

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF PANAMA

The present visit of His Excellency President Mendoza and party to the San Blas country and all the principal Indian settlements calls attention to the importance of anthropological work at the present moment in the Republic of Panama. A full and systematic inquiry into the native laws and customs of all the Indian tribes of our Republic, (both the Cunas and the Guaimies with their subdivisions Canacunas, Tules, Darienes, Paparos, Tercois, Doraces, Mapas, Changuenes etc.) should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. At the same time a moderate grant to equip a scientific expedition to examine the territories under our control in respect of their products, soils, minerals, natural history and native races, would be money well expended.

There is much yet to be learned by those who are vested with the control of native affairs in order to deal intelligently with the problem of the relations of the civilized population to the uncivilized natives, and of these natives to each other, more especially of those races in the San Blas and Darien districts which are jealous of intrusion and do not allow outsiders to enter their territory. To deal with native questions effectually, considerations of a far-reaching economic and anthropological character are necessary. We must understand the native mind, we must endeavor to see things from the native point of view, we must consider the native prejudices and aspirations, as well as what we, from our point of view, regard as the natives' best interests, and we must take into account their physiological and mental condition.

A good deal of the trouble experienced in recent years between native races and their more civilized neighbors has been due to the fact that law-givers and judges pay too little attention to the study of anthropology and the laws of evolution. They seem to forget that the practices which are as a second nature to ourselves have only become so by a course of selective action through thousands of years, and that to force sudden changes on native races whose course of evolution has been so different from ours is almost certain to be disastrous. Changes take time, Nature will not be hurried, and it is particularly necessary to understand not only the native customs but the reasons which have determined them.

Cable Service

Via direct New York-Colon Cable

WOULD BURY MISS NIGHTINGALE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

INVITATION DECLINED

London, Aug. 96.—In view of the general desire that Florence Nightingale be buried in Westminster Abbey, where most of the Nation's greatest people have been interred, the Abbey authorities have extended an invitation to the deceased lady's relatives to bury her in Westminster Abbey. The relatives declined the invitation with great regret, as they wish to carry out Miss Nightingale's earnest desire for a simple private funeral.

The relatives state that they are most unwilling to act contrary to public sentiment, but the deceased wished were so explicit on this point, no other course is open to them. The decision was received with universal regret, as it is admitted on all sides that Miss Nightingale fully deserves her last resting place to be in the national sepulchre with the illustrious.

Miss Nightingale will be buried Saturday at Hampshire village churchyard, where her parents are interred.

FUND FOR NEEDY GERMANS AND BRITONS

KINGS AND QUEEN S PATRONS

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The "Tagelblatt" says Sir Ernest Cassel, the English financier, has arranged to establish a foundation of 200,000 pounds, the income to be used for the benefit of poor Germans seeking employment in England, and poor Britons seeking work in Germany, without money. The new foundation is dedicated to the memory of King Edward, who was very friendly towards Cassel. The "Tagelblatt" adds that the Kings and Queens of England and Germany have agreed to act as patrons of the fund.

WARNS SPAIN TO WATCH FRANCE

FRANCE

JAIME SAYS HE IS NOT PARTICIPATING IN MOVEMENT

Vienna, Aug. 16.—Jaime has written to the "New Free Press" denying participating in the present movement in Spain. He asserts that the Carlists are numerous in every province in Spain and are ready at any moment to sacrifice their blood and treasure. He points out that while Spain is

President Montt Strike Situation in F Germany Grave

was well to last moment

WAS ABOUT TO RETIRE AFTER STRENUOUS DAY WHEN ATTACK CAME

WIFE AND VALET PRESENT

Bremen, Aug. 17.—Montt yesterday had a tiring day. He arose unusually early to be ready to land. He disembarked at half past nine, and an hour later received the Chilean Minister to Berlin. The officers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd conversed with the President until he took the train to Bremen, where he was welcomed by a deputation from the Senate. He took luncheon as the guest of the city and responded to a toast of welcome.

In the afternoon the President was driven around Bremen. It was his intention to take the four o'clock express for Berlin, but perceiving that he would not have time, decided to spend the night at the hotel.

President Montt felt so well just before retiring he took a brief walk in the streets in the immediate neighborhood of the hotel. He was preparing for bed, when he was seized with pains in the heart and died almost instantly, in the presence of his wife and valet.

A few minutes before midnight all the members of the presidential party were conversing with Besa, Secretary of the Legation at Berlin, and other Attaches who met the President on his arrival. As soon as it was seen that Montt's condition was serious a physician was summoned and did all he could to revive the patient, without success.

The body of President Montt was embalmed, and probably will be taken to the Church of St. Johns, where it will rest until final arrangements have been made. It is believed that the Government of Chile will send a warship to convey the body to Chile.

Valparaiso, Aug. 17.—Montt's remains will be brought to Chile on board the cruiser "Esmeralda," which will receive them in New York.

