

BIG POTASH DEPOSIT

From Six to Ten Million Tons Found in Mojave Desert.

Located in Old Lake Bed—Many Have Lost Lives in Traversing Waste Which Will Now Yield Product of Much Value.

Washington.—Following the announcement by the geological survey that a survey party in connection with a party from the department of agriculture had located a potash deposit in the Mojave desert, the agricultural department tells more about the deposit and the circumstances under which it exists.

The department states that a pocket has been found down in the Mojave desert in southern California containing from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons, so far as can be ascertained now. The prospect is that it will last twenty or thirty years and ride the country over till a more thorough search can be made.

The deposit was struck simultaneously by the two searching parties in the Borax lake region of the Mojave. This section, like most of this southwestern country, is an old lake bed. The borings for potash were made in a section of playa or hard desert sand. The region that has been investigated is underlain by a big body of natural brine that comes to the surface in the form of wells when borings are made.

Borax lake, or Searle lake, is one of the many playas or intermittently wet and dry lakes common throughout the arid regions of the west. It lies between the Argus and Slate ranges, in the Mojave desert. Borax lake was the original scene of famous borax mines. The lake or flat is about ten miles long and five miles wide and has received the drainage from the surrounding hills for many thousands of years, vast quantities of dissolved minerals being thus concentrated in it. The water has been evaporated under the intense heat of the long, hot seasons, but the salts have remained, so that for most of the year, in fact often throughout the year, the bed is a glittering plain of white salts, in attempting to cross which under a brazen sun men have lost their lives.

The mirage plays its strange tricks here, and at the driest places the traveler can generally see what appears to be a broad expanse of water covering the bed a little way ahead—always a little distance off, until he approaches the shore of Borax lake. Then when he looks behind him he sees the water apparently covering the ground over which he has just come. The lake occupies a valley made by faults—breaks and slips in the earth's crust—where a great area has been dropped down.

The salts are not evenly distributed over the surface of the lake. Borax was found plentifully over about three square miles, common salt is everywhere, and sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate are widely distributed. One boring is said to have passed through 28 feet of solid trona (hydrous carbonate of soda) of great purity. At other places there is 25 feet of solid mixed sulphate and carbonate of soda, with smaller quantities of other salts. Several years ago an English company attempted to work the soda deposits on an extensive scale, but for some reasons the project has not been pushed.

CUT HIS BEARD; UNKNOWN

Postoffice Clerk Didn't Know Rosetter, Who Shaved When Vow Was Fulfilled.

Hartford, Conn.—Back in 1908, during the hot, dry spell, when beer tasted better and was surely as wholesome as the doubtful city water, Charles Rosetter, a well known business man, vowed that never should a razor touch his cheeks until Hartford was assured an adequate supply of good water.

The other day he received this assurance and, after he had had his first vycraps and massage in nearly four years, he lit a cigar and went to the postoffice for his mail.

He was politely refused and told that if he wanted any Rosetter mail, he must present the autograph order of Charles Rosetter himself. In vain he argued with the grinning mail clerk that he was Rosetter and had only shaved his beard off.

"That's fine stuff," laughed the clerk. "There's no beard in town in Rosetter's class, and he's never going to tip a barber again."

Finally, Rosetter went to his store and got one of his clerks, who identified the boss. Then the mail clerk apologized and delivered the evening's letters.

Rosetter feels sure that Hartford will not wait for a supply of good water again since the first spadeful of earth was turned in the \$5,000,000 storage reservoir system in the Neaug valley.

Pair Betrothed Fifty Years. London.—A pathetic story of a daughter's devotion to her mother is recalled by the death of an octogenarian, Miss M. T. Turner at Farnham in Martin, Suffolk. As a young girl she became engaged, but refused to marry while her mother was alive.

HAS PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

French Government's Scheme to Solve Birth Rate Problem—Priest on Marriage.

