

HEIRS OF AN INDIAN CHIEF ASK \$100,000

Small Amount Deposited in 1859 Grown to Fortune.

St. Paul, Minn.—For more than 60 years the spirit of Little Crow, Sioux Indian chief, has rested peacefully in the tepees of his warriors, but his dealings with the white man still bear fruit.

A son and daughter and grand-daughter of Chief Little Crow today are seeking to establish their claim to the principal and interest on \$2,000 which, they claim, was deposited by Chief Little Crow in 1859 in the First National bank of this city. The warlike chief subsequently left the peace councils and took the warpath against the encroaching whites. He became an outlaw and his money in the bank never was touched, it is claimed.

Odd Story of Lost Legacy.
The certificate of deposit still is in existence, and the money with its thousands of dollars in accumulated interest is waiting possession, according to Mrs. G. Blue Cloud of Minneapolis, a granddaughter and heir to Chief Little Crow.

It is a long and strange story of a lost legacy Mrs. Blue Cloud tells, a legacy born of war, massacre and bloody Indian trails.

The legacy now amounts approximately to \$100,000 with interest compounded annually at 4 per cent, it has been estimated.

Following the treaty of 1851, in which lands west of the Mississippi river were ceded to the United States by the Indians, Chief Little Crow received a government allotment of \$2,000. This was deposited in the First National bank of this city in 1859, Mrs. Blue Cloud says.

Gave Certificate to Friends.
"The death of Chief Little Crow occurred in 1863, after the massacre of 1862," Mrs. Blue Cloud explained. "He left a certificate of deposit in the hands of friends. Later it was turned over to friends of the chief, and now, we believe, is in the possession of a grandnephew of the chief. His name is Henry Westman and he lives in Santee, Neb."

Eight years ago, according to Mrs. Blue Cloud, proceedings were started in Nebraska to clear up claims to the deposit certificate. Moses Wakeman and Hannah Red Earth, both of Peever, S. D., son and daughter of Chief Little Crow and Mrs. Blue Cloud, granddaughter, made claims as preferential heirs. The investigation dragged for several years, but nothing came of it. Mrs. Blue Cloud claims the certificate of deposit is still in possession of Mr. Westman.

Many weary months has Mrs. Blue Cloud passed in her efforts to establish the claims of herself and the uncle and aunt in Peever. Her own home is in Granite Falls, Minn., but she has come to the Twin Cities where she has made a living doing Indian bandwork.

Chief Born Near St. Paul.
Chief Little Crow was born near the present site of this city in the Indian village of Kaposia. He was chief of the Kaposia tribe. At first he followed the footsteps of his father and lived at peace with the white man. After the treaty of 1851 he began to manifest a spirit of restlessness and a growing feeling of hatred for the whites. Finally he joined an uprising in 1862, when the Indians left the reservation allotted to them in northern Minnesota. There was a general massacre of the whites August 18, 1862, in which 1,000 were slain. The Indians were defeated and dispersed by Gen. Henry W. Sibley at Wood Lake, Minn., September 23, 1862.

Little Crow fled with a small band to Canada. Believing it was his duty to his tribesmen he returned in 1863 and led a war party of Indians into Minnesota. A white settler and his son shot Little Crow to death at Hutchinson, Minn., receiving a reward of \$1,000, which had been placed on his head.

The chief's scalp was taken and is now in the collection of the Minnesota State Historical society.

Wisconsin Blacksmith Becomes Inventor at 75

Platteville, Wis.—John Elquette, aged seventy-five, veteran blacksmith and known far and wide as a shoer of race horses, has invented a tool machine for sharpening hard steel used in bars and drills in the zinc mines. It is very simple in construction, a steel wheel driven by a power shaft doing the work. Last Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Piquette celebrated their golden wedding. He works at the anvil every day.

Bird Guilty of Arson

Charleston, W. Va.—George Sharp's McCormick street residence was slightly damaged by a blaze. "Do you know what caused the fire?" a fire department lieutenant asked Sharp. Sharp didn't, but one of his children did. An inquisitive bird pulled a string from a burning trash pile and flew to its nest in an eave of the house.

U. S. Rich in Cattle

Washington.—Over one-sixth of the world's cattle are in the United States. Even so, North America, except during the war, has been producing little more than enough to supply its own needs.

