

Santa Barbara Skulls - How Old?

Photos by Internations



Do They Belong to Humans of the Neanderthal Period?

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

PAIDES are trumps these days. All over the world white men are digging. They are not searching for pirates' treasure or for native gold. They are digging for information about the age of the world, about the age of man, about the evolution of the human race. They want to know where the earliest inhabitants of America came from. And when he arrived. They are trying to find the cradle of the human race. They are hopeful of uncovering the "missing link." They are anxious to know how far back recorded history goes. "Information wanted," might be a sign on every camp of diggers. Science wants to know. Let the diggers find the material and science is hopeful of reading it.

Astonishing finds are reported at frequent intervals from all over the globe. Some of these finds "throw a monkey wrench" into accepted scientific theories. All of a sudden everything is upset and the archeologists, paleontologists, anthropologists, ethnologists, and all the rest of the scientists have to reconstruct their theories—and go to digging more industriously than ever.

The Santa Barbara skulls appear to have had more or less of this monkey-wrench effect. These skulls are supposed to be those of paleolithic man, which is to say of man of an age of early stone implements. This would make these skulls very, very old. It is thought they were found in strata at least 25,000 years old. And that completely upsets the apple cart, so far as previous theories of the age of the First Families of America are concerned.

These skulls were dug up by Dr. J. P. Harrington of the Smithsonian Institution. He found them in Burton Mound, a small hillock about 800 feet back from the ocean beach near Santa Barbara, Calif. He tentatively identified them as Neanderthal or Cro-Magnon. Whereupon all the scientific world focussed its attention, temporarily at least, upon Santa Barbara.

Immediately the words, "Santa Barbara man," were born. Why not? We have the Neanderthal man, the Pittdown man and the Heidelberg man, to say nothing of the Java man, pithecanthropus erectus, possibly older than any of them. And if this Santa Barbara man should prove oldest of the lot his name will lead all the rest—until some older man is dug up.

The cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde National park and in several national monuments in the Southwest are relics of a prehistoric race, whose origin and end are unknown. This race apparently abandoned its cliff dwellings about 1,300 years ago.

Jesse Nusbaum, superintendent of Mesa Verde, has recently unearthed pottery and artificial reservoirs be-

lieved to belong to a much older civilization than that of the cliff dwellers. These may date back to 1000 B. C., or even to an earlier time.

Dr. O. A. Turney, fellow of the Royal Geographic society, has recently found near Humboldt, Ariz., two human skeletons, which he thinks are those of men older than any race in the Southwest.

The Mayas of Yucatan, the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru were old, old civilizations.

But if Professor Harrington's tentative identification of the Santa Barbara man as Neanderthal or Cro-Magnon stands up under investigation—why any other American finds are young indeed by comparison.

For the Cro-Magnon people succeeded the Neanderthals as masters of Europe 25,000 years ago or even earlier.

Professor Harrington, however, has been led to think by further investigation that his first tentative estimate will not stand. He believes now that the owners of the skulls roamed the coast of California at a period probably 8,000 years ago. Characteristics not possessed by the Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon men have been found in the skulls of the Santa Barbara man after closer study, Doctor Harrington said.

Scientists who flocked to Santa Barbara confirm Doctor Harrington's statement, however, that the skulls do form a connecting link between the modern Indian and his original ancestor in North America. The bones and the strata of earth in which they were imbedded are of a type not known before to scientists.

To determine more definitely the age of the geological formation in which the skulls were found, a topographical survey of Burton mound has been made by a Smithsonian survey party to determine the original level of the ancient Indian settlement. A new shaft was then sunk to bed rock. Samples of the composition of each stratum were taken and forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution for tests by geologists there.

Where was the cradle of the human race? By what peoples was America originally settled? Very interesting questions which make this digging of the scientists one of the most fascinating of pursuits.

The third Asiatic expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and Asia Magazine has recently returned, with nine tons of important fossils. This expedition was primarily investigating the deserts of Mongolia, with the belief that there would be found proof that it was the cradle of the human race.

