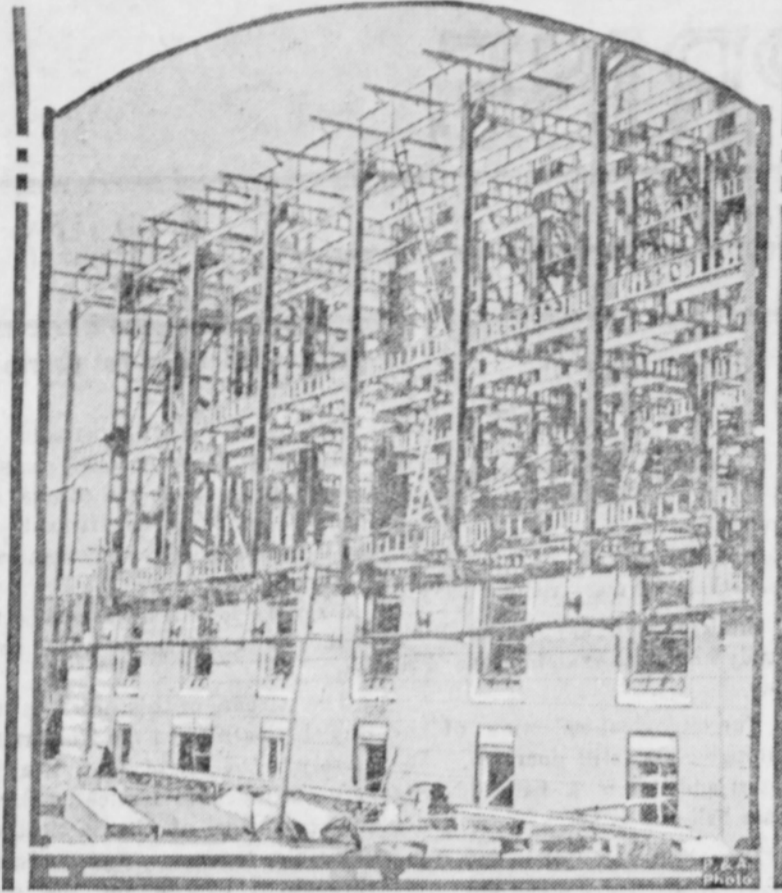


This Will Withstand Earthquakes



Japan is taking no chances with earthquakes in the construction of the new imperial diet building, which was started before the 1923 earthquake and will be completed in three more years. Photograph shows the remarkable amount of steel which is being used to strengthen the building.

Tibet Has Real American Indian

Find Throws Light on Origin of Natives of This Continent.

Washington.—In far-away Tibet, 6,000 miles distant from the nearest point of the American continent, there exist true American Indian types. This conclusion, which throws much important light on the question of the origin of the American Indian, is one of the profoundly significant fruits of a remarkable journey of 50,000 miles, covering half the globe and occupying seven months, which Dr. Ales Hrdlicka made under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the Buffalo Society of Natural Science last year, and the first account of which now appears in the annual exploration pamphlet of the Smithsonian Institution.

Doctor Hrdlicka, who is curator of physical anthropology in the United States National museum and who recently published a description of the new type of white American, undertook his journey to survey what has been and what is being done in the study of ancient man and of the fossil apes in France, in India, in Ceylon, Java, Australasia and South Africa. Such a world survey of the position of physical anthropology is perhaps unique, and it produced results of great significance.

Of the types found in Tibet (and elsewhere in eastern Asia) Doctor Hrdlicka says that they are so true to that of the American Indian that if they were transplanted into America nobody could possibly take them for anything but Indian. Men, women and children resemble the American aborigines in behavior, in dress and even in the intonations of their language. The importance of the light his discovery throws on the origin of the native Americans is obvious.

After a brief stop in France Doctor Hrdlicka early in April last year took ship to India, stopping to examine some Arab types at Port Said and Aden. Of the pure-blood Arab, the anthropologist says that he shows a lively, intelligent white man's physiognomy (though mostly brown in color), and that the higher class pure Arab is often as light as the southern European.