Women Act as Constables

Lincoln, O.—The old days when town constables were chosen because of the length of their mustaches have gone. Their disappearance is attributed to the primary voting system.

More Boy Twins Are Born in Texas

Austin, Tex.—Boy twins and boy triplets outnumbered the girls in Texas last year by a substantial figure, according to reports to the vital statistics section of the state health department. The twins of all nationalities and colors numbered 1,060, of which 567 were males and 493 females. There were recorded 478 white American male twins, 41 Mexican male and 48 negro male twins. The girl twins numbered 404 white, 41 Mexican and 48 negro.

The whole state reported only nine triplets, of which six were white males and three white females.

The births for the state exceeded the deaths by more than 40,000. Births recorded numbered 76,714, while the deaths were 36,538.

Trappers in the Arctic Wear Double Fur Coats

Fairbanks, Alaska.—A glimpse of life on a remote island in the Arctic ocean was afforded by E. W. Wyant, a trader, who stopped here recently on his way from San Francisco back to his distant post.

On Bailey Island, 250 miles east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, where Wyant has been in business since 1917, the wind blows, he averred, at a speed fit to make Alaska's winter blasts seem summer zephyrs. Nevertheless he was of the opinion that a dirigible like the Shenandoah would be able to reach the north pole by flying over his territory in the summer. Leaving the island with its 20 inhabitants last summer on a whaler for San Francisco, Wyant made the voyage in three months. He was here on his way "mushing" overland, and expected that supplies which he had bought to last several years would arrive next August by water.

When one travels in his neighborhood, Wyant related, one wears two suits of deerskin, a suit with the fur turned out and one with the fur turned in. Flour costs \$16 a hundred pounds and bacon \$125 a pound.

Last year the colony of 20 took 20,000 pelts, principally of white fox.

Finds \$31,000 in Stock Lost to Town 26 Years

Chatham, N. Y.—Citizens of Chatham are in a happy state of mind over the discovery of a lost certificate of \$10 shares of Chatham Railroad company. The stock came into the possession of the town 26 years ago. It was mislaid and finally lost. Although carried on the books all these years as an asset, the certificate itself could not be produced.

The present town clerk, Augustus M. Bearse, in an effort to dispose of the stock, to help defray town expenses, conferred with Theodore N. Waddell, director of accounts, at the statehouse. He was told that as the town had no tangible certificate there was really nothing to sell.

Mr. Bearse found an old box supposed to contain old papers of no particular consequence. Looking through these old papers he came across the certificate.

The stock is valued at \$31,000, and the interest is guaranteed at 5 per cent per annum. The Chatham railroad is now operated by the N. Y. N. H. & H. Railroad company under a 99-year lease.

Woman Stowaway Found Aboard Ocean Steamer

Portland, Ore.—Unloading of the hold of the steamer Florence Luckenbach here recently disclosed the hiding place of pretty Atilia Scott, who revealed that she had "bummed" most of her way from Rochester, N. Y., to Portland on her way to Seattle, Wash., to see her eight-year-old son.

The girl, dressed in overalls and a wool skirt, admitted she was penniless and that on her journey across the continent she had come from Kansas City to San Francisco, by way of Chicago, "on the rods," and stowed away on the freighter at San Francisco.

Mechanical Soldiers Will Fight Next War

Copenhagen.—Mechanical soldiers, directed by wireless rays, will fight the next war, if the claims of Niels Ansen, Norwegian scientist and inventor, prove true.

Ansen claims to have invented a soldier automaton which can fire 2,000 rounds a minute, thus virtually doing away with human "cannon fodder."

The invention has been offered to the Danish government.

Find Savings Under Carpet

Bellevue, O.—Floors of his home here served as a depository for Thomas Baughman, an employee of the city street department. Following his death relatives found \$1,000 in currency hidden beneath carpets in his home. Baughman was a bachelor and lived alone.

Eagles Die on Wires

Pendleton, Ore.—Two large eagles, which linemen believe had been engaged in an aerial fight and failed to see electric power lines, resulted in power being cut off from Pendleton for a brief period. The birds were found dead, entangled in the lines.

