

Potash Industry to Be Established on Dead Sea



View of the Dead sea in Palestine which is to be exploited for the 100,000 tons of potash which can be taken each year from its salty waters. The Palestine government is now considering applications for the concession. The Dead sea, which is 47 miles long and about 10 miles wide, lies 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean and the water is of extraordinary density.

New York's Wealth Is Widely Scattered

Earnings in Many States Pay Tax in Metropolis.

Washington.—The actual ownership and location of railway and steel corporation properties, which have their headquarters in New York, has been traced by the American Association of State Highway Officials in connection with the work of that association in determining the original sources of revenue for road building. Out-of-town bank deposits in New York also have been traced with same end in view, according to a statement issued by the association.

The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are taken as railway examples. Both of these companies pay income tax in New York, but in each case, highway officials point out, earnings are derived from properties located half the width of a continent away from New York. The Union Pacific stops at Omaha and the Southern Pacific stops at New Orleans. Therefore, in the view of highway officials, western states and not New York should be credited with the \$9,500,000 paid by these corporations into the federal treasury in 1923, since their earnings come from territory outside of New York. "No attempt," says the statement, "is made to give the list of stockholders of these two railroads, but it is common knowledge that they live in many states."

Scattered Through States.

"The United States Steel corporation," the statement continues, "paid an income tax of \$16,000,000 in New York in 1923. Only two of the 145 plants and warehouses owned by that corporation are located in New York, and of its 153,350 stockholders only 32,322 live in New York. The remaining 121,028 are scattered throughout 47 states and Alaska, Canal zone, Hawaii, Philippine islands, Porto Rico and foreign countries. Although New York has 32,322 stockholders Pennsylvania leads with 41,917.

"In the case of banks," says the association report, "the United States treasury statement on May 15, 1925, showed that while the deposits in the New York city national banks totaled \$2,218,027,000, a study of that statement disclosed the fact that 38 per cent of those deposits were from banks and trust companies outside of New York state.

"Centralization of business in certain centers," the report concludes, "is a natural growth and economically sound. Surplus funds gravitate to certain cities; industries develop where power is cheapest or raw materials nearest at hand. Water transportation cannot be developed around a desert town. Fertility of soil is not the gauge of land values. The federal Constitution, at the beginning, refused to curb domestic business relations and would not allow states to set up toll gates at state lines.

Poor State Helps Rich State.

"States do not own the corporations or the individuals in their business re-

lations. There is not a single large city in the entire country which secures its prosperity exclusively from the citizens who live in the same state in which that city is located. Insurance—fire, life and casualty—are much needed parts of our business life—yet New York, Hartford and Baltimore are foolish to lay claim to the prosperity of these institutions.

"Boston is the center of our wool market and yet the Boston common cannot take the place of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah as a sheep pasture. The poorest state helps to enrich the richest state."

Earliest U. S. Industry

The first industrial enterprise in the United States was a glass bottle factory erected in the Virginia colony soon after 1607. The works were about one mile from Jamestown. The second glass house was erected in 1622 for the manufacture of glass beads for trading with the Indians.

Red and Blue Bills May Line Pockets

Seek to Take "Bad Luck" Out of \$2 Certificates.

Washington.—Since the recent announcement that a special committee has been appointed to investigate the advisability of making certain changes in the paper currency of the United States, many have been the suggestions offered by the public at large.

One of the greatest problems confronting the government along this line is that of keeping the public supplied with \$1 bills. These appear to be the most popular of all bills in circulation. It would appear that most persons would rather flaunt a large roll of \$1 bills than have a smaller roll of larger denomination. Of course this applies only to those who are fortunate enough to have rolls of any kind.

The government has found that the \$1 bills are not wearing as well as they should, and it is consequently put to the expense of constantly replacing them. This is attributed largely to the fact that they must be manufactured with such speed. Before the war it took three months to make a \$1 bill, whereas now a bill is turned out in three weeks. Also the bills must be put into circulation so soon after manufacture that they cannot be aged.

Probably it is not generally realized that money, like cheese and unlawful beverages, improves with age.

Offer Silver Dollars.

The government has tried several plans to offset this growing demand for ones, but so far has met with no success. One solution offered was the use of silver dollars. The public was urged to replace some of their bills with silver. The idea did not meet with favor, even in the South, where prior to the war silver was customary. The only place where the government had any luck with its suggestion was on the Pacific coast.

Another suggestion was that instead of carrying large rolls of one-dollar bills, people, where it did not inconvenience them, carry bills of larger denomination. The two-dollar bill was urged upon the public, but the public put "thumbs down" on this, bringing forth the old superstition about two-dollar bills being unlucky.

There have been many suppositions as to where the superstition arose, some saying that the two-dollar bill so closely resembles a one-dollar that it may be easily mistaken. Officials of the Treasury department take issue with this, saying that the bills of the two denominations are totally unlike.

