lost the stone of his ring and a few days later Walter lost the stone of his. Then Albert lost his watch and chain and soon afterward Walter's disappeared. Then Albert was wounded and Walter followed suit. And now they intend to marry twin sisters, Geradine and Blendine Smalley of Sheldon, Ill.

Army of Occupation's First Baby



Mrs. Carl R. Perkins, wife of Captain Perkins, United States army, and their baby, Mary Catherine, who has the distinction of being the first American baby born with the army of occupation in Germany. Mrs. Perkins has been in Germany for more than a year. Her home is in Leavenworth, Kan.

U. S. OPENS GATE TO 34 MILLIONS

Immigration Figures Show the Growth of Population in Last Century.

BRITISH ARE IN MAJORITY

Germany Furnished the Second Largest Number Seeking Homes in the New World, With Italy Third—War Causes Decrease.

Washington. — Thirty-four million immigrants have entered the United States in the past century. In the same time the population of the country has increased 97,000,000.

Until the World war the effect of immigration on the population increase was very marked, amounting to more than fifty per cent in the decade ending in 1910. It exceeded forty per cent in the ten years ended with the present year, and immigration bureau officials are of the opinion that had the war not intervened the percentage for this decade would have been greater than that of the last.

From 1820 to 1830 the number of immigrants arriving in the United States was less than one per cent of the increase in population, the figures being 143,439 immigrants and 3,227,567 population increase. In the next ten years this one per cent had grown to twelve, the census of 1840 showing a population of 17,000,453, with an increase of 4,263,433, while during the same period 509,125 immigrants entered the country.

In the next decade ended in 1850 the population increased 6,122,423, while immigration totaled 1,713,251, or slightly more than sixteen per cent.

Jumps to 25 Per Cent.

In the ten years ended in 1860 the population increase was 8,251,445, while immigrants entering the country numbered 2,598,214, or more than 25 per cent of the population increase.

The next decade saw the population increase 7,115,050, and immigration totaled 2,314,824, or slightly more than 23 per cent. The percentage decreased during the ten years ended with 1880 owing to an unusually large increase

Artillery Train Out for Recruits



The Forty-second United States railroad artillery is now touring the United States on a train of 90 cars on a recruiting mission. The train consists of ten Pullman coaches as living quarters for the officers and enlisted men; and 80 cars for guns, ammunition, etc. Three eight-inch guns are attached to the train, mounted on railway carriages.

in population. This increase was 11,557,412, while the total of immigration was 2,812,191, or about 19 per cent. In the decade ended in 1890 the population increased 12,791,501, while 5,246,613 immigrants entered the country, making the percentage about 42 per cent.

In the succeeding decade ended in 1900 there was a sharp decrease in immigration, with the result that persons coming into the country represented only about 23 per cent of the population increase. This was 13,945,861, while the number of immigrants arriving was 3,844,420.

While the population increase remained at about the same ratio during the decade ended in 1910 there was a very decided increase in the number of immigrants, the former being 15,977,691 and the latter 8,795,386.

War Causes Decrease.

The estimated increase for the ten years ended this year is 14,000,000 while the total number of immigrants during this period was 6,100,000. The percentage ratio thus was only about 43 per cent, this being due to the

falling off in immigration during the four years of the war.

Of the 34,000,000 immigrants entering the country in the last 100 years, nearly one-fourth of them, or 8,205,675 came from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Germany furnished the second largest number, 5,495,530, and Italy the third largest, 4,100,740. Austria-Hungary was next with 4,068,448, while Russia was fifth with 3,811,406. The Scandinavian countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden have sent 2,134,414 of their citizens to the United States.

The total of immigration from France in the 100 years has been 423,806, the largest number from that country, 20,126, coming here in 1851. Switzerland has sent 256,707 persons and the Netherlands 214,508. British North America, including Canada, has sent 534,450 and Mexico 217,256.

