# SCIENTISTS COMPLETE WORK OF INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONS, ORIGIN AND RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES AT WORLD'S FAIR

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MAKING A PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST.

INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING THE HEAD.

THE INDIAN BECOMES ALARMED AT AN INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING THE NOSE.

A valuable scientific work was completed at the World's Fair last week.

The results of this achievement, it is predicted, will throw much light on the origin of races.

The interesting research was conducted at the instance of Columbia University, and was directly under the supervision of Doctor R. S. Woodworth, professor of pyschology, and Doctor Frank G. Bruner, assistant to Professor Woodworth in this work at Columbia University.

Last April offices and workrooms were opened in the basement of the Anthropology building at the World's Fair. The work begun at the opening of the Exposition was completed only a few days ago. Another year of hard work will be required to put the statistics gathered in this work into shape for publication.

The chief object of the work was to determine the relations of the various primitive tribes, their origin and racial characteristics.

In all about 1,200 subjects were examined, and records made of their good and bad mental and physicial qualities. All the native peoples at the World's Fair contributed to this work.

The result of the tests will be published in book form by the Carnegie Institute, which has an appropriation of $20,000,000 for scientific research.

This is the first time that a work of this sort on such extensive lines has been done.

For the last seven months the scientists and the wild tribes have played a game of tag at the World's Fair.

Argument and good American money finally won the day for the scientists in their difficult work.

Every native who consented to have his head measured, to have his hearing tested and his eyesight examined received 50 cents from the men interested in anthropometry.

The natives played hide and seek with the scientists when they first learned of their errand. The wild Filipinos climbed trees, and with snucy looks dared the men to follow them. They resorted to all sorts of tricks to avoid being captured by their pursuers.

At last came a happy day for the scientists. The natives had learned the value of American money. Fifty cents, the latter discovered, meant a small fortune in their own money. They decided they would cast their fate with the scientists. At any rate, they argued, it was worth taking chances on.

One of the chiefs, after days of consultation with his people, decided to accept the offer of the scientists. He was the bravest of all his people. If he was not killed in the new experiment, it was decided that the others would follow his example.

ENCOURAGED THE OTHERS.

The first chief returned safely to his people, with a happy smile and a bright, new 50-cent piece. This encouragement was sufficient for the others. One by one they followed the first man's example. Then the scientists began to take on smiles, and the situation improved all around.

From one the number swelled to 1,200 when the last test was recorded last week.

The tribes examined include the many classes of Filipinos, fifteen American Indian tribes, Syrians, Ainus, Eskimos, Argentine Patagonians, African pygmies, Chinese, the Veddah tribes from Ceylon and the Singalese.

The curious method of testing the natives developed some unusual racial characteristics. The stolid American Indian, contrary to expectations, found much amusement and no little entertainment in the examinations of measurements made. Where no humor was expected or looked for in some of the primitive peoples, it would be found during the progress of the tests to be considerably developed.

A few of the natives, especially among the women, showed fear, and a fewer still fled from the instruments of the scientists before the latter could make the desired examinations.

INTERESTING FACTS.

The work of examining the various strange peoples at the World's Fair for this purpose brought out many interesting facts.

For instance, careful scientific investigation has brought out the information that the little Negritos from the Philippine Islands are inferior to the many types of peoples represented at the World's Fair. In fact, they are the lowest in the human scale.

The physical development of the little fuzzy-haired Negritos, their characteristics and their mentality are recorded by the scientific "Sherlock Holmes" as being inferior to even the dusky pygmies from the jungles of Africa, whom popular science heretofore has credited as "the missing link."

In big, black, cold letters of type, the awful truth about the little Negritos, for a sight of whom the inquisitive public has for a summer past paid 25 cents, will be told in the publication of the forthcoming scientific records.

For the last seven months these people of the island, pronounced the smallest people of the Philippines, and the most degenerate, yea, even the most degenerate of the whole world, have practiced spear-throwing and shooting with their bows and arrows for the entertainment of the World's Fair visitors, unaware of the early social doom that awaited them.

Little did they think when they came to St. Louis with monkeys in their arms last spring that before the end of their residence in the World's Fair city they would be likened to the simian species, scientifically speaking.

THOUGHT MONKEY A BABY.

It will be remembered that when one of the Negrito women passed through the immigration office last spring on her arrival she carried, wrapped in a red shawl close in her arms, a little saucy-looking black-faced monkey.

