

WATER SPOILING HEADLES CANVES FINE SPORT FOR FILIPINOS.

Among all tribes of the Philippine Islands great attention is given to outdoor sports, especially those which result in a measure of rivalry. Head men and chiefs are regularly appointed to look after the proper instruction of the youthful members of the tribe, and various trials of skill and proficiency are held throughout the year. The two great national pastimes, excepting of course, among the more civilized inhabitants of the larger towns, are boating and exercise with spears and the bow and arrow. Spending the greater part of his life in hunting and fishing the natives of the Philippines soon become adept in the use of their primitive weapons.

Among the seacoast tribes regattas are held once a month. Members of the tribe are required to pass through a critical examination before they are permitted to contest for the much coveted prizes. During my travels among the Davao tribes of Southern Mindanao I was fortunate enough to be present at one of these regattas. The tribal village where it was to take place was beautifully situated on the banks of the Wankas river. An arm of the sea nearly surrounded by land formed an expanse of water several acres in extent, with a surface as smooth as glass. It was here that the sports were to take place.

On the day appointed for the trials, the strip of beach was covered with spectators, while on the surface of the water an immense number of anxious contestants were paddling restlessly about waiting the opening of the trials. At last the judges of the sports took their position at the starting point, and after considerable haggling and much vociferous demonstration the swimming race was duly disposed of. Following these came several trials of short-distance paddling. The canoes were made from the entire trunks of trees, and were wide in width, twenty feet in length and standing well out of the water at each end. Beneath the vigorous

and baled out. The next trouble was to get aboard without upsetting it again. In some cases the canoe shot a-vault with such velocity that the vaulter fell short of it and landed in the water. Then the canoeist had to make a fresh "run" at the hurdle. When several crews were all struggling for the one place it made a most amusing picture. When the winner crossed the line he was hailed as a champion, and feasted and feted by the village to which he belonged, while the disappointed contestants marched sorrowfully across the hills to their villages to prepare themselves

shark and displays an astonishing indifference to danger. **WILLIAM JAMESON REID.**
PERNICIOUS PARODISTS.
How They Have Butchered the "White Man's Burden."
Kipling's "White Man's Burden" has been parodied until most persons are sick of the subject, but the parodists are of two kinds. The first class includes the would-be humorists, who apply a paraphrase of the poet's language to something commonplace and produce a semi-humorous effect, ac-

whose special duty it was to assist the statues to make these communications. The priests did not make any mystery of their part in the proceedings. It was believed that the priests were intermediaries between the gods and mortals, and the priests themselves had a very exalted idea of their calling. They firmly believed that the souls of divinities inhabited the statues, and they always approached them with religious fear and reverence, says the New York Sun. These priests would stand behind the statues and move their heads or hands or speak for them, never doubting that at that



strokes of long-bladed paddles they shot through the water with such velocity that the eye seemed following a quickly speeding projectile. But the swimming and preliminary canoe races were of minor importance; it was not for these, but for the great event of the day, the race over obstructions for a long distance, that the eagerly expectant spectators had reserved their enthusiasm.

Stakes were driven in the mud, and a third upright lashed between these two supports at a height of two feet above the water, while others were placed higher so as to allow a space of three or four feet. These were so arranged that thirty of forty feet of clear water intervened between each other with all the impetuosity of real strife.

The favorite sport of the natives in the southern islands of the Philippines is shark hunting. The men are wonderfully expert and courageous, although the lines proceeded on it need hardly be said, would not greatly attract civilized sportsmen. On one occasion a shark-hunting party was organized in my honor, and a storm having just blown itself out, we found the huge monsters inshore. A quantity of animal offal was thrown overboard, and the men, armed with spears and knives, swam out to the water's edge. As soon as the offal had been eaten the creatures retired to spots where they overhung a stretch of smooth sand to

for a more fortunate denouement on the next occasion. Other favorite amusements among the Philippine natives are to perfect themselves in the use of spears and the bow and arrow. Much of their day, when not on the water, is spent in searching through the surrounding forests for game. Their dexterity is wonderful, birds and animals falling as proofs of their unerring accuracy. Mimic battles are held at frequent intervals, when, smearing themselves with red pigment and painting their faces in the most horrible designs, armed with reed spears and blunt arrows, they waged warfare against each other or upon a neighboring tribe with all the impetuosity of real strife.

The native at the stern of the canoe in which I was paddling espying one of these sleeping monsters, climbed over the edge of the canoe and let himself quietly into the sea. With the nose of a rope in his hand he dived to the bottom, slipped the nose over the tail of the fish and returned to the surface. When he climbed into the canoe we all three seized the rope, and

according to the skill of the performer, such parodies were amusing, at first, before they became as numerous and as wearisome as Senator Stewart's speeches. They have grown to be an offense, an affront to the suffering reader.

