

SCIENCE'S LATEST FIND TURNS OUT TO BE THE MOST PRIMITIVE FORM OF HUMAN SPECIES

* A striking peculiarity lies in the teeth of the primitive creature. It is an established fact that the teeth of the modern

human being are degenerated. Evolution often uses degeneration as a help in processes. The teeth of the man of Krapina are greater even than those of the ape. Even the front teeth have two roots where only few of our teeth have more than one. The grinders actually are larger toward the back, while our grinders are more or less stunted and diminutive.

That and other peculiarities about the teeth of the man of Krapina are found in the teeth of prehistoric ape discovered in the miocene formations in Germany, the *dryopithecus*. This ape-man-man-ape existed and vanished many ages before the time of glacial man. So the missing link is to be looked for in the dim past far beyond the time of the dwellers in the Croatian cave.

In the Krapina skeletons the curious forward curvature of the bones of the upper thigh was pronounced. It was the same curvature that led to the conviction

that the famous skeleton of Java was form between animal and human being. Professor Virchow alleged that its curvature was not natural, but that it was due to disease, and he protested against the adoption of any theory based on it. He admitted that if it were natural it would prove anatomically that the Java skeleton really was that of a man.

Well, the Krapina skeletons all show the same curvature, and it is no longer to be doubted that it is natural.

The Belgian scientist, Fraipont, believed that the skeletons showed that this man-form could not walk upright habitually. Other scientists do not agree with this. They say that the study of the bones does not justify such a conclusion. But they all agree that these primitive man-cree-

ures did not walk erect and freely as we do. The very fact that their legs were inordinately short while their bodies were long would have made it necessary for them to walk in a shambling, clumsy

Could He Speak?

"Their power of speech probably was not nearly equal to that of the present man," says Dr. Hagen. "Our organs of speech, particularly the tongue, are governed by a group of muscles which are fastened to a little double-pointed growth of bone on the inside of the chin. In

anthropoid ape, who lacks the power to articulate speech, we find a groove in the brain that is identical to that found in the brain of the chimpanzee. That same groove we find in the brain of the orangutan, the gorilla, the chimpanzee, the Krapina, the Neanderthal, and the modern man.

"There is another proof. Professor Walkhoff, of Munich, has shown that the brain of the modern man is identical to that of the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the orangutan, the Krapina, the Neanderthal, and the modern man."

means of the Roentgen rays that whenever muscle-pulling or pressure act on the bones, certain thickening and toughening of the bones occurs, lying in the direction of the strain. In the jaw of human beings these thickenings are pronounced wherever the muscles of the organs of speech lie. But in the anthropoid apes these characteristics are missing entirely. In the man of the Neander Valley we find faint traces of them. If we can only

of the jawbones of persons who were born dumb, we shall have a great light on the beginnings of our articulate human speech."

ANDREW FORSYTHE
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Dissertation on Carnegie Libraries, Which He
Calls Architecture, Not Literature.

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inordinately short while their bodies were long would have made it necessary for them to walk in a shambling, clumsy, more or less uncomfortable way. The heavy, crude knee joints show that they could not possibly have straightened out their knees or moved as easily as we do.

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We build homes, only at University Park. Those who desire to make a safe investment or desire to get a neat, comfortable home can't do better than to get a contract from this Company. Great wealth will be made within the next few years in Portland real estate. We own a large number of lots at University Park, and we are endeavoring to double their value within the next year by building homes there and by increasing the population through the accession of new residents. We now have many elegant homes costing from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each, but we want 100 more to complete our ideas of building up a valuable suburb.

We issue contracts in series of 100. Each purchaser pays \$5 cash down on the lot he selects for a home site, at the price of \$200, and pays \$5 monthly. He selects his lots the day he pays down his first \$5. When the 100 persons have paid in \$1,000 they are called together and decide which one shall have a home built with the money in the treasury. Each person shall pay, after he gets his house, \$5 monthly and five per cent simple, annual interest on what he owes on his home. The interest grows less each month as his payments reduce the principal. The interest paid by the homeowner is divided among those who have not, to that date, received homes. In this manner you will receive interest on your deposits till you get your home. You are allowed the privilege of paying ahead on your home as far as you are able and thereby stop interest.

When you have paid to the Company the price of the lots you may, if you desire to do so, surrender your contract and take a deed to your lots. You will get your deed to any part of the property when it is paid for.

In case of sickness you can, on application to the Company, have the time for making your payments extended six months. If death occurs as the result of accident, after you have paid \$250 on your home, the remainder of what you owe will be paid for you.

You will be allowed the privilege of selling your contract at any time. If you find that from any cause you can't meet your payments and desire to sell your interests in the property, you can assign it to another person by filling in the blanks provided for that purpose on the back of your contract.

No part of your money is used for expenses. Every cent you pay is credited on your home. This Company bears all the expense in return for the benefit that will come to it through the increase of the value of its reserve blocks. We reserve from sale each alternate block, which must be largely enhanced in value by having the other blocks built up with such elegant homes.

Is the seat of the Columbia University, which draws to its vicinity the best people of all classes. It has a liquor restriction which keeps away the undesirable element and makes it a better atmosphere in which to bring up sons and daughters. It has a building restriction which prevents the building of harbors for squalor and poverty. The cultivated and thrifty will seek homes here, where the surroundings are congenial to their tastes. We have the far-famed Portland City water, electric street-cars, quick service to the center of the city, electric arc street lights, Portland public schools.

Until February 1, prices of lots will be from \$110 to \$225 each. Terms, 5 per cent cash and \$5.00 monthly on each lot—no interest and no taxes. We have lots at Portsmouth, Northern Hill and St. Johns.

We have acre and half-acre tracts facing on the St. Johns Electric Line cut-off, right in the center of the Peninsula, at Northern Hill, for \$600 per acre, or \$300 for a half-acre; one-fifth cash, balance \$15 monthly on one acre, or \$10 monthly on a half-acre. The price of every acre and every lot will be advanced February 1, and don't forget it.

On Monday, January 5, 1903, this company had a river steamer to make four trial trips from Hermit Vale (formerly Lover's Lane), University Park, to the Centennial Exposition site. The result showed that the run could easily be made in seven and one-half minutes, consequently a boat will be leased or built to ply between those points during the Exposition. It will require not to exceed one-fourth the time to make the trip between University Park and the Exposition grounds that it will require to go from the Exposition grounds to the Postoffice. Many persons are now buying lots at University Park for camping purposes during the Exposition. The liquor restriction that has been placed in all deeds executed by the owners of University Park property ever since the first platting of this suburb, 12 years ago, will make it a desirable place for campers and roomers, as the peace of the place will not be disturbed by drunks and bums. It has police protection also. The fact that the river must be crossed to reach this place from the Exposition grounds will be an additional protection to those who shall dwell at University Park during the exciting time. A tent that will cost \$100, if properly managed, will earn its owner \$25 per day during the Exposition.

Portland, Oregon