The immigrant officer cast a glance at the Negrito family, then a glance at the monkey. He quickly decided that the small member of the simian family was one and the same of the Negrito family.

The Negrito woman had no intention of smuggling a pet into the country. The immigrant officer to this day has not learned of his mistake. But the Negritos soon will.

Is this the penalty these little people will pay for having monkeys for pets, who pass for their own children?

When the truth dawns on them—well it will be crushing; but will crush them?

"The only hope for certain peoples," said Professor Bruner, in speaking of the investigations, "is in their own extermination as a race. They can hope for nothing else.

When a pygmy asks for 10 cents when he wants a banana, and asks for it no other time, there is hope for him. He lacks that preparation for the future called thrift, which is one of the most significant forces of civilization."

This same characterization "in laying up something for a rainy day" and their own future welfare is made of the Filipinos.

But the Filipinos are accredited with many other excellent qualities that quite offset this little discrepancy in character make-up.

THE IGORROTE'S HEAD.

Much praise is made in favor of the Igorrotes. In some instances they even outclass the whites. One of these is having a superior-shaped head.

In taking head measurements of the various tribes the results show that the Ainus have the largest heads, the Eskimos the second largest, the Filipino scouts next in size, the Igorrotes fourth in the list and the whites fifth.

While this information will be hailed with joy by phrenologists, the scientists do not claim anything for it. The working scientists do not believe in signs. For instance, they do not believe that a large head is a sign of large brain development.

In support of opposition to this old and well-grounded opinion, Doctor Bruner points to the revelation of facts in the case of a man whose head was operated on.

"Phrenologists claim that the top of the head, well developed towards the back part, denotes deep reverence. It has been found in cases where men have been operated on, and a part of the brain at this point had been removed, that the man had afterward suffered paralysis of the big toe. The same case where a man's brain had been taken from that portion of the head in the back part, which highly developed, phrenologists claim shows filial devotion, has resulted in making them blind."

The science of the nose has been studied to a fine art by the scientists. If an Indian says he is a full-blooded Indian, the scientist takes a look at his nose.

If the bridge of the nose is flat, he is recorded instantly as a full-blood American Indian.

If his nose takes on a higher stage of development, and inclines in form and shape to the American nose, no matter what his color, he is put down as a half breed. This is a fact that never fails to convince and prove the racial identity of the subject.

ONLY THREE FULL BLOODS.

Of the 250 Indian boys and girls who represented the Indian Government School work at the Exposition, it is said the records of the scientists, after the completion of their tests will show that only three were full-blooded Indians.

The most interesting comparison of the tribes as the result of the investigation, shows the similiarity between the American Indian and the Igorrotes from North Luzon.

It is the belief of the scientists that the Igorrotes and all the other Filipino tribes of the Island have been immigrants to the Philippines, at some time. The little Negritos, so far as learned, may be called the most primitive of all peoples of the globe, and the first settlers of the Philippine Islands.

If the result of the tests prove this to be true, the present relationship between the Islanders and the Americans have a greater significance than at any previous time expected.

## CLUB FOR POOR WORKING GIRLS

### Women Who Endowed New York Institution Pays Year's Expenses.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 3.—Another new club for working girls is to be opened in the Chelsea district. It is to be a home, where girls working in the city and living in desolate boarding-houses can enjoy some of the comforts which make life worth living and the companionship of girls who are struggling like themselves against the odds of an independent existence in a big city.

Just one year ago the Young Woman's Chelsea Club was started by Mrs. William Burbutt of No. 430 West Twenty-second street, who was supported by Mrs. Anna T. Hatfield and a number of other enthusiastic members of the Church of the Holy Apostles, of which the Reverend Robert Louis Paddock is rector.

It was by no means a church affair, as the greater part of the funds to start it came from a woman outside the church. Its expenses were paid for one year. That year is up this month. So successful has the experiment proved that the club is now on a paying basis and the new club is to be started under the same auspices. Its expenses for one year have been guaranteed by the wealthy woman who made the Chelsea Club possible. The only thing that remains is to secure suitable quarters. For several weeks a diligent search has been prosecuted and several sites in the Chelsea district are under consideration.