But the worse offender is the serious parodist, who takes up the subject of Kipling's verse and tries to treat it in similar language, but from an opposite point of view, declares the St. Paul Dispatch. The serious parodist does not approve of white supremacy over semi-savage peoples, and he seeks to recite Kipling with a heightened sense of Kipling's poem. This "use of amended burden deals with the black man's burden, and in clumsy language, halting meter and tortured rhymes, strives to outperform the noble idea poetically set forth in the poet's work. No person of taste, whatever his political views may be, can feel anything but disgust for the doggers of these anti-expansion parodists and posteaters. Such overamplified defenders of the black, the brown, and the dark man should realize that they do not belong in Kipling's class. A poet such as he is the product of a century, while they are almost as numerous and about as cheap as strawberries in June. Such a poem as the "White Man's Burden" should be treated with an interesting article on the "Speaking Statues" of ancient Egypt. He says that the statues of some of the gods were made of jointed parts and

momentarily movements and words were indicated by the divine spirit dwelling in the statues. The statues were regarded as so very much alive that in war they shared the fate of their people, without feeling they were to die or to be slain. Into slavery, or other work, placed in the temples of their gods, they were obliged to do their duty, and they were not to be punished for their disobedience.

HISTORIC HOUSE

Where Lincoln Died to be Repaired and Preserved.
The house in which President Lincoln was carried to die after the fatal shot in the Ford Theater, which stands right opposite, is to be repaired and preserved, the house having appropriated \$30,000 for that purpose. The house is an old-fashioned brick structure, having been built in 1819, and was formerly used as a dwelling. The house is now owned by the government, and the government has recognized the fitting propriety of securing this house, where the last hours of the martyred president were spent, and preserving it as a memorial to future generations and at that time the title was transferred to the United States from Louis Schade for a consideration of \$20,000. The house was originally owned by William Peterson, who lived in it at the time of Lincoln's death. Mr. Peterson had the property to Louis Schade, who took possession. His price for the property was \$25,000, but only an appropriation of \$20,000 being made for its purchase, he decided to accept that sum.

SPEAKING STATUES.

How Those of Old Communicated with the Faithful.
M. Gaspari Maspero, the well-known French Egyptologist, has written an interesting article on the "Speaking statues" of ancient Egypt. He says that the statues of some of the gods were made of jointed parts and

THE ELASTIC BAND THAT HOLDS AUNT'S GLASSES MAKES MINGLED JOY AND SORROW.



the names of their respective favorites and hallooing and encouraging at the tops of their voices until it seemed as if the boat itself had let loose. The excitement was maintained to the end, for not until the small boat had been passed could any one tell who would be the winner. One canoe which was well in advance when its occupant would upset it by a bad maneuver and be passed by those in the rear. Thus the difficulty for the swimmer began. The canoe had to be righted

despite the struggles of the shark, pulled him out, hauling his tail clear of the water and rendering him helpless. Three sharks were captured in a similar manner. The sport is very dangerous, however. Sometimes the shark bites the hunter, and then ensues a battle royal, the native cursing and diving under water and striking at his persecutor with his knife. Casualties are of common occurrence, but the native is almost as much at home in the water as the

were supposed to communicate with the faithful by speech, signs and other movements. They were made of wood, painted or gilded. Their hands could be raised and lowered and their heads moved, but it is not known whether their feet could be put in motion. When one of the faithful asked for advice they are almost as numerous and about as cheap as strawberries in June. Such a poem as the "White Man's Burden" should be treated with an interesting article on the "Speaking statues" of ancient Egypt. He says that the statues of some of the gods were made of jointed parts and

A Correction.
She—I can't do anything for you. Why ever now you are suffering from Intoxication?
He—Not—hic—no sufferin', Mum. I'd be—hic—perfectly happy if I—hic—had I could only afford to keep this way.
Decrease of Saloons in Ohio.
According to the state auditor of Ohio, the number of saloons in that state decreased 509 during 1923.

Miss Ada Rohan is said to be worth

WRITERS OF PLAYS.

They Are Usually Paid a Percentage of Gross Receipts.

Wonderful stories are told of the amounts paid to dramatic authors, says J. F. Henderson in Scribner's. If they were true, they would prove that the quickest way to get rich was to write a successful play. It takes two years, however, for a writer of a dramatic play, such as the play of a dramatist, to become successful. Howard, to make a play, and he cannot guarantee that it will be liked by the unfathomable public. I do not know what Mr. Howard receives, but the typical pay of a dramatist author is 10 per cent of the gross receipts weekly. But there is no fixed rate of payments. Some playwrights receive a certain sum down and the usual royalty of 5 per cent. Others are paid on a sliding scale. One noted pair of collaborators received for one of their productions 5 per cent of the gross receipts up to \$6,000, and 1 per cent additional of each one thousand over that figure. As their work drew \$10,000 a week for the first six weeks their managers had to pay them \$700 a week for the use of their work. In the case of purely theatrical back-logs smaller prices are paid, and the rate is often fixed at so much a night, \$25 being a good fee. For adaptations royalties are seldom paid in this country, managers usually hiring a back-dramatist and paying him a lump sum for his work. For operetta adaptations very small prices are paid; that is why the adaptations are usually of poor trash. No man who can do good work can afford to accept the terms. Original operettas, if successful, pay the managers and authors very well. D'Orly Carle offered Gilbert and Sullivan \$10,000 down for the exclusive rights to the "Pirates of Penzance." They declined the offer, accepted their customary royalties, and got \$12,000.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

English Workmen Have Many Objections to Their Introduction.