In India Doctor Hrdlicka visited the Siwalik hills, an area that probably is the richest source of anthropoid ape fossils in existence. Within the last

two years five or six new varieties of such fossil anthropoids have been found there.

Migration of Negro.

At present one of the most interesting problems in anthropology is to explain the presence of the Negro in the Philippines and Andamans. How did he get to his present homes? His nearest relatives are apparently the pygmies of central Africa, but a great unbridged space has till now separated the two. If he extended from Africa he must have left traces of his passing in Arabia and India. Such traces, so far at least as the Indian coast lands are concerned, Doctor Hrdlicka became satisfied do exist. They occur in Parganas, northwest of Calcutta, in at least one area along the eastern coast, here and there among the Dravidians and in the Malabar hills. These discoveries bring the Negro a long way farther to the westward and so much nearer Africa, making his derivation from that continent so much the more probable.

With regard to the bulk of the present population of India, Doctor Hrdlicka believes he can say with confidence that it is mainly composed of three ethnic elements—the Semitic, the Mediterranean, and in certain parts the Hamitic, or North African. The Aryans show everywhere either the Semitic or the Mediterranean type. Doctor Hrdlicka saw nothing that could be referred to the types of central or northern Europe. It would seem, therefore, that the Aryans came from Persia and Asia Minor rather than from or through what is now European Russia.

Hears of Wild Men.

Passing through Ceylon, where he reports no definite trace as yet of geologically ancient man, Doctor Hrdlicka proceeded to Java, touching at Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. Of Sumatra, a country not yet perfectly known, he says that "there still prevail in the island, among the whites as well as the natives, beliefs in the existence of wild men. There are said to be two varieties, the Orang Pandak (orang—man, pandak—short) is said to live in the almost impenetrable mountain forests of the central and southern parts of the island. The natives describe him as black, short, long-haired and wild, but not insurmountably shy. The second form is the Orang Sedapak. He is said to live in the unhealthy lowlands of the southern part of Sumatra. He is de-

scribed as having the body of a child of twelve, with long red hair on head and body. He is very shy and runs but does not climb.

In the mountainous regions of the upper parts of the Malay peninsula, according to information given to Doctor Hrdlicka, there still live thousands of negritoid people, and there are many old caves waiting to be explored.

The visit to Java was made chiefly to inspect the site of the Pithecanthropus, but Doctor Hrdlicka also desired to satisfy himself as to any possible cultural traces of early man, and as to the present population.

When the actual site of the Pithecanthropus was reached by Doctor Hrdlicka, a whole gang of natives advised by the police were already waiting there, each bringing a little pile of fossils gathered from the muddy ledges of the river as they were exposed by the receding water. These fossils were eagerly examined and a good selection was made for the National museum, but they included no remains of any primate.

In the eastern portion of Java Doctor Hrdlicka found traces of the pre-Malay Hindoo population which peopled the island in early historic times. In the central part of Java these people evidently reached a rather high degree of culture and left imposing ruins.

Full-blood and otherwise full-colored Australians, but with tow hair, were one of the phenomena observed in a boat journey along the western coast of Australia. Doctor Hrdlicka also attended some of the impressive ceremonies of the native Australians.

Sheds New Light.

"The data obtained in Australia," writes Doctor Hrdlicka, "throw a very interesting and to some extent new light on the moot questions of both the Australian and Tasmanian aborigines. According to these observations, the Australian aborigines deserve truly to be classed as one of the most fundamental and older races of mankind, and yet it is a race which shows close connections with our own ancestral stock—not with the negroes or Melanesians (except through admixture), but with the old white people of post-glacial times.

As to the Tasmanians, the indications are that they were but a branch of the Australians, modified perhaps a little in their own country. Both peoples have lived and the Australians of the Northwest live largely to this day, in a paleolithic stage of stone culture. They are still making unpolished stone tools, which in instances resemble the Mousterian implements or later European paleolithic types. But they are also capable of a much higher class of work. Today, about Derby, bottles are used in making beautifully worked spear heads."