Roy Shipman Andrews, leader of the expedition, is convinced that further exploration of this region will confirm the theory. He says:

"We are confident that there are formations in that country which will reveal the secret of man's earliest origin, and these formations we expect to uncover when we go into the region again. We have found no direct evidence yet on human evolution, but we have indirect indications tending to prove that central Asia was the cradle of the human race, and our search will be continued to find the fossil remains

of the ancestral forms of man's remote predecessors."

The nine tons of fossils include: Twenty-five dinosaur eggs, the first ever discovered.

Seventy skulls in all stages of development of Protoceratops. This is a form ancestral to the fruited, horned dinosaurs of America. The eggs are from this reptile.

A skull of the largest flesh-eating mammal ever known—a great hyena-like animal, about thirty feet long, with a jaw spread of about two feet, somewhat similar to the Mesonyx of the Uinta mountains in Utah.

Twelve skulls of Titanotheres, an

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

PORCUPINE POINTS

Billie Brownie had asked Mother Nature if he could call on a porcupine and hear something of the ways of the porcupine family. He asked her to give him the power that day and evening to understand porcupine talk. And Mother Nature agreed.

So Billie Brownie went forth to the dark woods and there he met a porcupine.

"Are you all alone?" asked Billie Brownie.

"All alone," said the porcupine. "I like to wander about myself. I'm not so very sociable. None of us are, you know."

"I'm not really sure whether I know that or not," said Billie Brownie. "I don't know much about porcupines. I may as well be quite truthful and admit my ignorance."

"I'm not surprised at it," said the porcupine. "Billie Brownie didn't think that was a particularly polite speech, but then he imagined that the porcupine's mother had probably never told him to be polite."

But the porcupine explained himself after a moment.

"It is not," he said, "because I think you are an ignorant creature for I do not. I feel sure you are filled with wisdom and that you know much about much, or a great deal about a great deal, or however you would express it."

"Now and again we squeal a bit or growl, but mostly we believe in being silent."

"Our mothers never have to say 'Hush' to us. We are so quiet by nature. And our mothers don't meet each other and chatter about the ways of their children. They, too, are so quiet."

"We sometimes wander where there are camps. We are a little more sociable than you are rather like to see people camping out in the great woods. We like to eat vegetables and bits of bark and twigs and fruit and oh, dear, how we do love salt!"

"Everything should be flavored with salt and we even like salt all by it-

self or things that just have a salty flavor or taste."

"Sometimes we stay a long time at the top of a tree, especially when it is cold, as people will stay indoors. I was one of the little porcupines and it was not so very long before I started away from home to look out for myself. We are independent creatures and are not little and helpless when we are born."

"No, we are quite good-sized then and we are born with all our splendid quills. I suppose you know how incorrectly these quills and what they can do have been spoken about?"

"I think I know what you are going to say," Billie Brownie nodded, "but I would like to have you tell me again just how it is you act with those quills of yours."

"We swing our great spiny tails about and strike at the enemy and the quills stick into them. But we do not throw our quills. We have to touch the creature with them. So many think we throw our quills and that is quite incorrect."

"That is about the only thing I have known about your family," said Billie Brownie. "Otherwise you have told me all new and important facts which I shall be glad to hand on to others interested in points about porcupines."

"Well," said the porcupine, "the other day I was pretty mad. Some one said, 'Of what good are porcupines?'"

"That was enough to make anyone angry, I think. I might as well say, 'Of what good are people?' People live and eat and have their own habits and their own ways just as porcupines have."

"Of course our flesh has been eaten and that has been considered good, but that is not the way I'd speak of myself as being of any good."

"I would say, 'Ladies and gentlemen! Porcupines are of great good because they are. This is the simple porcupine explanation. As we are not great talkers we do not use many words, and as we don't talk much we don't have to think much and that is as satisfactory an explanation as I have thought up for all of you.'"

"Well," said Billie Brownie, "I think that is a good one. It satisfies me at any rate. And now, that the night is almost over, I must be off, for I have an engagement at dawn."

"Good-by," said the porcupine. "Your engagement at dawn doesn't sound so interesting as we porcupines love the night time best of all."

Advantage of Doorkeeper.

The teacher had asked: "Why did David say he would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord?"