Paris.—Although its enemies designate it as "an attempt to blackmail nature," much support, both journalistic and legislative, is being given to the petition now before the senate to pension the French mother for every child to the extent of 20 francs (\$4) a year during the child's minority. More than this, under the same measure, the mother of eight children would receive a medal corresponding to the medaille militaire granted in recognition of valor. The measure will probably become a law, as the senate committee appointed to report on the matter has signified its approval of the scheme to the ministry of the interior.

Another interesting occurrence on a similar subject was the first of a series of lectures by the well-known priest, Mgr. Bolo, on "The Marriages of the Future," in which the ecclesiastical speaker took a view quite advanced for his profession.

"Not only are there more bachelors, but they are becoming systematic," he said. "No longer do they render homage to matrimony by regretting that they are bachelors because they cannot do better. There is the philosophy of the good man to whom some one said, 'Your son is not old enough to marry; you ought to wait till he knows what he is doing,' to which this good man replied: 'You are mistaken, for if my son grows wiser he will never marry.'"

Mgr. Bolo continues by upbraiding the men of today for their hesitancy in the matter of marriage. "If you wish me to use the proper word, allow me to utter it in an attenuated and inoffensive sense: I will say that you have become cowards. You are afraid. Being rich, you fear that if you marry you will have to work. Being a workman, you are afraid that you will have to do without tobacco and absinthe. With a modest pay you prefer to give no thought to healthy happiness and to the pride of taking your revenge on a hard life by the success of your children, and you do not care to risk years of difficulty or criticism of the landlords, who have no liking for children."

SAW KISS THROUGH WINDOW

Chauffeur Couldn't Restrain Himself and Climbed In to Upbraid Fickle One.

New York.—Joseph Hains, a young chauffeur of 106 West Nineteenth street, was arraigned in the West side court for unlawful entry, but Magistrate Herrman changed the charge to disorderly conduct and then let Hains go on his promise to be good, after hearing his story. Hains said he fell in love two years ago with a sister-in-law of his employer and that recently she had neglected him for a musician. On Friday Hains saw the young woman and the musician enter the house of a dressmaker at 325 West Thirty-fourth street.

He went around on Thirty-fifth street and from a rear roof saw into a room of the dressmaker's house, where were several persons, including his former sweetheart and her escort. He got into the yard of the Thirty-fourth street house and climbed up to a parlor floor window. He created consternation when he entered the room and the police took him away.

He told the magistrate that he saw his former sweetheart being kissed and could not restrain himself. He just had to climb in the window to upbraid her for her fickleness. "Another case of Romeo and Juliet," said the magistrate when the story was unfolded. He warned the chauffeur against entering houses by windows and discharged the complainant.

HUNGRY PAIR DESERT ISLE

London Phosphate Company's Caretaker Gives Up the Job After Six Years' Service.

San Francisco.—Gustav Schultz and Daria Pinzen, caretakers for a London phosphate company on the Clipperton islands, a small group 800 miles southwest of Acapulco, who arrived here on the steamer Newport, told of having lived three months on fish and sea fowl when the steamer Russia, sent by the government, failed to arrive with supplies.

Schultz and his housekeeper, who called themselves king and queen, have lived on one of the islands six years, and in that time have seen no one until their departure a month ago except the Mexican garrison of ten soldiers and the crew of the supply steamer.

Schultz and "Senora" Pinzen are awaiting the settlement of the ownership of the islands in April, when Victor Emmanuel of Italy will arbitrate a dispute between France and Mexico concerning them.

WINS GIRL IN EIGHT DAYS

Couple Married at Midnight and Leave to Ask Bride's Father to Forgive Them.

New York.—After a whirlwind courtship lasting only eight days, Miss Maude C. Eddy, who has many friends among the younger society women in New York, was secretly married at midnight in Hoboken, N. J., to John L. Martin of this city. They left afterward for Grand Rapids, Mich., to make peace with the bride's father. Mr. Martin is a son of the late John F. Martin, banker and broker.