From Australia Doctor Hrdlicka's journey led to South Africa, and disembarking at Durban, Natal, the first task was to see as many as possible of the Zulu, about whose exact blood affinities there was some doubt. From an examination of many individuals the anthropologist reached the conclusion that the Zulu is unquestionably a true negro, though now and then, as in other negro tribes, showing a trace of Semetic (Arab) type due probably to old admixtures.

The two main objects of the visit to South Africa were the investigation of the spot of the important find of the Rhodesian skull, and of the recent discovery of the skull of a fossil anthropoid ape at Taungs, which had been reported as being possibly a direct link in the line of man's ascent. The Rhodesian skull, found in 1921 at Broken Hill, shows a man so primitive in many of its features that nothing like it has been seen before. Doctor Hrdlicka was able to clear up some of the moot points in connection with this important find, and he collected for study bones of animals from the cave which gave the Rhodesian skull, as well as two additional mineralized bones belonging to two individuals, all of which were deposited with the earlier relics in the British museum.

Land Rich in Material.

The fossil skull of an anthropoid ape, found in Taungs in 1924, belongs, according to Doctor Hrdlicka, to a species of anthropoid ape of about the size of a chimpanzee and evidently related to this form, though there are certain differences, especially in the brain. These differences suggested that this ape may possibly have been somewhat superior to the chimpanzee and nearer to the human. But it is not necessarily a form that stood in the direct line of the human phylum.

ed largely for the decline in Iowa, the experts reported, while the decrease in Georgia was due chiefly to the boll-weevil and the exodus of negro workers. In the range country and mountain states, they said, drought and the collapse of wheat prices were the leading causes.

The increase in farm values in the Northwestern states was attributed to a great extent to the development of the dairy industry, the favorable position respecting markets, and an increased demand for farm land for recreational purposes.

Official Greeter

East Orange, N. J.—Miss Mildred Hinton, twenty-four and a college graduate, is the city's official greeter. The chamber of commerce has made her municipal hostess.

Bar Collectors

Macy, Neb.—Bill collectors are not permitted on the grounds of the agency here when the government is paying the Omaha Indians.

The TALE of KIDDIE KATYDID

By Arthur Scott Bailey



KITTY DID!

AS THE hours sped by and the moon at last crossed the sky and dropped out of sight, Kiddie Katydid saw that there was going to be trouble.

He was worried about Benjamin Bat. Early in the evening Benjamin had begun to amuse Mr. Frog. And he was so busy doing that that he wouldn't take the time to go away and snore, even a bite to eat.

Naturally, Benjamin's temper grew worse as the night lengthened. And Kiddie Katydid had to admit to himself that he would be most unwise if he did any jumping or flying just then. For Benjamin Bat was in so fierce a humor that he was ready to snap at anybody who was smaller than he



The Cat Lay Motionless Along a Limb.

was. All the tiny flying folk gave him a wide berth. And it began to look as if he were going to spoil the night's fun.

But all the while Mr. Frog never once lost his temper. Even when Benjamin Bat called him a long-legged, flat-headed, paddle-footed meddler, Mr. Frog only smiled and turned a few somersaults backward.

"What's the matter with you?" Benjamin Bat asked him at last. "Can't you speak?"

"Certainly! Certainly!" Mr. Frog said then. "I've been trying to think of some way to prevent so much quarreling. It hardly seems fair to Kiddie Katydid—this uproar in his dooryard. And since you are the one that's making the greatest disturbance, I'd suggest that you go away and leave us to enjoy the rest of the night in peace."

"I'll do nothing of the kind!" Benjamin Bat screamed. "This is my party. I thought of it in the first place. And I'm going to stay here until dawn."

"Very well! Then the rest of us will leave at once," Mr. Frog told him. And calling good-by to all his friends, Mr. Frog flopped himself briskly away.

The smaller folk, too, vanished as if by magic. Though Benjamin Bat watched sharply, he didn't even see Freddie Pirety when he slipped away. "That's strange!" thought Benjamin. "He must have put out his light, to fool me. But I don't care, because Kiddie Katydid is hidden somewhere in this tree. And I'm going to find him—for I'm terribly hungry."