"Because," answered the boy, "he could then walk outside while the sermon was being preached."

Smart Girl.

Mother—My goodness, your teacher tells me you do an awful lot of whispering in school. Why do you do it?

Myrtle—Well, they won't let us talk out loud.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 13

THE LONG SOJOURN IN EGYPT

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 47:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; he shall preserve thy soul.—Ps. 121:7.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—From Slaves to Princes. MINISTERS, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Joseph and the Migration to Egypt.

The seed promised Abraham, through which the world was to be blessed, was fulfilled in the giving of Isaac. Of Isaac's two sons, Jacob, the younger, was chosen. To Jacob was given twelve sons. They became the heads of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Joseph, a son of Rachel, Jacob's beloved wife, was especially loved by his father. Because of the partiality shown by Jacob, Joseph's brethren hated him. This hatred was fanned into flame by his making known to his brethren certain dreams. Therefore, when his father sent him to inquire after the welfare of his brethren, they sold him a slave to Midianite merchantmen who in turn sold him to the Egyptians. Under a false charge, made by Potiphar's wicked wife, he was cast into prison. Through the interpretation of a dream of one of Pharaoh's servants, and later Pharaoh's dream, Joseph was providentially exalted to be Prime Minister of Egypt. He put on a great conservation scheme, which provided against the bitter famine which came upon all that country. This sojourn in Egypt taught Israel in a new way to trust God, welded them into a nation, transformed them from a nomadic to a settled life, and gave them acquaintance with the material advancement of their time.

1. Joseph Presents His Father and Five Brethren to Pharaoh (Gen. 47:1-6).

1. Pharaoh's Invitation (Gen. 45:16-19). Jacob and his sons were in Egypt by Pharaoh's invitation. Joseph went out to the land of Goshen to meet them. Though now occupying an exalted position, Joseph was not ashamed of his father even though he was a plain country man.

2. Joseph's Tact (vv. 1, 2; cf. 46:30-34).

(1) In introducing his father and brethren in a personal way, thus capitalizing his own influence in favor of his kin. Pharaoh had high regard for Joseph; therefore would do much for them for Joseph's sake. God does much for us for Jesus' sake.

(2) In having his father and brethren come to Goshen (Gen. 45:10). Since possession is "nine points of the law," they were already in Goshen before asking Pharaoh for permission to occupy it (v. 4).

(3) In coaching his brethren (Gen. 46:34). He taught them beforehand what to say, because he knew how awkward they would be in the presence of the great king. Our Joseph, Jesus Christ, teaches us how to pray and what to pray for.

(4) In choosing five, not all (v. 2). In all probability he chose the five who would make the best appearance. He knew the great importance of first impressions.

3. Their Request to Pharaoh (vv. 3, 4). Joseph anticipated Pharaoh's questions and put the proper words into their mouths to use in making their desires known to Pharaoh: "Let thy servants dwell in Goshen."

4. Pharaoh's Response (vv. 5, 6).

(1) His gracious offer. They were to enjoy the best of the land according to their choice. He dealt with them very liberally.

(2) Positions of trust offered to capable men among them. He knew how capable Joseph was and surmised that some of his brethren might be likewise gifted. This gracious offer was because they were related to Joseph.

11. Jacob Blessing Pharaoh (vv. 7-10).

Though Pharaoh was the great king and Jacob now a supplicant at his feet receiving natural blessings, yet morally Jacob was above Pharaoh and therefore conferred blessings upon him. This humble saint of God is higher in dignity than earth's greatest king. Jacob discloses his own estimate of the earthly life of the believer. He calls it a pilgrimage of short duration.

111. Joseph Reunites His Father and Brethren (vv. 11, 12).

1. He placed them in the best of the land, according as Pharaoh had commanded (v. 11).

2. He nourished them (v. 12). Since there was no bread in all the land to be obtained except as dispensed by Joseph, he distributed to them according to their needs. Our Joseph, Jesus Christ, supplies all our needs according to his riches in glory.

Giving.