BIG LOSS BY STRIKES

Gigantic Turmoil of 1902 Cost Country \$100,000,000.

Efforts for Bigger Pay—What Has Been Effected in the Struggles Which Have Taken Place Since 1900.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The suspension of coal mining in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania is the fourth general labor disturbance in the industry in 12 years. In 1900, the miners struck six weeks; in 1902 they were out five and a half months and in 1906 they again suspended work for six weeks. In the 1900 and 1902 strikes the coal diggers, through the United Mine Workers of America, won an increase in wages and a readjustment of working conditions. In neither struggle, however, did the organization obtain what it has in some of the bituminous fields—straightout recognition of the union.

In the following year there was no general movement, but 102 separate strikes were recorded during the year. The 1902 strike was the greatest in the history of the country. The union asked for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, a reduction in hours from ten to eight a day and recognition of the union. The strike lasted from May 12 to October 23. Nearly 147,000 workers were idle and thousands of railroad and other workers were thrown out of employment. The entire national guard of Pennsylvania, about 10,000 men, were called into service before the struggle came to an end.

Loss Was Over \$100,000,000.

President Roosevelt was instrumental in bringing the two sides together and to agreeing to the appointing of the anthracite coal strike commission to arbitrate the differences. The commission visited many mines and examined 558 witnesses between October, 1902, and February, 1903. It awarded a 10 per cent. increase in wages to miners and reduced the hours of the men from ten to nine a day. It also created the board of conciliation, to which has been referred most of the grievances that have arisen since the commission's awards were made. The commission estimated the losses occasioned by that strike as follows: Decrease in coal production, 24,604,482 tons. Decrease in receipts of coal companies, \$46,100,000. Wages lost by men, \$25,000,000. Miners' relief fund, \$1,800,000. Decrease in coal freight, \$28,000,000.

The award of the strike commission remained in force three years until 1906, when it was renewed for another period of three years after the miners had suspended work for about six weeks. When this agreement expired on March 31, 1909, the miners did not stop, but agreed to continue operations pending the negotiations of a working arrangement. After conferring until 29 days after the agreement of 1906 had expired, the commission award was again put into effect for another three years.

The anthracite miners began to prepare for the present trouble last fall, when they held a convention at Pottsville, Pa., and formulated demands.

THUG IS DOWNED BY GIRL

She Feints With Her Left and Swings a Hard Right to the Point of His Jaw.

Walla Walla, Wash.—When a well-dressed thug stepped from behind a tree on Thayer avenue at night and seized Georgia McManus, a college student, by the arm, she feinted with her left and then swung a heavy right to the point of his jaw and he went down. And he stayed down, too, until Miss McManus was out of striking distance.

Miss McManus has had experience with the gloves, it is stated, and takes gymnasium lessons at the college. When the thug grabbed her he made the mistake of trying to hold her left arm, leaving her right arm free. Miss McManus has a good right, as the thug ascertained, and she caught him unprepared for such a vigorous resistance, and sent him down for the count.

She had just passed Clinton street and the darkness is emphasized there by tall locust trees. When the man, who appeared to be well dressed, stepped out and reached for her arm, she lost no time but struck, and struck forcibly.

No clue to the assailant was found, as it was so dark Miss McManus could not see his face and she did not wait for him to recover from the shock.

BOY OF 11 IS LIFE SAVER

Trenton (N. J.) Lad Jumps into Creek and Rescues Drowning Playmate.

Trenton, N. J.—Raymond Morton, eleven years old, son of Clarence Morton of Clay street, proved himself a hero when he jumped into the Assanpink creek here and rescued his playmate, Norwood Skinner, ten years old, from drowning.

Skinner fell in but could not swim, and immediately sank. Morton, realizing the danger of his playmate, jumped in after him, and after a few minutes' struggle succeeded in rescuing his friend. Two other boys who witnessed the struggle carried the young hero home on their shoulders.

ILL-LUCK OF NAUNDORFFS

"Prince de Bourbon" of France is Sued by a Widow of Eighty-Two.