In this locality are scores of boarding-houses, which house young girls who have left the parental roof-tree in the country and come to the city to earn their living as dressmakers, milliners, manicures, etc. Unable to pay more than a pittance for board, yet longing for home comforts, they spend a cheerless existence in poorly furnished hall bedrooms and uncongenial surroundings. But they have plenty of pride, and the success of the Chelsea Club hung in the balance at first, for the girls thought they sniffed "institution" in the scheme. When it developed that it wasn't a charity the rooms were taken immediately and all summer there has been a waiting list.

The new club will be conducted on the same lines as the old, except that the schedule of prices will be lower. In the Chelsea Club they range from $3.50 up to $5. Meals are furnished in the house, and two large drawing-rooms afford opportunities for social intercourse and evening entertainments.

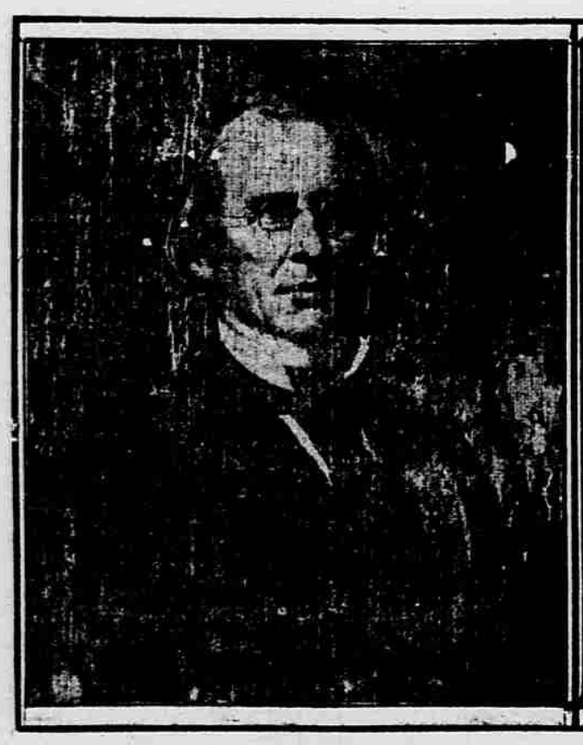
Nearly furniture enough has been donated for the new house, as well as pictures and draperies. As soon as suitable quarters can be secured the new club will open its doors and accommodations, it is hoped, for nearly a score of girls will be provided.

### Finds Coin of George I.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Allentown, Pa., Dec. 3.—Henry Schwenger of Mountainville, while walking through his orchard, found an English coin bearing on one side the words "Georgius Del Gratia Rex," and on the reverse side "Hibernica, 1722." The coin bears the head of King George I. on one side and a female figure holding a harp on the other.

## PAINTINGS OF MISSOURI'S GOVERNORS AND JUDGES PASS THROUGH STATE PAVILION FIRE WITH FACES UNMARRED.



GOVERNOR CHAS. H. HARDIN.
The face is in perfect condition, while the paint on the background and coat is blistered by flames and eaten by lime water.

GOVERNOR ANDREW McNAIR.
The face is in good condition; white spots show holes burnt in background; coat blistered by flames; background eaten by lime water.

JUDGE STERLING PRICE.
The face is slightly damaged by lime water, edges badly blistered by flames, stretcher charred, background and coat eaten by lime water.

**Pictures Were Hung in Assembly Hall Where Flames Raged Fiercest—Although Frames and Stretchers on Which Canvases Were Mounted Were Destroyed, Features of Commonwealth's Distinguished Men Escape Unscathed—This Freakishness of the Blaze Is Inexplicable—Only Two of Collection of Fifty Were Lost—Those Saved Are Now Being Restored by Best Artists in St. Louis.**

The saving of the famous paintings of Missouri's Governors and Supreme Court Judges from the fire that destroyed the Missouri Pavilion at the World's Fair is the talk and wonder of the hour.

The paintings were hung in the Assembly Hall, where the fire was the fiercest, and where the floor, ceiling and nearly all the walls were destroyed. The farmes of the pictures were burned and in some instances the stretchers upon which the canvas is mounted were badly charred, but there are only six paintings out of the fifty that have holes burned in them, and only two were destroyed.

Most of the damage to the pictures was caused by water, impregnated with lime from the plaster, which ate away the paint of the backgrounds and the coats, but did not damage the faces. Another strange feature is that, while six of the paintings have holes burned in them, none of the features are damaged.