"We are told to 'give,' not from the top of your purse, but the bottom of your heart. Giving is one of the richest means of grace. Do you possess riches or do they possess you? Jesus saw that the more a man had of the things that are seen, the less likely is he to realize his need of the unseen. When a man begins to amass wealth, it is always a question whether it is going to gain a fortune or lose a man. The richest man in the world has declared that it is a disgrace to die rich. John Wesley said: 'If I die worth more than 500 pounds, count me a rogue.'—Missionary Messenger.

An Exchange.

Earthly treasure is only laid up as heavenly treasure is laid down. And the inversion is true also; for heavenly treasure can only be required as the earthly is renounced. At the heart of all human life is obligatory sacrifice. Its issues are forever determined as individual choice is made of alternative renunciation.—J. Stuart Holden.

CHIC SCARF CHIEF PARIS STYLE NOTE

Accessory Is Regarded as Necessary Decoration on All Dresses.

The scarf, both as an accessory and as a component part of the fashionable costume, is a dominant idea. Every important dressmaker, notes a Paris fashion correspondent, in the New York Tribune, is using the scarf in many forms, attached to or cut in one with the dress with which it is worn. Chanel, Vionnet, Cheruit, Lanvan, Boulanger, Renee, Madeleine et Madeleine, Callot, Jenny and a number of other dressmakers with large followings show models in both day and evening dresses and day and evening coats in which the scarf is the dominant idea.

Ingenuity has been put to the extreme in the cutting of these new scarf effects. Many of them are a part of the garment. Vionnet extends panels at the back and front of her dresses to form scarf ends. She draws into girdle fullness certain of her dresses by means of long scarf ends cut in one with the body fullness.

Chanel attaches scarfs to the back or front of her dresses in yoke-like form. She also adds to both her day and evening dresses long scarfs of tulle or chiffon separately attached at the shoulder or collar of the dress. Often these scarfs are in contrasting color. The long end may be left to trail on the floor from the shoulder to a length of more than a yard or the same scarf may be wrapped about the neck and shoulders and left to fall gracefully from one side or the other, according to the fancy of the wearer. Sometimes scarf ends begin as a

flounce or a wide bias band on the skirt, the long free end being left to be caught up and passed around to the front. Chanel has a lovely model of this kind in which the scarf is vivid emerald green, the only touch of color on an otherwise all black dress.

In sports wear the scarf is equally important, as every coat or sweater has its matching scarf whether it be knitted or made from a fabric. The separate scarf of brilliant-hued printed silk took all the autumn resorts by storm, and one feels sure from the preparation now in line of beautiful novelties of this character that no toilette will be complete this winter without a scarf of some sort, either as an accessory or component part.

Leopard Cat in Demand for Short Sport Coats



The well-known spotted fur, leopard cat, is in favor for the short sport coat. The model is banded and colored with beaver.

Coat of Brown Woolen Mixture, Beaver Collar



For winter's blustery days, this warm, rough coat of brown woolen mixture, with its large beaver collar, will appeal to many women.

How to Mend Linings in Backs of Your Shoes

When the linings at the backs of shoes begin to wear out, holes are apt to be made in the heel of the stockings and the uneven surface is also very uncomfortable for the wearer. Children's shoes are often torn in this manner. The best way to mend such a lining is to cut strips from old kid gloves and fasten them with glue into the backs of the shoes. There should be enough of the kid to go down under the inside sole, great care being taken to see that the strip is put in perfectly smooth. No attempt should be made to wear the shoe until the application is entirely dry. A piece of kid fitted in this way is also a remedy for shoes that are a little too large. If necessary, two or even three thicknesses may be placed inside the back of the shoe.

Three-Piece Suit Will Solve Service Problem

The woman who must be somewhat careful in her expenditure for clothes shows her wisdom and cleverness if she builds her winter wardrobe about her suit.

In this modern era when most women are so active, the suit is probably the costume in which they are most frequently seen by the general public. Of course, suits have varied classifications. But if one is an astute follower of the mode it is quite possible to select a model that is dignified enough for occasions rather ceremonious in character, and yet not too formal for the morning shopping expedition and the casual luncheon party.

