

Prehistoric Man of America Reproduced in Wax

By A. EDWIN LONG.

THREE great links in the chain of human ancestry in America, believed by some to begin nearly 30,000 years back, have just been represented for the first time in scientifically reconstructed wax faces at the College of Medicine, University of Nebraska, in Omaha. This is the first plastiline reconstruction work that has been done on prehistoric skulls of America.

Scientists are filled with enthusiasm over the three great types it has brought out when built on the skulls of the modern Indian; the cave-dwelling cannibal of 5,000 years ago, and the Nebraska Loess Man, fragments of whose skull were deposited with the Loess clay when the Missouri river bluffs were built between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago.

For eight years the skulls of the low-browed Loess Man, found by the archaeologist, Robert F. Gilder of Omaha, have lain in the museum in Omaha, Lincoln and at Harvard University, where scientists have hopelessly longed to know what a face this pre-glacial man must have worn.



Plate No. 1—Showing scientifically reconstructed faces of three stages of man's development in America. Left to right: Modern Indian, buried perhaps 100 years ago; Cave-Dwelling Cannibal, probably thriving 3,000 years ago; Nebraska Loess Man, deposited with glacial drift, between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago.



Plate No. 2—Showing the figures in Plate No. 1 with hair applied.

But now German scientists have worked out an accurate system of facial measurements compiled into an elaborate table, by the use of which faces can be so faithfully reconstructed over given skulls that the true skull of Schiller was actually detected from among a group in this way at the University of Munich.

Since then the measurements have been applied in building up faces over the skulls of Bach, Raphael, Robert Burns, Kant, and a host of other known skulls, with such startling success as to establish beyond question the reliability of the system.

It was Dr. Reudinger, at Leipzig, who suggested some years ago that this system might be used to advantage in establishing identity of unknown faces. This struck a spark into the camp of archaeologists and ethnologists.

To date, little has been done along this line in Europe. In America the first work in building up faces of prehistoric man has just been completed by Miss Myra Warner, clay model artist, who has made a specialized study of this German system in the art schools of the east.

Miss Warner was handed the three skulls by Dr. Charles W. M. Poynter, professor of anatomy of the University of Nebraska. She was told nothing about the origin of these skulls. She worked faithfully for months, and with the aid of the table of measurements, built up the three wonderful faces. It was not until she had nearly finished that she discovered one of the three to be a modern Indian type. Yet without knowing she was working on a modern Indian skull, by applying only her table of measurements faithfully to the skull as she built the clay upon it, she produced so characteristic an American Indian type that Dr. Poynter declared the accuracy of her work on the other two skulls, equally unknown to her, could by no means be called in question.

The cannibal cave dweller type is that of which Mr. Gilder found remains in sunken cave homes along the Missouri river. He has uncovered some forty of these caves, and has established the fact that the inhabitants belong to what is known as the "round-headed" branch of the human race. Geologists believe the inhabitants of these caves thrived some 5,000 years ago.

But the chief interest in the reconstruction work at the University of Nebraska, attaches to the face that has been built over the skull of the "Loess Man." In all the fragments of his skulls belonging to this type are in existence today.

This extreme primitive type of man is believed by Mr. Gilder and Prof. E. H. Barbour, head of the department of geology, University of Nebraska, to have stalked over the wastes of North America before the glaciers plowed their great gorges, and before the Kansas drift and the Loess clay built the bluffs of the Missouri river. This man, low-browed and of little brain capacity, lived contemporaneously with the mammoth or mastodon, according to the period in which they place him.

And yet, now that the faces have been reconstructed, we find no close resemblance to the ape type as many of the most excitable scientists have expected. "The truth is," says Dr. Poynter, "if man sprang from the same original stem as the ape, the ape branch sprang off so far back in antiquity that none of the skulls of the missing links could possibly be expected to withstand the weathering to the present day. No one will ever find a skull that will carry man back even anywhere near the ape days, and the remotest skull we can find is already very much a man."

This Loess Man then belongs to an age perhaps hundreds of thousands of years later than the time man and ape parted company and began to develop along different lines.

Yet this Loess skull has by competent geologists and ethnologists been placed next in age to the famous Neanderthal skull found in 1868 in a cave in the valley of Neander near Dusseldorf, Germany. The Neanderthal skull is known the world over as representing the great antiquity and low order of the human race. In brain capacity the Loess skull has little advantage over the Neanderthal.

The accompanying illustrations reveal the retreating forehead with a total absence of the frontal eminences found in civilized modern man.

The prominence of the supra-orbital ridges, or bony brows is, next to the receding character of the forehead, the most notable feature of this primitive type.

"Neither the projections of the supra-orbital ridges, nor the receding forehead is an Indian characteristic," says Henry F. Osborn, professor of zoology in Columbia University and curator in the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Osborn was one of the first to rush to Omaha and study this remarkable skull when it was found eight years ago.

The age of this skull is established by its association with the layer of clay drift in which it was found. Dr. E. H. Barbour, head professor of geology of the University of Nebraska, went over the ground thoroughly and helped to excavate many of the fragments of Loess man some ten miles north of Omaha.