Paris.—Although the French senate declined recently to recognize the Naundorffs as the descendants of the Little Dauphin, the son of Louis XVI, nevertheless the ill luck of the Royal Bourbons seems to pursue the head of the pretenders who, while calling himself in society Prince de Bourbon, keeps a dressmaking establishment under the name of M. Chaigneau. He has just been sued by an ancient widow named Mme. Postel, aged eighty-two, for the recovery of money collected.

A few years ago Mme. Postel gave a considerable sum to an orphanage in the neighborhood of Metz. Finding that she had donated more than she could afford, even at her advanced age, she instructed M. Chaigneau to recover a portion. This he did to the amount of \$12,000 in the form of four promissory notes for \$3,000 each. Some of the notes, it is understood, have been paid, but so far the widow alleges she has seen nought of the money.

M. Chaigneau explained to the court as follows: He had collected one note. Half he kept for expenses; half he turned over to Mme. Postel, together with the three remaining notes. He was astonished, but more grieved than astonished, that Mme. Postel should believe him capable of wrongdoing. As for the business part of the transaction, \$1,500 was not too great a commission, and it was, moreover, customary for the agent to take his commission from the first payment made. The court agreed with him and the case was dismissed, with the costs on the aged plaintiff.

"KILLED" MAN WHO IS ALIVE

Preacher in Prison Three Years as Murderer, His Supposed Victim Appears.

Suffolk, Va.—The fallibility of courts, the unreliability of circumstantial evidence and the depravity of perjured witnesses all figure with peculiar force in a court drama which had its denouement here recently. A man for whose murder another man already has served three years in prison on an eighteen year sentence suddenly appeared and had his identity clearly established by dozens of reliable witnesses. Both principals are preachers and both are negroes.

Rev. Ernest Lyons confessed to the murder of Rev. James Larry Smith, the man who apparently sprang from the tomb to face those who had sent Rev. Mr. Lyons to prison. The reason for the confession was disclosed by the county clerk, George E. Bunting, who was a neighbor of Lyons at Reid's Ferry and knew him well. Lyons did not confess until after his conviction. He told Mr. Bunting before being taken to prison that his confession was a fabrication, but that he made it in a spirit of revenge, acknowledging falsely that he had killed Smith, but implicating others whom he accused of trying to swear away his life.

SEEK MEDALS FOR WOMEN

One Rescued Father From Vicious Steer and the Other Saved Her Husband.

Topeka, Kan.—Because of heroism displayed by Mary Boughton, aged fourteen, of Hamilton county, and Mrs. Nora Munday of Gray county, in saving lives in western Kansas during recent snowstorms, friends of the two have started a movement to obtain for them Carnegie hero medals. While rounding up cattle before a blizzard, Mary Boughton's father was attacked by a vicious steer. He was thrown from his horse and the animal was about to gore him when the girl, mounted upon a cow pony, drove the steer away. A few days later a rural mail carrier became lost in a storm. Mary Boughton found him, dug him out of a drift and saved him from freezing.

Mrs. Nora Munday, wife of S. P. Munday, who lives near Cimarron, Kan., when her husband failed to reach home after a heavy snowstorm March 14, started in search of him. For miles over the prairie she followed an almost obliterated trail and found her husband in a deserted hut almost frozen. Both Mrs. Munday's hands and both her feet were frozen.

PRIMARY ELECTION IS COSTLY

\$1.50 to \$10.50 a Vote is Expense New York Taxpayers Have to Pay.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It cost the taxpayers from \$1.50 to \$10.50 a vote for each vote at the recent primaries in western New York, according to figures compiled by the local election commissioners. The minimum cost was \$1.50 and most of the figures shown were considerably above that figure. The cost in New York city is said to average about \$3 per vote.

Child Esta Goldfish.