Many citizens have suggested that the color of the two-dollar bill be changed, perhaps to a distinctive blue or a brilliant red. Officials say that since colors would be very easy to counterfeit, the public would have much less protection than it now has under the present system. The photographs on each note are considered the greatest obstacle to counterfeiters.

Suggest Three-Dollar Bills.

There have also been suggestions of making two-and-a-half-dollar and three-dollar bills. This brings up the question of why these wouldn't be equally as confusing or bad luck as the two-dollar bill.

The members of the committee plan to make a thorough study of the situation and listen with open minds to all suggestions.

It may also be found advisable to make a change in the color of the various bills as well as the size and composition. The study of fitting designs for paper currency has been under consideration, and while it has been felt that the present ones are excellent, it may be found after this investigation that something better may be substituted. It is said that a great many people advocate that the size of the paper currency be reduced one-third. Mail order firms seem particularly in favor of this.

In the meantime it would be a tremendous help and saving to the government, and in the end to the people themselves, if they would consent to cooperate with the government by carrying bills of larger denomination than one dollar whenever they can do so without great inconvenience.

Another great help would be if the people as a whole would arise and refute the superstition of two-dollar bills being bad luck, which might be done by being as careful of them as of five and ten-dollar bills.

Buying American Sheep for the Soviet Government

Agents of the Russian Soviet government are buying \$250,000 worth of high-grade rams in the United States to improve the grade of Russian sheep. The agents are here seen inspecting some sheep at the stock yards in Chicago, where they purchased some.



Kashmir Mountain Is Garden of India

One of Most Richly Endowed of Beauty Spots.

Washington.—News of the death of the maharajah of Kashmir recently directs attention to one of the wealthiest thrones in India. The country famous as the "land of nightingales and roses" is said to bring an income to its ruler in excess of \$5,000,000 yearly. "Kashmir's real wealth, however, cannot be measured in terms of money," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "Anyone making a list of the ten most richly endowed of nature's beauty spots would have to include, in a representative list, this vale set amidst the towering Himalayas. One traveler asserts 'It is impossible to know what color and depth, and proportion are until one has visited this "Happy Valley" in the Himalayas.'

Complete Circle of Mountains.

"The state of Kashmir in India spreads over an area equal to that of Minnesota, but it is usually the so-called 'Happy Valley' that is associated with the name of Kashmir. Not on the slopes of the Himalayas, but set down deep among them, is the vale that has inspired so many writers of poetry, prose and music, and which, in former years, gave to the world one of the most beautiful and delicate of all fabrics made by human hands—the Kashmir (or cashmere) shawl.

"The Vale of Kashmir, a wide, level plain 84 miles long and 20 to 25 miles wide, has been compared to a transplanted, peaceful Thames valley, with a girdle of high, snow-capped mountains. Its charming combinations of lake and mountain scenery, wooden chalets and winding roads, are much like those of Switzerland, except that there is always a white horizon, a complete circle of snowy peaks. On a clear day the mountains glisten in the sunshine like 'the battlements and towers of some fairy city of purest marble.'

"These mountains, the loftiest in the world, have helped to make Kashmir the primitive beauty spot it is today. They are Kashmir's strongest battlements against the encroachments of the white man's civilization—which has so greatly altered the more accessible parts of India.

"With a latitude about that of Damascus, or of the Carolinas in the United States, and a protecting wall of mountains, the Vale of Kashmir has none of those extremes of heat and cold which make the districts to the north and south so uncomfortable at times. Flowers and trees of many varieties grow in profusion. Sometimes a sudden change in temperature nearby will result in a snowstorm on the surrounding mountain peaks, a vivid and interesting spectacle from the valley. In the winter the mercury drops a little below freezing. During the summer the thermometer sometimes shows a temperature of 105 degrees.

"The weaving of shawls used to be the main industry, but those who made them were practically slaves, who were never allowed to leave Kashmir. It has been said that every shawl cost the eyesight of one or more persons. The shawl industry was brought to an end by the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.

"A treaty between the state of Kashmir and the British government, by which six shawls of fine quality must be paid yearly, is said to be the only thing that prevents the knowledge of the art from dying out among the natives. One of the most beautiful designs is the 'cone' pattern; another favorite is the 'ring' shawl, which, though not transparent, is so soft that it can be easily drawn through a finger ring. American whalers and sailing vessels plowing the Pacific 50 years ago invariably made their way into the ports of India to obtain one of these prized light wraps as a gift for the women waiting at home.

"Main Street" a River.