VICTORIA MEDAL GIVEN U. S. MAN

J. F. Hayford Founded the Theory of Isostasy.

Evanston, Ill.—The Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain has been awarded to Director John F. Hayford, head of the college of engineering of Northwestern university, and will be presented on May 26, for notable achievement in establishing the theory of isostasy. Only two other Americans in recent years have been awarded this honor—Commodore Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, in 1910, and Alexander Hamilton Rice in 1914.

Force Under Earth's Surface.

The establishment of the theory of isostasy by Director Hayford and the recognition of his work by British scientists is expected to direct attention anew to the research efforts of Dr. Hayford and associates over a period of 13 years to demonstrate the existence of a force beneath the surface of the earth which tends to equalize pressure at all points.

"The establishment of isostasy," said Director Hayford recently, "adds much to the strength of the evidence that the earth is solid throughout, from surface to center, and that it is not a floating crust on a liquid interior. It also throws light upon the nature of the movements which have folded and crumpled much of the rock formations of the earth. For instance we have demonstrated that the distance between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pa., is nearly ten miles shorter than it was before the folding and crumpling of rocks took place. Isostasy also explains, in a measure, the nature of earthquakes. On the Japanese coast and the western coast of America, for example, we find mountainous country adjacent to great ocean depths. Isostasy demonstrates that earthquakes under such conditions are not due to the subposition action of subterranean gases and lava upon the earth's crust but to the deeper movement of the earth's bulk, due to tremendous pressure. It demonstrates that while gases and fire exist, they occupy pockets of the outer crust of the earth and that the earth is not a flaming mass at its center."

Suggested by Englishman.

Dr. Hayford said that the idea of isostasy was first suggested by an Englishman and for nearly half a century has been under vigorous discussion by leading geologists and other scientists. If the theory is true, he argues, there is a condition of hydrostatic pressure in the rocks of the earth everywhere at about 70 miles below sea level, just as there is in the quiet water near the bottom of a lake. According to his demonstration of the theory, the rocks under the continents are lighter than the rocky formation under the oceans. They are lighter, he said, under the high parts of America, for example, than under the low parts. Hence, the relation of the elevation above sea level on the one hand and the density of the rocks of that section of the globe down to a depth of about 70 miles, on the other hand, is such that a column under any square mile of the earth, down 70 miles below sea-level, weighs nearly the same as any other such column.

"Such a column under Pike's peak," continued Dr. Hayford, "is found to be about 73 miles long; under the New Jersey coast, 70 miles; but under the deep Atlantic there are 65 miles of rock plus five miles of water. But, according to isostasy these three columns weigh practically the same which means that the rock under Pike's peak, for 70 miles down, is about 4 per cent lighter than the rocks under the New Jersey coast, and under the deep Atlantic, the rocks are about 4 per cent heavier. Someone who heard me say this recently remarked that by this theory the United States floats—and that expresses the idea in a lighter vein."

Experimented for Nine Years.

Dr. Hayford began active work to demonstrate isostasy as early as 1900 when he was given charge of the geodetic work of the United States coast and geodetic survey. For nine years he and associates investigated and experimented. They had at their disposal, he said, a vast collection of facts and "the best group of expert computers in the world." The coast survey experts under Dr. Hayford experimented at hundreds of points in the United States and scientifically determined the direction in which a plumb-line would hang if the earth's surface were all level. The actual direction of the plumb-line at each point also was determined. A comparison of the two directions gave in each case a test of the theory of isostasy.

"The combined evidence from nearly 800 such comparisons," said Director Hayford, "finally furnished positive proof of isostasy. But this was only a part of the proof obtained by the coast survey. The pull of the earth upon a pendulum—the intensity of gravity—has been measured at over 200 places in the United States—which furnished second proof of isostasy."

Director Hayford, in closing, remarked that this proof of isostasy, actually obtained for a few thousand dollars, gave the coast and geodetic survey an increase in accuracy of its knowledge of the size and shape of the earth which would have cost millions if obtained by former standard methods. He declared that the collection of this evidence is now in Washington under the supervision of Dr. William Bowie, "who at present is the foremost exponent of isostasy in the United States."

In the Vegetarian Restaurant

By CLARA DELAFIELD
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

"I DUNNO," Hapman, the Swede, shook his head. "We do business on a cash basis here. We don't give no credit."