The question of how to appear to advantage upon all daytime occasions is answered by the three-piece suit. Extremely simple and smart in line when the coat is worn, it may take on a decidedly elaborate aspect when the coat is removed. Underneath is either a really beautiful one-piece frock or a costume blouse of handsome material.

These blouses have never been more beautiful.

For instance, there is one of pale silver cloth, sleeveless, and with rounded neckline. On the front of the blouse there is a curious Chinese motif done in intricate stitches and revealing a most artistic blending of colors. Velvet is smart for the new three-piece models that pose a high-quarter coat over a crep frock hemmed in velvet.

Monks Cloth.

If you wish a heavy material for window or door drapery, or for couch covers, cushions, etc., you will find monks cloth very valuable. The best comes in the natural color, but it may be obtained in colors also. The natural color with desired color for trimming is good. It looks particularly well with fringe for edging. Cretonne figures may be cut out and applied on the monks cloth if more elaborate trimming is desired.

Pongee One of Most Practical of Silks

Pongee is a silk, but it is made of "wild silk," and so is not so fine as fabrics made from cultivated silk, says the Kansas City Star. The wild silk-worm is not cared for as the domesticated worm is, and so the silks are much cheaper. The finishing process is less expensive, too, because the wild silks do not take dyes well, so are usually finished in their natural color. The cocoons are a light brown or tan color, so the threads are tan color also.

The silk is coarser, harsher, and more irregular in texture than the cultivated silks.

You can distinguish these fabrics of "wild silk" by the irregular threads in the weave. This texture is very attractive, but the irregularities have a habit of catching on uneven surfaces and of "roughing up" badly. Pongees are more regular in their weaves than any of these fabrics, and so are much more satisfactory in this regard.

When pongee is markedly harsh to the touch, it is probably because some

of the gum from the raw silk has been left in.

There is also a cotton pongee. It is mercerized cotton woven and finished to resemble the silk pongee, but it is thicker, and not so good looking. Like all mercerized cottons, it is exceedingly durable.

Pongee is one of the most practical silks we buy. It wears well, washes easily, and in its natural color does not show soil readily. The name pongee is said to be derived from the Chinese word "pun-shih," meaning a native or wild silk. The finer kinds, bleached, dyed or figured after importation, are known in trade as "China silks."

If pongee is sponged before being made up it will not spot.

Dainty Batiste Lingerie.

Lingerie of white batiste is trimmed with tiny bands of colored batiste carefully fagotted together. This colored trimming forms small scallops. The handwork is exquisite fine.

How Grouse Drum

The "mystery of the 'muffled drum' of the ruffed grouse or partridge has been cleared up by the observations of an ornithologist. Edmund J. Sawyer, in a bulletin of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment station at Syracuse, N. Y., declares that by long waiting in a forest he discovered that the drumming sound of this great game bird is produced by merely striking the air with its wings.

To Cut Glass Tubes

It is said that the following is a simple and effective way to cut glass tubes: First, with a sharp triangular file drawn a fine line across the tube. Then, holding the two ends of the tube firmly in the hands, bend it, pulling the two ends or halves apart at the same time. It will usually crack at the scratch with a smooth edge. If the tubing is thick, it may be necessary after making the scratch to start

How Grouse Drum

fore beginning to drum, but almost invariably faces in the same direction when drumming. He believes that the drumming closely corresponds to the singing of other birds.

All That Was Necessary.

The young man was fondling her right hand.

Very Much Alike.

Mrs. Chatterton—I hope you have enjoyed this afternoon as guest of the Superwoman's club?

How Grouse Drum

Mr. Grimm—I have, indeed! It reminds me so much of my camp in the woods. Out there the brooks babble, the mountain's peak, the pines whisper and the beaustalk.

Advantage of Doorkeeper.

The teacher had asked: "Why did David say he would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord?"

Smart Girl.

Mother—My goodness, your teacher tells me you do an awful lot of whispering in school. Why do you do it?

Read the Latest News, Father.

Young Lady (entering office)—Father, dear, can't you come over to have dinner with me and my husband?

Wished on Him.

Daughter—Oh, papa, what is your birth stone? Father of Seven—"My dear, I'm not sure, but I think it's a sardonyx."—Southwestern Collegian.