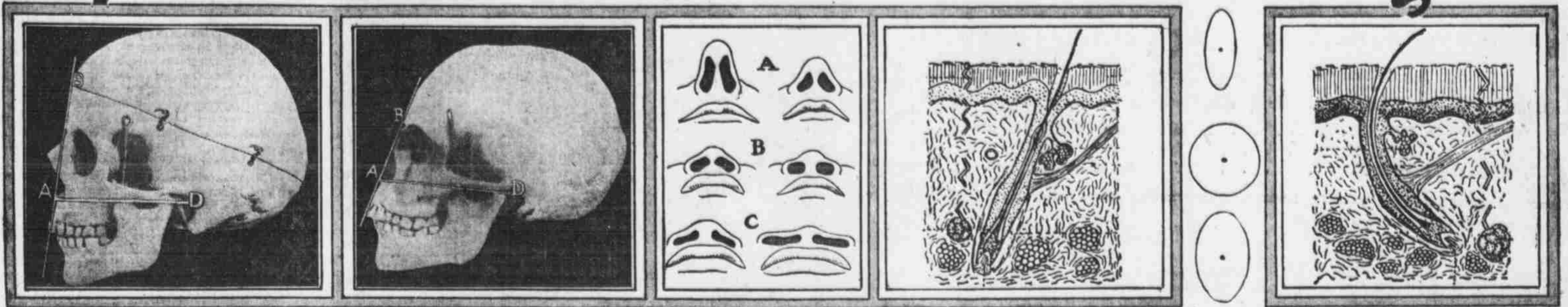


Impossible to Prove Your Wife is Not A Negress



(A) On the Left, a White Man's Skull; on the Right, a Negro's. The Facial Angle (B-A-D) of the Former is Nearly a Right Angle, While in the Latter It is Much More Acute.

How the Nostrils Differ. (A) Nostrils Which Are Typical of the White Race; (B) Nostrils Which Are Typical of the Mongolian Race; (C) Nostrils Typical of Negro Race.

Microscopic Section of White Man's Skin, Showing Straight Course of His Hair and the Angle at Which It Emerges.

Cross Sections of Hair Above, White Man's, Oval; In the Centre, That of Chinese, Round; Below, a Negro's, a Flat Ellipse.

Greatly Enlarged Microscopic View of Negro's Skin. Note Curved Course of Hair, Which is What Makes It So "Kinky".

Distressing Predicament of Mrs. Alma Little, Whose Husband Charges Her With Having Negro Blood and Who Finds Science Unable to Say Positively Whether He Is Right or Wrong in Spite of Her Fair Complexion and Golden Hair

ARTHUR C. LITTLE, a druggist, of No. 1619 Joseph Campau avenue, Detroit, Mich., has begun suit for divorce from his wife, Mrs. Alma Boone Little, on the ground that she has negro blood in her veins, which she concealed at the time of the marriage.

This divorce case gives new interest to some of the most curious questions in anthropology and makes it plain how impossible it is for any so-called white man to prove that his wife is not a negress, or that his own veins do not contain negro blood.

Your personal appearance may show all the characteristics of the white race, and yet you may have negro blood. On the other hand, your complexion may be dark, your hair kinky, and your feet flat, and yet you may be of the purest white descent. Science has failed to discover any infallible method of determining to what race a man or woman belongs.

The distinctions between the true negro and the true Caucasian types extend to every structure and every form of the body, but very few white persons are perfect types. There must be thousands of whites in Europe and America, who have remote negro ancestors. No marked discrimination has been shown in Europe against marriages with negroes, and as Africa is a very short distance from Europe, these marriages must have been going on for ages.

Moreover, science has proved that in prehistoric times a race with negro characteristics lived in the South of France and other parts. It is probable that many descendants of these people are now living, and that though they may be of negro descent, they may not be of African descent because their race originated in Europe.

If you think over the list of your friends, you will probably find that many have something of the characteristic negro protruding jaw and flat nose, and that a few of them, perhaps, have the negro's kinky hair. You may even find other negro characteristics by careful examination in persons who at first sight appear perfectly white.

So it will be seen that the case offers possibilities of a scientific controversy more far-reaching than the discussion of insanity in the Thaw case.

Mrs. Little, who is a pronounced

blonde, and apparently of strictly Caucasian features, says that she will call Professor Franz Boas, the noted New York anthropologist, to prove that she has no negro blood. Mr. Little, on the other hand, declares that he will call scientific experts and other witnesses to prove that his wife is of colored parentage.