According to the constitution, the new President shall be elected within 60 days. But as no candidate is in sight, and there is no time to prepare for a presidential convention, a compromise will more likely occur among the factions of the Liberal party, which is the stronger. The papers, without exception, dedicate long columns mourning Montt's death. The consulates and ships in public service have flags at half-mast, and the warships and the forts fire guns every 15 minutes. There is an influx of telegrams from all parts of the Colon, cables expressing condolences.

ALLIED TRADES JOIN SHIPYARD MEN

MORE THAN 40,000 OUT

Berlin, Aug. 16.—In consequence of the struggle between the German Shipbuilders and their employees, all shipyards, except the Government works, are idle. So far, new construction for the navy assigned by the Government to private yards is at a standstill. The shipowners in many cases are sending their ships to England for necessary repairs.

The men demand a 10% increase in wages and a fifty-five hours week. The shipbuilders maintain the economic demands are a cloak for political purposes, and cannot be granted. Shipbuilders outside of Hamburg have locked out 70 percent of their employees as reprisal for the strike at Hamburg. The workmen composing the 40 percent retained have struck. The total number now on strike is 35,000. A sympathetic strike of allied trades and 3,661 metal workers is now on.

Astonishing Feat of American

FROM PARIS TO LONDON

PLANE

CARRIES PASSENGER OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL THROUGH STORM

ON LAST LAP

London, Aug. 17.—Moissant, the aviator who left Paris on Tuesday evening with the intention of flying to London, arrived in England today.

After a daring and brilliant flight, Moissant reached Amiens Tuesday night. Resuming his journey this morning, the aviator made his second stop at Calais. After an interval of several hours, Moissant, despite a strong breeze blowing from the English Channel, started for England, being ing to land at Dover. Owing to still southwesterly winds he had to alter his course, and made Deal, crossing the Channel at night, varying his altitude to avoid the heavy mist which had gathered in the English Channel. He landed at Deal at 11:30 p.m. and was met by a party of friends.

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Take for example the case of the subjection of women and the practice of polygamy which is said to obtain among the Cunas Indians and which so often shocks their more civilized neighbors. A little reflection will explain the apparently cruel custom, for example, which ordains that the woman should be burdened with a heavy load while the man walks before, her carrying nothing but his weapons.—In a half-civilized state of society the man has good reasons for keeping himself free and mobile. He is surrounded with dangers and must be on the alert and ready in an instant to catch his weapons to defend himself and his family against the aggressors.

Thus it will be seen that anthropological investigations ought to have the most strenuous encouragement on the part of the Panamanian administration both for scientific purposes (to which no government ought to be indifferent) and because everything which contributes to our knowledge of these little known tribes of the Isthmus, their physical and mental capacities, their prejudices, customs and beliefs must make for good government. A full knowledge of local conditions and a sympathetic treatment of native prejudices would materially lighten the burden of government by preventing many misunderstandings and by securing greater efficiency.

The investigations of field anthropologists are especially necessary at the present time among the uncivilized tribes of the Isthmus. Bishop Thiel who visited the Darien Indians some years after Viguier, Wyse and Reclus found that they had modified many of the cruel and vicious practices described by Wagner and the French explorers. Every year has seen a decrease in the native folk-lore we might have expected, and this demonstration of the effect of the influence of the white man's civilization is a most encouraging one.

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ENGLISH POSTAL SAVINGS

London, July.—(Special).—As an encouragement of thrift the British Post Office is adopting a new idea in connection with its savings bank department. At the same time the new idea will mean a saving of expense in the department where each transaction with depositors costs an average sum of ten cents.

The postoffice will lend to those who wish to save small sums a metal box, which will be unbreakable and inviolable—that is, the money cannot be abstracted except by the proper channel, of which the post office authorities will keep the key. As soon as the box is filled, it can be taken to the nearest post office, where the officials will open it, take out the money and credit the depositor with the amount of its contents.

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Roosevelt Is An Insurgent.

HE FAVORS PROGRESSIVE INSURGENT TICKET AND PLATFORM.

DEFEATED FOR CHAIRMAN.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 17.—For nearly three hours this afternoon President Taft and vice-President Sherman talked over the defeat of Colonel Roosevelt by the New York State Republican Committee yesterday, and the selection of Mr. Sherman over Mr. Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the Saratoga Convention.

Mr. Sherman said he had no intention of withdrawing in favor of Mr. Roosevelt, and he treated lightly the stories that there might be a fight to repudiate the action of the State Committee in the Convention.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The action of the N. Y. State Committee yesterday is accepted here as shedding a shaft of unerring light on the logical result of the course Mr. Roosevelt is pursuing, and is of wider importance than the mere defeat of Mr. Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the Saratoga Convention. He favors a progressive insurgent platform.

So Mr. Roosevelt is an insurgent, or progressive, call it what you will. He, with Senators La Follette, Bristol, Beveridge, Cummings, and three other Senators who voted against the tariff bill

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