English workmen do not view with complacency the introduction of the American locomotives on the Midland railway. They are not only an affront to their national pride, but they see in them a positive menace to the engineer's trade union, which has been one of the most powerful in all Europe. The American locomotive is placed on the rails in Great Britain at a cost of from 20 to 30 per cent less than the British makers can produce the same sort of machine. So the working of the American locomotives is watched with much more than ordinary interest by men on both sides of the ocean. If the machines can be shown to be adapted to the requirements at such a saving of cost to the British railway companies it means that the British maker must produce them at a like cost or else be thrown out of the market. That means lower wages to the British workmen, and against that he will fight. The introduction of the locomotives, as he has to the introduction of labor saving machinery. Even the long drawn out and disastrous strike which has recently broken out in the American locomotive industry has not taught them the whole of their lesson. There is even now a proposition on foot that the American locomotive drivers shall adopt a rule prohibiting members from handling an American-made locomotive when the engineers' union shall so direct the construction of it. It does, that the introduction of the American machine threatens seriously the wages of their trade.

Boston's Library.

Agreements have been signed for the purchase of the old public library building in Boston street, Boston, by the Frederick L. Ames estate for \$200,000, and the formal transfer will be made some time this month, according to the Transcript. Forty-four years ago the corner stone of the building was laid, and three years later the building was completed and dedicated. The forty years of occupancy of the library since it was introduced for the new structure in Copley square.

The Useful Lady.

Not many years ago Australian lady-birds were reported into California to make war on a species of scale which was then rapidly destroying the orange groves of the Pacific coast. The birds were introduced to the work effectively, and now California has sent them to the aid of Portugal, whose orange and lemon trees have lately been ravaged from the attacks of the scale-insect. From a few individuals sent to Lisbon two years ago millions of the ladybirds have since developed, and it is reported that they are making short work of the scale pest in Portugal.

Do You Cough?

A former writer wrote his name and postoffice address on a postal card and addressed it simply to "Deering, Chicago." By return mail he received from the Deering Harvester Company a catalogue with over 100 fine half-tone illustrations, containing a picture of the largest factory in America, a "twine journal" on the subject of binder twine, a copy of the Deering Farm Booklet, and a personal letter—all for a postal card. Try it.

If an advertiser could tell he would probably get the best of it had a small amount.

Time locks are on sale at all hair stores.

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ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her. Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

Mrs. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "Dear Mrs. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was alteration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sensitive Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."



Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes: "Dear Mrs. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozenges, can say I am cured."

THE CUTTING KIND

The Deering Ideal Mower is the best modern representation of a grass-cutting machine that will cut. The light draft of the Deering Ideal Mower is due to the fact that the Deering roller bearings have practically eliminated friction. The Deering Ideal Mower runs almost noiselessly and has no hot spots. The Deering Ideal Mower is quick and positive. Every ounce of horse power is saved. The knife starts with the wheel. No shaking or "give" starts. The Deering Ideal Mower has an adjustable roller bar that is always in line, the hand levers and foot levers are handy and quick acting. The Deering Ideal Mower does not lose money like the Deering Ideal, but the Deering Ideal is the cutting kind.

Send for the descriptive booklet, "Light Draft Ideals."

DEERING HARVESTER CO., CHICAGO.



The fact that the Chalmers wheel girl is helping the chain will give you the hill down that chain works. We made our own chain. We made our own chain and can assure you that they give you excellent service. What the picture shows is that the Chalmers is the better hill-climber. Why it is this simply because the leveling gear cannot be cramped or twisted under the extra strain. This same uniformity of action makes the Chalmers an exceptionally easy running machine under all conditions of riding.

Chalmers, \$75; Columbia Chain, \$50; Hartfords, \$35; Vedettes, \$25, \$26.

Ask any Columbia dealer for a catalogue, or write to us direct, enclosing a 2-c. stamp.

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A former writer wrote his name and postoffice address on a postal card and addressed it simply to "Deering, Chicago." By return mail he received from the Deering Harvester Company a catalogue with over 100 fine half-tone illustrations, containing a picture of the largest factory in America, a "twine journal" on the subject of binder twine, a copy of the Deering Farm Booklet, and a personal letter—all for a postal card. Try it.

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