Bellefontaine, O.—Frank Comella, aged six years, strolled into Dr. Carrie Richeson's office and watched the gold fish swimming in a glass case. The little fish looked good enough to eat, so Frank lifted one out of the water and ate it whole. It tasted good and he ate another. There was another in the bowl. He did not eat that one, because the services of Dr. Richeson, who happened in, became immediately necessary for Frank.

TO OPEN ARCHIVES

Change Made in Rules Governing Military Records.

Regulation Inaugurated by General Ainsworth Prevented Profitable Investigation of Valuable Papers in Files at Washington.

Washington.—Within a few days the military archives housed in the war department in Washington will be made accessible to students and investigators—a step which students and investigators for years have been endeavoring to have the government take. Pending the issuance of the new regulations, the authorities in charge have let it be known that those desiring to consult the archives may obtain permission at the office of Secretary of War Stimson.

The significance of this revolutionary change can best be appreciated by reference to a report made to the president in 1908 on the historical documents of the United States and signed by Messrs. Worthington C. Ford, Charles Francis Adams, Charles M. Andrews, William A. Dunning, Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Alfred T. Mahan, Frederick J. Turner and J. Franklin Jameson. They said, speaking particularly of the acts of congress of July 27, 1832, and August 13, 1834, which provided that all military records of the revolution and the war of 1812 should be transferred to the war department and there properly indexed and arranged for use, that "under existing conditions at the war department their effect has been to make these materials entirely inaccessible to historians, as may be seen by a perusal of the regulations of 1897 and still in force. "Those regulations provide for proper supply of information to persons seeking pensions or admissions to 'patriotic-hereditary societies,' but close the archives of the war department absolutely to American historical investigators."

The "regulations of 1897" which thus clapped the lid on these public documents is a long and elaborate piece of literature. It is signed by Daniel S. Lamont, as secretary of war, and specifies as the chief reason why the records cannot be used for the compilation of statistical and other data "the fact that the limited clerical force allowed by law is insufficient to enable the department to comply with such requests without serious interference with more important current work."

On the face of it, this appears plausible enough, but there is a reason within the reason advanced. In short, General Ainsworth, lately put on the retired list, consistently advocated before congress the necessity of cutting down this very clerical force, and as consistently and regularly discouraged any historical students from inspecting the records.

There are those in Washington who say that General Ainsworth's resignation has cleared the way for the new order of things about to be inaugurated. At any rate, the records hereafter will be open. It will be difficult to estimate what an enormous loss to American history these regulations have entailed. The military archives of the United States contain much else than simply the records of military operations. As one man has put it:

"The army was so largely the advance guard of American civilization in its westward march across the continent that the archives contain a great wealth of material for the understanding of pioneer conditions and the early history of all parts of the United States but the Atlantic seaboard."

PAY OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR

English Diplomats Get From \$25,000 to \$57,500 a Year, While Ours Get \$17,500.

London.—Some particulars concerning the salaries of American, British and French ambassadors are contained in a parliamentary paper which has been issued by the government.

The salaries of British ambassadors abroad are: Austria-Hungary, \$3,000; France, \$11,500; Germany, \$3,000; Italy, \$7,000; Japan, \$5,000; Russia, \$3,000; Spain, \$5,500; Turkey, \$2,000, and the United States, \$10,000. Residences are provided at the public expense.

The United States of America is represented by ambassadors in London, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Tokio, Constantinople, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico, with salaries of \$17,500 a year. French ambassadors on the active list have yearly salaries of \$8,000, with allowances.

"BOBBIES" FOR NEW YORK

Gotham Property Owners Hire Special Police Garbed Like London Officers.

New York.—Special policemen uniformed exactly like the London "bobbies" will within a few weeks patrol Fifth avenue as representatives of the Fifth Avenue association, an organization of property owners. The private officers are to act as detectives and watchmen for merchants and householders along the thoroughfare. The uniform adopted includes a light-fitting light blue coat, trousers faced with bright and the helmet and chin strap of the London "bobby."