Professor Boas is professor of anthropology at Columbia University and curator in anthropology at the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History. He has studied strange and civilized races all over the world. Already he has made a preliminary examination of the Little case, and makes this statement about it:

"As every scientist knows, each race has certain characteristics, and in the event of a marriage of persons of different races, the characteristics of either race may predominate in their children. Characteristics of one race which may not be at all apparent in one generation may be strongly so in another.

"If Mrs. Little, whose case is now attracting so much attention, has any of the characteristics of the negro race, it ought to be easy to find them by a close examination. Yet she may have negro blood in her veins and show few or none of the characteristics of that race. I have seen octoroons who apparently had none of the characteristics of the negro.

"Science finds the hair the most reliable means of telling to what race a person belongs. It is possible by a microscopic examination of a cross section of the hair to determine with

a reasonable degree of certainty what kind of blood it is that flows in one's veins. The cross section of a hair from a Chinese is round, that of a

white person is oval, and that of a negro is a flat ellipse, somewhat like the outline of a bean.

"If a cross section of Mrs. Little's

hair, when examined under the microscope, revealed the form of a flat ellipse, I would feel reasonably certain that she has negro blood in

her veins. On the other hand, this cannot be considered absolute proof. A cross section of her hair might be a perfect oval and yet she might have a large percentage of negro blood in her veins.

"We know that the eyes of a negro have certain characteristics; likewise his nose, his lips and his jaw. His teeth are set in a different way from that of other races. The pigmentation in the skin is another important thing to be taken into consideration in proving the presence or absence of negro blood. But experience and tests have shown that a person of mixed blood may have several of the characteristics of one race and other characteristics of another race.

"It is impossible to attempt to settle the question by relying on one feature or one characteristic alone, because, as everybody knows, you often find among certain races one or more features which are commonly described as characteristics of entirely different races; and yet you would be unable to say that the person in question had in his veins the blood of the nation of which this special feature is a characteristic.

"The characteristics of the negro race, like those of every other race, may run through many generations. There are many of them which are quite pronounced besides those I have mentioned.

"It is easy to decide whether Mrs.

Little has any of the characteristics of the negro race, but nevertheless the lack of them would not be proof that she has no negro blood in her veins. When science faces a problem like that presented by this case it has to confess how comparatively little it really knows about heredity.

"It has been asserted that a chemical examination of the blood will show whether a person has negro ancestry, even though it be many generations before; but I do not believe that this is a reliable test. I do not think that it has worked out accurately.

"As a matter of fact, we know less about the hereditary characteristics of the negro than we do of the other races. It seems to me that much good could be done for the negro by making a thorough study of the race with a view to obtaining more scientific data along this line. It would in the end prove more helpful than the giving of great sums for the education of the negro.

"It has been said, for instance, that in mixed marriages only the unfavorable characteristics of the negro remain; but this has not yet been proved scientifically, and personally I do not believe it to be a fact.

All that Professor Boas and other scientists have to say on the subject makes it plain how impossible it is in the present state of our knowledge of heredity for any one to prove his purity of descent.

A man may possess all the characteristics of the purest blooded white, and still may have in his veins a strong strain of the negro or the Chinese. This strain, which during the present generation gives no outward sign of its existence, is likely to crop out among his children in the shape of pronounced negro or Chinese characteristics.

Science so frankly confesses its inability to determine the purity of a person's blood that Mrs. Little will be forced to abandon her plan of meeting her husband's charges with analysis of her blood and other scientific tests.

If this golden-haired blonde really has negro blood in her veins, not a husband in the world can feel assured that his wife is not a negress. Until science knows a great deal more about the secrets of heredity than it now does, he can never be certain whether she is white, black, brown or yellow.



Mrs. Alma Little



Impressions of a White Person's Feet, Showing the High Arched Instep Which is Characteristic of the White Race



Impressions of the Feet of a Negro—Flat and Hugging the Ground Closely at Every Point

Her Husband Seeks a Divorce on the Ground That Her Mother Was a Full Blooded Negro. She Insists She Is of Pure White Descent, but Has Been Unable to Bring Forward Any Scientific Proof That She Is White

Try Your Flowers and Perfumes on the Piano to See if They Harmonize

PERFUMES have always exercised a mystical yet potent influence upon man. The ancients knew this, and studied its effects. They also utilized its various magical properties in their religious rites and ceremonies. The so-called "sacred sleep" was induced by the aid of perfumed smokes—in which state the pythones used to deliver her clairvoyant and oracular discourses and prophecies.

In view of the extraordinary properties possessed by odors, it seems strange that our modern science has paid so little attention to them. Yet this is a fact. Let us see if we cannot throw some interesting sidelights on this important and interesting question.