So Benjamin began flying in and out among the maple branches. Nobody but he could have twisted and turned in such a helter-skelter fashion. It made Kiddie Katydid almost dizzy just to watch him. But Kiddie didn't take his eyes off Benjamin, because he intended to jump—and jump fast and far—in case Benjamin should spy him.

Now, although the Bat family was able to see in the dark as well as Farmer Green's cat could, Benjamin failed to find Kiddie Katydid anywhere. Crouching motionless upon a leaf, and dressed all in green Kiddie Katydid was almost invisible. But if he had moved the least bit, Benjamin Bat would have found him out.

Looking only for a tiny green figure among the green leaves, Benjamin Bat paid no attention to the grayish branches of the tree. He was really strangely careless. Quite unsuspected by him, while he was wrangling with Mr. Frog, the cat had crept out of the woodshed and stolen softly into that very tree, where she lay motionless along a limb. She had come out upon an early morning hunt for birds.

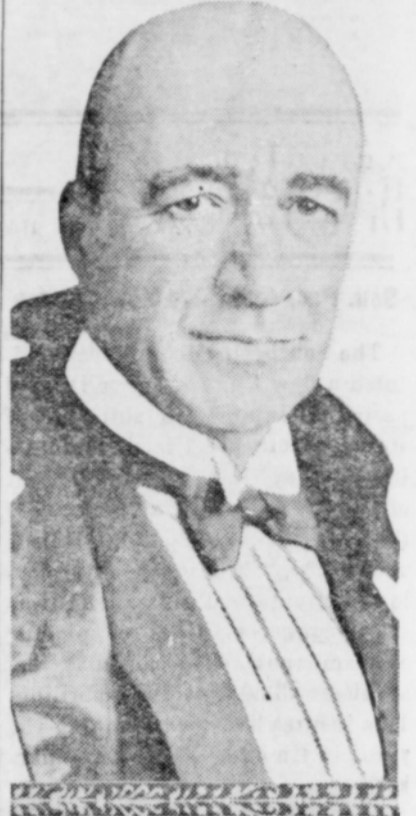
She was a fierce old cat. There was nothing, almost, that she wasn't ready and willing to fight. Even old dog Spot had learned to shun her. And now she waited patiently until Benjamin Bat should come within reach of her quick paws.

That stupid, blundering fellow bumped squarely into her at last. And how he escaped is still a mystery. The old cat always claimed that when she found Benjamin wasn't a bird she was so surprised that she let him go. And as for Benjamin himself, he never would discuss his adventure with anybody. Kiddie Katydid was the only other one who saw what happened. But he was so frightened at the time that he only knew that Benjamin Bat tore away toward the swamp as if a thousand cats were following him. And people do say that for some time afterward, Kiddie Katydid shrilled a slightly different ditty. It was "Kitty did, Kitty did; she did, she did!"

But when Mr. Frog mentioned that news, with a laugh, to Benjamin Bat, over in the swamp, Benjamin only said, "Stuff and nonsense!" Yet he looked most uncomfortable.

(© by Grosset & Dunlap)

J. Farrell MacDonald



This popular "movie" actor is a Yale graduate, an artist and a mining engineer—in fact he is a scholar, a gentleman and an actor. An early love for the stage drove him to trouping with stock companies during his college vacations, and at length took him to motion pictures, where he has been very successful in character parts.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

HOWEVER well educated you may be when you turn your back on the old university walls, so proud of the degree you have won through intensive study, you will awaken later to a realization that there is yet another school in which you must prove your worthiness before you can attain substantial success.

You will find here no quiz-masters to sharpen your wits or stir your imagination; no great libraries with helpful look of reference to shed their illuminating suns on the darkened way; no maps or charts by which you can steer your course.

You are upon an uncharted sea and it remains for you alone to handle the wheel and find your way through opposing gales which have tricks of changing suddenly and beating against you with terrible force.