FOE OF INDIANS IS DEAD

Many Fall by the Avenging Rifle of a Hermit Veteran—His Children Slain by Redmen.

Omaha, Neb.—Indian braves who might wander off the reservation may now pass along the banks of the Missouri river where it crosses the boundary between Nebraska and South Dakota and not be troubled by bullets from a hostile gun. Hansen Wiseman, sworn foe-to-the-redman and slayer-of many of them, is dead. The rough board house, with barred windows, in which he kept guard for many years is untenanted, and the many weapons with which he had provided himself have passed into the hands of others.

Wiseman, after he had fought in the Civil war, returned to his home to find that Ponca Indians had slain his children in the absence of his wife. On the graves he took a vow of vengeance and there is plenty of evidence that he kept it. None of the neighboring Indians, while they roamed about before the days of the reservation ventured anywhere near the fortress in which the veteran and his wife lived. The Poncas suffered much from the sure rifle of Wiseman. When the government moved them away tradition has it that Wiseman killed many in canoes that were proceeding down the river.

A geologist who dug in the bluff under which the Wiseman children were buried, some years ago discovered the skeletons of 24 Indians. He believed he had made a scientific find of importance as showing a way in which the Indians buried their dead, but residents of the neighborhood pointed out the bullet holes in the skulls of many of them and it was decided that this was Wiseman's private burial ground.

The man was never prosecuted, because the government and state officials felt that they could not get a jury to convict him even if the killing of the Indians were proved against him. So he was permitted to live on his land in the years since the Indians have moved away. His property, which is now valuable, has passed to relatives.

FELL 75 FEET, BUT WAS COOL

Lad Directed Boys Who Aided Him and Thought of His Mother.

New York.—Phillip Plevko, sixteen years old, of 229 East Twenty-eighth street, an apprentice in a garage, was playing with other boys on the roof of his home when he fell over into the street. He struck a fire escape platform five floors below and bounced off, landing finally in the paved area-way 75 feet below the roof.

Just across the street, in the yard of public school No. 14, 200 children were at play and many of them saw the boy fall. His hand crashed through a window pane and blood was spouting from the cut when help reached him.

"Get my handkerchiefs out of my hip pocket," the lad said to Amiel Monson, who had been on the roof with him, "and tie it around my wrist." Amiel made the tourniquet. "Now straighten out my legs. I can't move them." Amiel did as directed.

"Now please go tell my mother that I fell, but am not much hurt," said Phillip after his legs were straightened out. "If she hears I tumbled off the roof she will be frightened to death."

By this time Doctor Anderson had arrived from Bellevue. He examined the boy and said that although no bones were broken he was suffering from shock and probably internal injuries. At Bellevue the boy's condition is said to be serious.

WORD OMITTED LOSES SUIT

Decree is Reversed Because of Neglect to Say Beating and Choking Was "Wrongfully" Inflicted.

Sacramento, Cal.—Mrs. Anna May Nelson, to whom the Sonoman county superior court granted an interlocutory decree of divorce on her setting forth that her husband, James I. Nelson, choked, struck her and abused her with vile language, neglected to say that he did this wrongfully. For this reason the Third district court of appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court.

Justice Burnett, in writing the opinion, in which the two other justices concurred, said in part: "It would, of course, be unreasonable to hold that any infliction of grievous bodily injury or mental suffering should be ground for divorce. Such injury might result from the inadvertent or justifiable conduct of the other party to the marital relation."

VANDERBILT LAWN IN PERIL

Family Will Build a \$50,000 Breakwater to Protect Cliff Walk at Newport, R. I.

Newport, R. I.—Determined to lose none of her estate in the sea, Mrs. Vanderbilt has ordered a massive breakwater, to cost \$50,000, built near the Breakers, on the cliffs. The work will begin at once.

In the last few years the sea has greatly undermined the famous Cliff Walk. Mr. Robert Gosset lost many feet of lawn three years ago, and the next spring part of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly's lawn dropped into the sea.