Everybody may be said to give off a certain odor or perfume which is distinguishable to one of keenly trained sense. Thus, white and black races differ in his respect; and the male and female bodies also differ essentially. Animals can trace the footsteps of a human being by scent alone. Plants, herbs and flowers have varying and, at times, delicious scents. These scents have a decided influence

upon the mental and physiological constitution of man. Some appeal to his imagination; some affect the sensuous side of his nature; others stimulate his mind; others deaden all mental and physical effort. Some of these scents have the peculiar property of inducing illusions and hallucinations of the senses, and for this purpose they were used in the sacred temples of the Egyptians and Hindus. Divination or fortune-telling was performed under their influence; ecstasy and prevision were attained; prophecy was frequently induced under their influence.

Scents and perfumes are adapted to different individuals and personalities. The petite blonde woman should use a different scent than the brunette; the languid, sensuous beauty should indulge in perfumes forbidden to the demure woman, or to one having a lively temperament. Blue and brown-eyed women should use different scents. Even the various rooms of a house should be perfumed differently. The hall, the dining-room, the parlor, the bedroom, all should have their distinctive and individual odors. They should not be too strong, but should be typical of the room they specify.

Perfumes are not only suited to the person who wears them, or to the room they are in, but they should also blend one with another harmoniously. Just as we can have chords and discords in music, so we can have harmony and disharmony of perfumes. Some scents do not blend together well at all, while others do so perfectly. As there is a very close connection between color and sound, it has been found possible to devise a musical scale which represents a definite harmonious scheme of perfumes.

Thus, in the accompanying tables, we have two scales—one bass and one treble. Accompanying each note is the name of a flower. Now, if you strike the notes on the piano so as to create a harmonious chord and then observe the position of

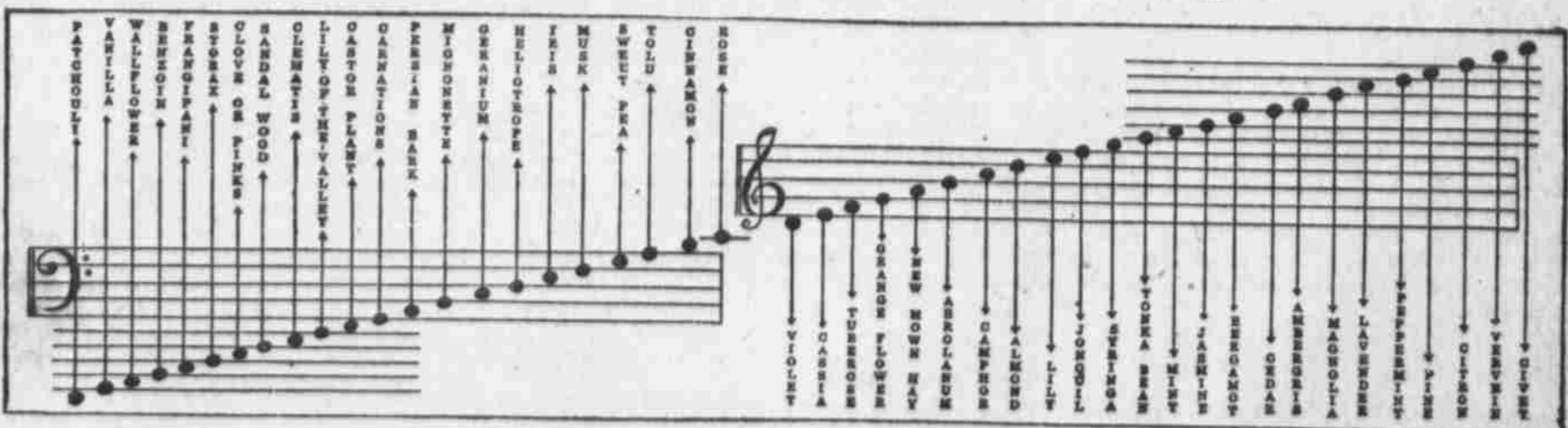
your fingers and the notes struck, you will find, by referring to the table, that a certain definite number of flowers have been indicated. These flowers will blend together well—their perfumes will be found to be harmonious, and if they are combined together they will be found to

constitute a scientifically harmonious bouquet—so far as their perfumes are concerned. The odors will be found to blend one with another perfectly.

If you have a perfectly harmonious chord on the piano and you combine together the scents which correspond to

these notes, you may be sure of having a wonderful combination of perfumes.

The effects of odors and perfumes have been very little studied in the past; but we cannot doubt that the science of the future will devote to this subject the study it deserves.



The Musical Notes to Which the Various Odors Correspond.