You must observe carefully and give close attention to what is before you, else you will be blown from your track upon hidden rocks, where thousands before you have been wrecked and lost.

Among these treacherous rocks are incivility, self-conceit, egotism, vanity, cynicism, selfishness, obstinacy, prejudice and unbelief, each one a wrecker of careers and a destroyer of happiness.

Only in the school of experience can you learn of the great dangers of these dreadful reefs and what course to take to avoid them.

If, in the classroom of this school you are quick in perception, willing to bend your will to the master-mind, and eager to play your part like a sensible man or woman, notwithstanding the high esteem in which you hold yourself, you will find success quite ready to flirt with you at every corner, and perhaps waiting for you at the doorway in the morning.

Even a few months in the school of experience teaches a very trenchant principle for judgment and action, if you have within you the proper qualities, consisting mainly of a uniform courtesy and an alacrity in obeying orders.

The man or woman who through perverseness declines to do these things may be counted to make a shipwreck of his or her life.

To step down from the pedestal of your own creation, may not be an easy thing to do, but as you gather experience you will find that if you intend to participate in the race with the efficient, it must be done.

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The Hotel Stenographer



THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

LOVE SUPERSTITION

ONE of the various superstitions regarding love matters which is common in the rural districts of this and many other countries consists in divining by the dodder plant, a golden threadlike parasite which grows abundantly upon bushes. Take the dodder and, whirling it three times around your head, throw it on a bush. If it lives your love is returned; if it dies the reverse is the case. For so many centuries has the dodder been used by the superstitious for this purpose that its common name has become "Love Vine."

Its real and ancient name, dodder, is derived from a Teutonic word meaning like the yolk of an egg—yellowish, and connecting it up with the yellow light of the sun. Ancient myths and folk-lore tales show that the conception of the man as a tree and the woman as the clinging vine was as familiar a symbol to early man as it is to us as a modern metaphor.

Mr. Ceyman was an observing person—his wits were sharpened by his constant struggle to escape annihilation; observation of minutiae and drawing of deductions therefrom was one of his strong points. He saw the dodder clinging to the bush as the ivy clings to the oak. He saw that the dodder was yellow like the light of the sun, like the yolk of an egg. The egg contained the germ of life, the sunlight was a mystic, vivifying force from the sun-god. In his mix-up of things material and things spiritual he concluded therefrom that the dodder must possess mystic qualities which rendered it most appropriate for working magic with regard to love affairs. And he passed the idea onto us, his superstitious descendants.

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Penalty

Jones—Why does Benson look so sad?

Green—Last Sunday he tuned in on a sermon and went to sleep, as he does in church, and burned out his batteries.

FARM VALUES DECREASE 25 PER CENT IN FIVE YEARS

Shrinkage From \$66,316,002,602 to \$49,546,523,759 Reported After Agricultural Census.

Washington.—A shrinkage in the value of American farms and farm buildings from \$66,316,002,602 in 1920 to \$49,546,523,759 in 1925 was estimated in the Department of Commerce in a preliminary report on the latest agricultural census. The decrease amounts to a little more than 25 per cent.

Farm acreage in the same period declined from 955,883,715 to 924,880,880 acres, and the department's division of land economics calculated the decline in the average acre value of land and buildings at 22 per cent, and for land alone at 28 per cent. The value of farm buildings, it explained increased 6 per cent.

The 1925 figures, compared with those for 1910, indicated an increase

of 35 per cent in the average farm value, but considering the drop in the purchasing power of the dollar during that interval, the economists concluded there was actually a net decline of 10 to 12 per cent during that period.

The decline during the last five years was not general, the department's experts found, the shrinkage in values having been greatest in the range country, the wheat and corn belts, and the eastern cotton states, while a slight increase was recorded in New England and the Middle Atlantic states. In the Mountain states, the decline amounted to 41 per cent. In Iowa 34 per cent, and in Georgia 40 per cent. The increase in New England was 6 per cent and in the Middle Atlantic states 1 per cent. Pacific coast values remained constant.

Collapse of the war land boom, with a fall of corn and hog prices, account-



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