Belgium and Rumania have sent the smallest number of any of the European countries, the total for the former being 76,587 and for the latter 76,222.

Volunteers Leaving Warsaw to Fight the Reds



Thousands of Polish men, boys and women, equipped with whatever arms were available, volunteered to help drive back the invading Russian bolshevik and save Warsaw. A detachment of them is here seen leaving the capital for the front.

EUROPE NEEDS U. S. LUMBER

War-torn Countries Expected to Call for Twice the Amount Shipped Before Conflict.

DEMAND MOSTLY HARDWOODS

Railroad Ties by the Million Being Negotiated for by Great Britain and France—Public Forests Solution.

Washington. — Europe, emerging from the war, is expected to call upon the United States annually for about twice the quantity of lumber that was shipped across the Atlantic before the war.

The demand for the future will be mostly for hardwoods, while in the past it was 79 per cent for soft woods, mostly Southern pine.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Holland are lumber importing nations now experiencing exceptional and often acute shortages of wood as an aftermath of the war. Railroad ties by the million are now being negotiated for by Great Britain and France. For the most urgent reconstruction and expansion all of these countries will seek lumber in large quantities from the United States as soon as exchange rates slump to a stable basis.

Demands High-Grade Timber.

It is improbable, however, that the United States will be called upon for any considerable quantity of the ordinary grades of building lumber required in the reconstruction of western Europe. Europe has quantities of timber suitable for such purposes in Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway and

the new countries carved out of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Large lumber stocks have accumulated along the Baltic sea during the war.

Europe does demand high-grade timber products from the United States, which American industries can ill afford to spare—such as large structural and ship timbers, flooring, hardwood staves and furniture, implement and vehicle stock—for which the demand will steadily increase. Hickory and ash handles, for example, are now going to Europe in considerable quantities, the foreign demand for these products again being a factor which affects stock and prices in the domestic markets.

While the European trade constitutes only about 40 per cent of the United States' exports of lumber, development of Central and South America, parts of Africa, China, Australia and New Zealand will naturally result in a gradual increase of lumber exports to those countries.

The most serious effect of the foreign trade in lumber will be to increase the present shortage of high quality products, because it is exactly such products which are short the world over and which lumber importing nations are most desirous to get from this country.

The effect will be most pronounced with respect to American hardwoods. The foreign demands include not only cabinet, furniture making, and finishing woods of special beauty, like walnut or quartered oak, but also many woods used in manufacturing essentials of commerce and industry, like oak and hickory wagon stock, woods used in agricultural implements. The supply in this country of old-grown hardwoods from which most of these products are obtained is nearing its

end. Our domestic industries are securing such materials with increasing difficulties and multiplied costs.

Public Forests Solution.

The eventual solution of the problem presented by an active foreign trade is identical with the remedy for depletion through domestic consumption—namely, not to restrict the use, but to increase the production of timber by getting all forest-growing lands at work. This remedy, however, will not entirely meet the need throughout the world for timber of high quality. As a rule such material cannot be grown in less than 150 years, and even if every acre of denuded land in the United States were planted today, a long time would elapse before the depletion of high-quality stumpage which has been cut so freely from our virgin forests could be made good.

Furthermore, the private land owners can seldom afford to carry timber crops during the long period necessary to produce material of high quality. The most effective means of overcoming the shortage of high-grade timber is the creation of public forests, which can be utilized to the extent necessary for the production of large timber or of special products.

KAISER, THE SAME OLD 'BILL'

"Heads Will Fly When I Return to Germany," Says Wilhelm.

Berlin.—An extraordinary declaration by former Emperor Wilhelm, made on the grounds of his residence at Doorn, is reported in a story purporting to emanate from a Prussian Junker, who recently visited him.

It is stated that the former emperor was chopping a tree when he suddenly exclaimed, as he struck furious blows with his ax:

"This is the way heads will fly to the right and left when I return to Germany."

Commenting on the remark, a newspaper says: "It shows Wilhelm in all his old greatness as a politician."