Missouri stood as the host of all the world during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the Missouri Commission and the people of Missouri used every means to make their building one of magnificence and of interest, a fitting monument to the great Commonwealth. Missouri was the center of the Louisiana Purchase. On her soil happened many deeds of bravery that opened the way to the West. Her pioneers were men of wisdom and courage, and it was but a fitting tribute to their memories that their portraits should grace the Assembly Hall of the Missouri State building, that the people of the world might see what manner of men formed the history of Missouri.

FACES UNMARRED.

With this end in view, the Missouri Commission asked permission to bring the portraits of the Governors and the Judges of Missouri, which hang in the Capitol at Jefferson City, to the Missouri State building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When Governor A. M. Dockery was notified that the Missouri Pavilion was burned, he said: "I regret the loss of the paintings of Missouri's Governors and Judges. I fear they can never be replaced." That the paintings were destroyed by the fire seemed certain beyond a doubt, as they were in the part of the building where the fire burnt the fiercest. Sunday morning after the fire, when M. T. Davis, President of the Missouri Comission, entered the ruins, he was greatly surprised to find one or two paintings hanging on the charred walls, frameless and streaked with water, but with the faces unmarred. It seemed as if an unseen hand had shielded the faces of Missouri's great men.

Mr. Davis immediately telephoned to Noon & Koclar, who hung the paintings, and asked them to take charge of the paintings. After a thorough investigation it was learned that all except two could be restored.

The frames and name plates were destroyed by the fire, and a few of the pictures had holes burnt in them, and some were badly blistered, but the damage in most part was caused by lime water eating away the paint. By some strange chance the faces were not damaged.

A. A. Koclan, who has charge of the restoration of the paintings, said:

"All will have to be relined and mounted on new stretchers, as most of the stretchers were badly injured. It is the only way the canvas can be mended. The relining will make them stronger, as some of them were pretty old.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. The massive frames were burned, but the canvases loaded with oil paint, matter which is supposed to be highly combustible, passed through the flames unscathed, so far as the fire was concerned.

IDENTIFIES PICTURES.

"The greatest damage was done by lime-water eating away the paint. The firemen must have played a lively stream of water in the Assembly Hall, and this, falling on the plaster, dissolved the lime, and this caused the damage to the paintings, but if it had not been for the water they would have been burned.

"We will paint in the backgrounds and the coats, and some few of the faces will have to be retouched. This will be done by the best St. Louis artists.

"The greatest difficulty is going to be in identifying the portraits. The name plates were destroyed. Now, this picture, I found back of a radiator under three feet of plaster. The frame and stretcher were nothing but charcoal"—This picture was afterwards identified by Governor Charles P. Johnson from a photograph taken of it by The Republic, as that of Governor Andrew McNair. Governor Johnson readily identified three other photographs of the damaged pictures, and it is quite likely that he will be able to identify all the others, as he is thoroughly familiar with the history of Missouri and of the people who created the history.—"There were two pictures that were burned so badly that nothing could be done with them. Only the chin of one remained, and a part of the side of the face of another.

"Another remarkable feature of the fire was the way the large painting of Pope Leo remained unharmed. This was upstairs in the southwest part of the building. It is framed with a deep gold frame of plush and ebony, covered with glass. When we put this picture in the building, it required seven men to hang it. We fastened it to the wall with four large screws and by chance they struck the joist.

"The ceiling, floor and walls, excepting the joist, were burned, yet this picture is not even scorched. The glass is not even smoked or cracked. The only damage it suffered was to the plush on the lower side of the frame. Water in some way got behind the glass and wet this plush. When we took this down we had to take it to pieces, and lower it with a rope and derrick.

"I asked the firemen how they accounted for this remarkable freak of the fire. They said that they played a heavy stream of water around the picture, but even then it is wonderful. The saving of all the paintings in the Missouri building is one of the greatest fire wonders of the generation, and is certainly something that the people of Missouri have to be thankful for, because as history, the paintings are invaluable."

In a short time the paintings, will be back in their old places on the walls of the Capitol at Jefferson City.

### Orchards Yield Winter Blossoms.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 3.—Farmers with extensive orchards report that many fruit trees are in blossom. As the weather has not been warm the phenomenon is unexplainable. It is feared the result will be the serious injury of next year's fruit crop. At Schuylkill Haven many dandelion flowers were gathered.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