"From the geologist's standpoint," says Dr. Barbour, "these bone fragments were not buried. Instead the bones were doubtless deposited in the Loess the age of which may be safely reckoned at 10,000 to 20,000 years or more, and the bones are at least as ancient as this formation."

In further support of the contention that these bone fragments were deposited

when the clay formation was deposited, Dr. Barbour says: "There was no disturbance of the lithologic structure of the clay. The structure and color of the clay were perfectly preserved, and there are present the vertical limetubes, concretions, and shell characteristics of the Loess precisely as is customary."

The accuracy with which the original faces may be reconstructed by applying the system of measurements to a given skull has led to some interesting incidents. A skull long cherished as that of Schiller, had been much admired, if not revered, in the museum at Weimar in Germany. In 1881 Dr. Welcker, following the tables of reconstruction, built up the face that belonged to this skull and found conclusively this was not Schiller's skull at all.

In 1913 the real Schiller skull was discovered by this very system among a group of thirty skulls upon which plastiline reconstruction work was done at the University of Munich.

The system had already been used with startling results in 1896 on the supposed skull of Johan Sebastian Bach, the musician. The result proved its identity beyond a doubt.

Koellerman has reconstructed the face of a Neolithic woman from the lake village site of Auvernier, Lake Neuchâtel; and Markel has built up the bust of an early Low Saxon from an ancient skull found by excavation in the vicinity of Göttingen.

William His, in 1886, during his studies

on the skull of Bach, made observations on the thickness of the soft parts covering the bones. He used a large number of bodies, including females, and established numerous important points. Welcker established the average thickness of the flesh and soft parts by the use of a graduated knife blade which he thrust through the flesh to the bone in the faces of dozens of normal bodies to establish averages from which to make up the table now in use. He used the bodies of twenty-four sound suicides so as not to get measurements of bodies with the soft parts wasted by disease.

Thus science everywhere has come to accept the system as infallible. It is this, the necessary accuracy of the present

reproductions at the University of Nebraska, that leads to scientists the interest in being able now to look upon the facial characteristics of Loess man, the oldest known type of man in America.

Berlin Protesting Against New Tax on Amusements

BERLIN, June 6.—The proposed extension of the existing amusement tax now levied upon variety houses, moving picture theatres, circuses and other amusements in Berlin, so as to apply to the dramatic stage has evoked strong protests from many sides. The tax has already forced one circus to close its doors after an existence of many years, and has driven a number of cinematograph houses out of business. The theatre managers declare that the tax will be even more disastrous for legitimate drama.

There is no reason to doubt the managers' assertion that the conduct of a theatre in Berlin is an extremely risky venture. Within the last four or five years at least sixteen theatres have gone into bankruptcy, and in the last two years only two new ones have been opened, a number out of all proportion to former figures. Even the most successful pay small dividends, as low as five per cent in the case of one of the leading houses of the greater city. A director of three of the best known and most profitable theatres of Berlin declares that, in case an amusement tax is placed upon his business, he and his comrades will immediately begin liquidation, since further existence will be profitless and most probably result in direct loss.

The president of the Association of German Actors has filed with the city authorities a formal protest against the proposed tax. Not only will it make it impossible in most cases to maintain existing theatres, he declares, but it will also result in a lowering of actors' salaries and in making conditions in the business, already notably bad, still worse.

USE OF MATCHES IS RAPIDLY DECREASING

BERLIN, June 6.—The match is losing ground. A few years ago the German factories were supplying an average of 320 matches for each person each day. The use of electricity and the invention of automatic igniting devices have so reduced the consumption of matches, the manufacturers say, that the rate of use is now only 1,250 matches per person each day.

Hurry in, fellows, it's \$16.50 Suit week at Benson & Thorne's.



Suits made to sell up to \$25 are being snapped up at a big saving.

All the popular styles and correct fabrics. Sizes for young fellows and men up to 44 stout.

Stein-Bloch and Sam W. Peck made them—what more could you ask?

Of great interest to women is this Benson & Thorne message--The Silk Dress sale goes on.