"But listen, Hapman, I've been eating here for a year now, and I'll get a job for sure on the first of the month. I'm absolutely up against it. My land-lord says he'll trust me, but I've got to eat. It won't be risking much, and I've been a good vegetarian all the time."

Hapman shook his head. The big, beefy Swede was the proprietor of a vegetarian restaurant, and leader of the local vegetarian society. How Cliff had happened upon the place to eat was a mystery. He had eaten there for some time—varying the menu by a good cut off the joint at supper elsewhere. And he was one of the select circle of vegetarians who met there every Sunday night to denounce butcher's meat.

"I guess you don't get no credit here. You're just a bum, Mr. Cliff. We don't need no bums in this restaurant."

"Oh, very well," answered Cliff scornfully. "If that's your decision, Hapman, it's a mighty poor advertisement for vegetarianism, that's all I've got to say."

"Hey, Frieda! You take that soup away. Mr. Cliff can't pay. We ain't feedin' no bums," bawled Hapman. "Ain't that a shame!" said Frieda, coming over to Cliff as he stood putting on his coat. "Don't you worry. A nice young fellow like you will get a job."

"Oh, sure, I've got a job, but I haven't got any credit," answered Cliff. "Kind of got to like those hot roast and stew, too. Well, I guess I'll be going."

"You coming to testify at the circle tomorrow night?" asked Frieda. "Aw, what's the use," said Cliff. "Listen! You come early and I'll wait for you at the side door," Frieda began.

The local circle drifted into the meeting house at the side of the restaurant. The meeting was scheduled for nine o'clock, but it depended chiefly on the presence of Hapman. The proprietor was often kept in the restaurant by late customers. That night he was to read a paper on "Meat Eating and Murder." The gist of it was that all meat-eaters were murderers. Eliminate meat-eating and murder disappeared from the records of the country. The little group sat patiently upon the chairs in the cold little room. Slow, anemic-looking men, maids and matrons, and here and there a more substantial-looking individual whose shifty eyes indicated that he had a story to unfold, if he were willing to. They could hear Hapman bullying his cowed wife and daughter in the restaurant below. The very sounds of the crockery made Cliff desperately hungry.

Suddenly Frieda appeared at the side door. "Come in," she whispered. "What's the game?" asked Cliff. "I show you. I guess you get credit now—all the credit you want," said Frieda. "You come with me."

As he passed the restaurant Cliff looked in and saw the thin, weary-looking wife assembling the dishes. The restaurant was empty. Mrs. Hapman would have all those dishes to wash, with the aid of Frieda. Next door the rasp of coughs and the shuffling of feet broke the silence. The audience was trying to work itself up into a preliminary enthusiasm, but it was hard in that unheated room, particularly for people with nothing but hot roast and vegetable turkeys inside them.

"There!" whispered Frieda, suddenly flinging open a door.

Cliff found himself facing the astounded Hapman in a private room. Hapman sat in front of a large leg of red, dripping lamb, and a great piece of fat meat was still balanced on his fork. With a bellow of rage Hapman sprang to his feet.

Cliff regarded him with a quiet smile. "You—you—you—" stammered Hapman.

"Were you going to use that objectionable word 'bum' again?" demanded Cliff.

"Why—no, no, Mr. Cliff. You see, a little experiment—"

"Aw, cut that out! Do I get free lunch here for the rest of the month, Hapman?"

"Sure you do. I was only pretending. A fine young fellow like you—"

"Good," answered Cliff. "Then, if you're ready, lead the way into the meeting. I'm anxious to hear your arguments about 'Meat Eating and Murder.'"

Wisdom in Wings

A business man was invited to spend a day shooting. Whatever his powers and abilities in finance, his gun work was not remarkable for its accuracy, to the great disgust of the gamekeeper in attendance, whose tip was generally regulated by the size of the bag. "Dear me!" said the sportsman, at last, "the birds seem exceptionally strong on the wing this year."

"Not at all, sir," said the gamekeeper. "You've shot at the same bird about a dozen times. It's following you about, sir."

"Following me about! Nonsense. Why should a bird do that?"

"Well, sir, I dunno, I'm sure, unless it's hanging around for safety."

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