"The main surprise and the delight of this romantic valley today is Srinagar, the capital, 'the Venice of the

East'. Through the vale winds the Jhelum river, fed by the icy Himalayan springs, occasionally forming beautiful lakes of sky-blue water. The 'main street' of Srinagar is this river, and facing the river are the palace of the maharajah, the government buildings, and dwellings. On the river, and the numerous canals that intersect it, live 15,000 people in boats. Over the Jhelum are many large bridges of wood, built on pliers of crossed horizontal logs. What the little chaletlike houses lack in architectural elegance, they make up in picturesqueness, and in the spring their sod-covered roofs blossom forth with fresh green grass, delicate mauve irises, and in some cases with gorgeous scarlet Kashmir tulips.

"Near the capital, and gracing the shores of the lakes of the Jhelum, are the beautiful summer gardens of many of the former rulers of the country. Some of them, such as the Shalimar, where the Aryan youth sang of the pale hands he loved, are in ruins, but nature has been kind and even in ruins they possess a dreamy loveliness that puts man's handiwork to shame. On an autumn evening, when the avenues of Chenar trees are tinged with gold and russet, when the lofty mountains behind them take on every shade of blue and purple, and the long lines of fountains sparkle in the rays of the setting sun, it would be difficult to find a match for them elsewhere."

MARS TEMPERATURE FOUND 100 BELOW

Federal Scientist Says It's Cold on Planet.

Washington.—Mars may or may not be inhabited, but if so it is a life apparently enjoying anything but a warm and salubrious climate.

With the use of an extraordinarily delicate instrument he has invented for finding out such distant facts, W. W. Coblentz of the bureau of standards has concluded that the mean annual temperature on the surface of Mars is in the neighborhood of 20 degrees Fahrenheit, comparing with the earth's 59 degrees.

The observations indicate that 100 degrees below zero can be encountered quite frequently on Mars. Doctor Coblentz suggested that the reason for some higher temperatures he detected there might be in "the assumption that these dark areas contain vegetation having properties of the tuft-forming grasses of our high prairies, and the tussock mosses and lichens of our dry tundras, which have a high absorptivity for solar radiation." A noontime temperature on the Martian equator, in such vegetation, might rise to 65 degrees, he figured.

Most of Doctor Coblentz' work on

the problem was done at the Flagstaff (Ariz.) observatory last August, when Mars came much closer to the earth than it does in ordinary years. The instruments used are built up around transparent screens which can detect the infinitesimal amount of heat radiated from a celestial body.

After many calculations, allowing for atmospheric and other effects, Doctor Coblentz reached the conclusion that at night the surface temperature on Mars is 70 degrees centigrade below zero, but that during the Martian summer the days have a temperature of perhaps even higher than 10 degrees centigrade, or about 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Certain darker spots on Mars showed highest temperatures for the observation, and the fact that these spots changed their shading induced the conclusion that "all these phenomena indicate seasonal changes, while the variation in coloration of the dark markings indicates the presence of vegetation."

Letters From Son Make Invalid Mother Recover

Philadelphia.—The story of an invalid mother's recovery from an apparently hopeless illness as the psychological effect of letters written from the University of Pennsylvania by the son, whose college career she had sacrificed much to effect, is told by Rev. Robert H. Gearhart, Jr.

James I. Holmes, Winchester, Va., entered the university last year, according to Mr. Gearhart. He came to Philadelphia at the wish of his mother, victim of a paralytic stroke which had robbed her of her voice and made of her a chronic invalid. "Jimmie" was the only one who could understand his mother's unspoken wants and from the time his father died until he was only seven weeks old until he was twenty "Jimmie" was rarely away from her.

To help pay his expenses the youth obtained a position as caretaker of boy inmates of Elliott house, a correctional institution, and letters that began going back to Winchester were full of doings of his new charges. Almost immediately Mrs. Holmes, taken out of her self by her new interest, showed a marked improvement. Her voice returned, and she regained the use of her arms and legs.

Needle Gift Disturbs Leader of Buddhists

London.—The Dalai Lama, who is venerated by millions of Buddhists all over the world as the living Buddha, has been greatly disturbed by the receipt of a present of several boxes of needles from the Chinese government.

The Lama interprets the present to mean that China will send an army to Lhasa, and rumors already are afloat that several thousand Mongolians are now marching toward Lhasa. It is reported that the entire contingent is disguised as traders and pilgrims.

Romantic Rumors About Them



Rumors in Geneva and Paris link the James of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who has been attending the sessions of the League of Nations, and Dr. Sterling Ruffin, who recently returned from France. Neither of them has anything to say concerning the report that they are engaged. Doctor Ruffin attended Woodrow Wilson in his last illness.

Madrid Greets Heroes From Morocco



Madrid welcomed as heroes the Spanish troops that took part in the brave defense of Kudia Tahar which was besieged for thirty days by the Rifians in Morocco. The illustration shows the parade of the returned garrison in the Calle de Alcala.