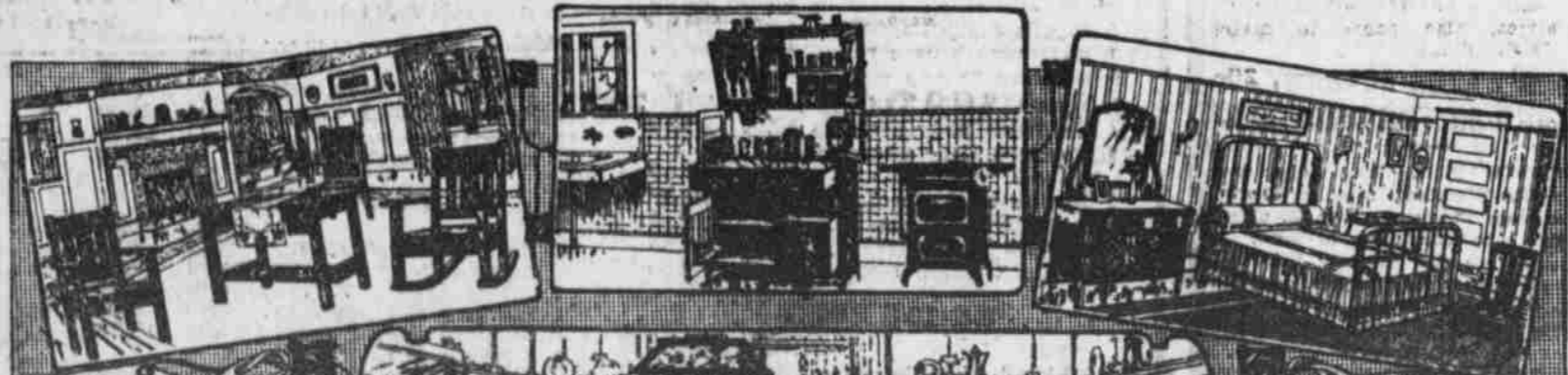


Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses that sold up to \$29.50 for \$12.50.

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses that sold up to \$50.00 for \$23.00.

And choice of any Women's or Misses' Silk or Wool Suit that sold up to \$57.00 for \$15.00.

THE UNION'S New Four-Room Home Outfit \$165



Exactly as Illustrated

In this illustration is pictured every article just as it will appear in your home. It does not picture furniture that exists only in the artist's mind. There is nothing left to your imagination nor has there been any attempt at exaggeration.

The Bedroom Includes:

A very beautiful two-inch bent post brass bed, with cotton felt mattress and an all-metal supported spring. A genuine oak or mahogany birch dresser, as pictured, with rocker and center table to match. A handsome Princess Brussels Rug.

The Living Room Contains:

A fumed oak living room or den set, consisting of arm chair, arm rocker and library table, and a pretty, durable rug. This makes a very pretty and cozy living room.

The Dining Room Contains:

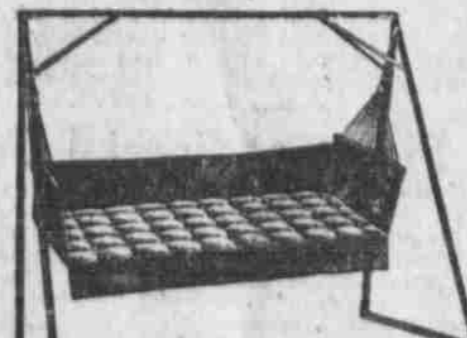
A fumed oak dining room table. Six fumed oak wood seat chairs and a Mission style fumed oak buffet, with large linen drawer and a beautiful dining room rug.

The Kitchen Contains:

A solid oak front kitchen cabinet, with nickel sliding top, large flour bin, metallic bread and cake box, etc., and a four-hole Standard gas range.

Different Styles Can Be Substituted If You Prefer

It isn't necessary to confine your selection to just the furniture pictured above; various combinations will be worked out for you if you desire it. Also we have other Home Outfits at less cost. Three-room cozy outfit at \$69.00; four-room outfit at \$99.00.



\$3.50 Metal Stand to hold Hammock, special, \$2.50

\$4.95 For This Collapsible \$7.00 Go-Cart.



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\$4.50 FOR THIS SPLENDID PORCH COUCH HAMMOCK—Couch has an all-steel frame; wire fabric spring seat; heavy tufted canvas cushion; does not include metal stand.

\$4.75 FOR THIS SUBSTANTIAL LAWN SWING—Just like the picture; seats are finished in the natural wood; uprights are painted red; frames are strongly bolted.



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RUPTURED ONCE, NOW HE CAN "SWING" FAST TRAINS

Railroad Conductor Tells How His Health and Position Were Saved by Wonderful Invention.



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For many years he was a victim of a troublesome rupture.

As time progressed his rupture became more pronounced.

The demands of his work, "swinging" fast trains, hurrying about for train orders and the like, proved very trying. He felt at last that he would have to give up his position.

Mr. Hardesty tried all kinds of rupture devices. Trusses after trusses failed.

Finally he tried the Schulling Rupture Lock and found his troubles ended. Mr. Hardesty has told his experience himself in a letter to the Schulling Rupture Institute, in which he says:

Statement of Tribute

"This is my unsolicited statement as a grateful tribute to the Schulling Rupture Lock. I had come to the conclusion that there was never anything invented that could hold my rupture, but I found that the Schulling Rupture Lock was the very thing I had been looking for all these years. Thanks to this lock, I am getting better every day and now enjoy full comfort in my work. It is the article every ruptured person should have."

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This is the most important invention since the treatment of rupture began. Rupture sufferers have been robbed for years by makers of trusses and worthless devices made only to sell. The Schulling Rupture Lock is made to wear. This announcement brings you honest assurance that you can get relief. The

Schulling Rupture Lock will cure rupture. You can put it on and throw your old trusses away. The Schulling Rupture Lock has been proven by the results that have stood for years. People in all kinds of work, from "rough riders" to desk men, attest its merit.

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Our free book on rupture will interest you and explain in detail the workings of the Schulling Rupture Lock. Send for the book now. Just write a letter or postal asking for the book, giving your name and address clearly—or fill out and send to us the blank form here.

Schulling Rupture Institute, 233 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind. Cure Rupture.

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