

RADIUM OF \$9,000,000 A POUND

NOW THE QUEST OF WESTERN PROSPECTORS

THOMAS F. WALSH
MULTIMILLIONAIRE MINER
ESTABLISHES A FUND TO
ENCOURAGE SEARCH
FOR THE MOST VALUABLE
ORE IN EXISTENCE

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 28.—(Special correspondent of The Sunday Oregonian.)—Western prospectors, who have hitherto confined their energies to the search for gold or copper, have been stirred to enthusiasm by Thomas F. Walsh, one of the most famous mining kings, who declares his belief that radium exists in the Rocky Mountains, and to show his faith in his assertion, has established a fund at the Colorado State School of Mines for the free examination of ores that may contain this most precious of all substances.

Radium is quoted at \$9,000,000 a pound, whereas gold is worth only \$250 a pound, and it is not strange that Mr. Walsh has set the mining West in a fever of excitement. The announcement of the establishment of the Walsh fund for examination of radium-bearing ores was made only a short time ago, but even now Mr. Walsh and President Victor Alderson, of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden, have been deluged with queries. Few prospectors know what kind of ore to look for in prospecting for radium, and Mr. Walsh proposes to carry on a campaign of education. Today the average prospector might pass over a vein of the richest ore in the world, never dreaming that it would yield many times what a vein of gold ore would yield. Mr. Walsh, who is a practical prospector, and who is regarded as one of the greatest metallurgical authorities in the country, is confident that radium-bearing ore exists in great quantities in the Rocky Mountains. He points out the fact that there are many radio-active springs in the Rockies, notably in Colorado, Glenwood Springs being the most notable example. Other springs in Wyoming and Montana, and other Western states are known to be radio-active, and this is held to indicate the presence of the precious radium-bearing ore.

"Radium has never been produced in the United States," observed Mr. Walsh the other day. "It comes from pitchblende, and is of almost priceless value. Austria has had a monopoly of this ore, but why should we not produce it in the West? The richest prize in the mining world is a good rim of pitchblende ore. This rare ore is apt to be found in many of the mining sections of the West. In finding it the prospector will be enriching himself and opening a new industry in American mining. I appeal to my brother prospectors and mine operators to look for this mineral. I firmly believe that intelligent search will bring great results."

So convinced is Mr. Walsh that he is on the right track that he has established the Vinson-Walsh research department at the Colorado State School of Mines, where free qualitative tests of all samples will be made. The results of the tests will be held confidential, between the experts at the School of Mines and the prospectors. A few days after the

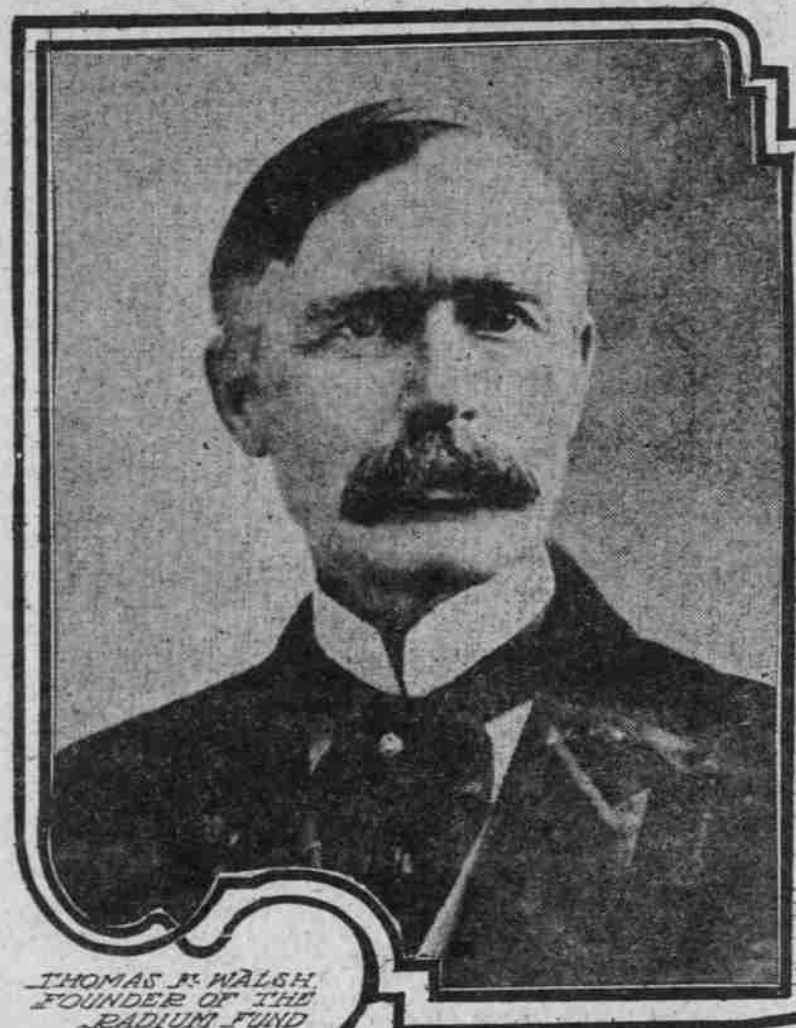
announcement of the establishment of the fund, the School of Mines received over a ton of samples of pitchblende ore from various parts of the West. The pitchblende, for which such an active search is being made, is in many cases found very close to gold-bearing ores. In fact, pitchblende sometimes carries gold-bearing pyrites. Specimens of some of the ore secured at the Colorado State School of Mines were so radio-active that photographs of articles were made by putting them in a dark room between the specimens of ore and the sensitized plate.

President Alderson, of the School of Mines, is confident that the action of Mr. Walsh will result in the production of pure radium in this country. If such a thing is rendered possible by the existence of the proper ore in sufficient quantities, he has sent to Kennett, Cal., for sample of the ore recently discovered there, which is said to be radio-active, and the school has been provided with the rare instruments necessary for the determination of the presence of this most valuable of ores.

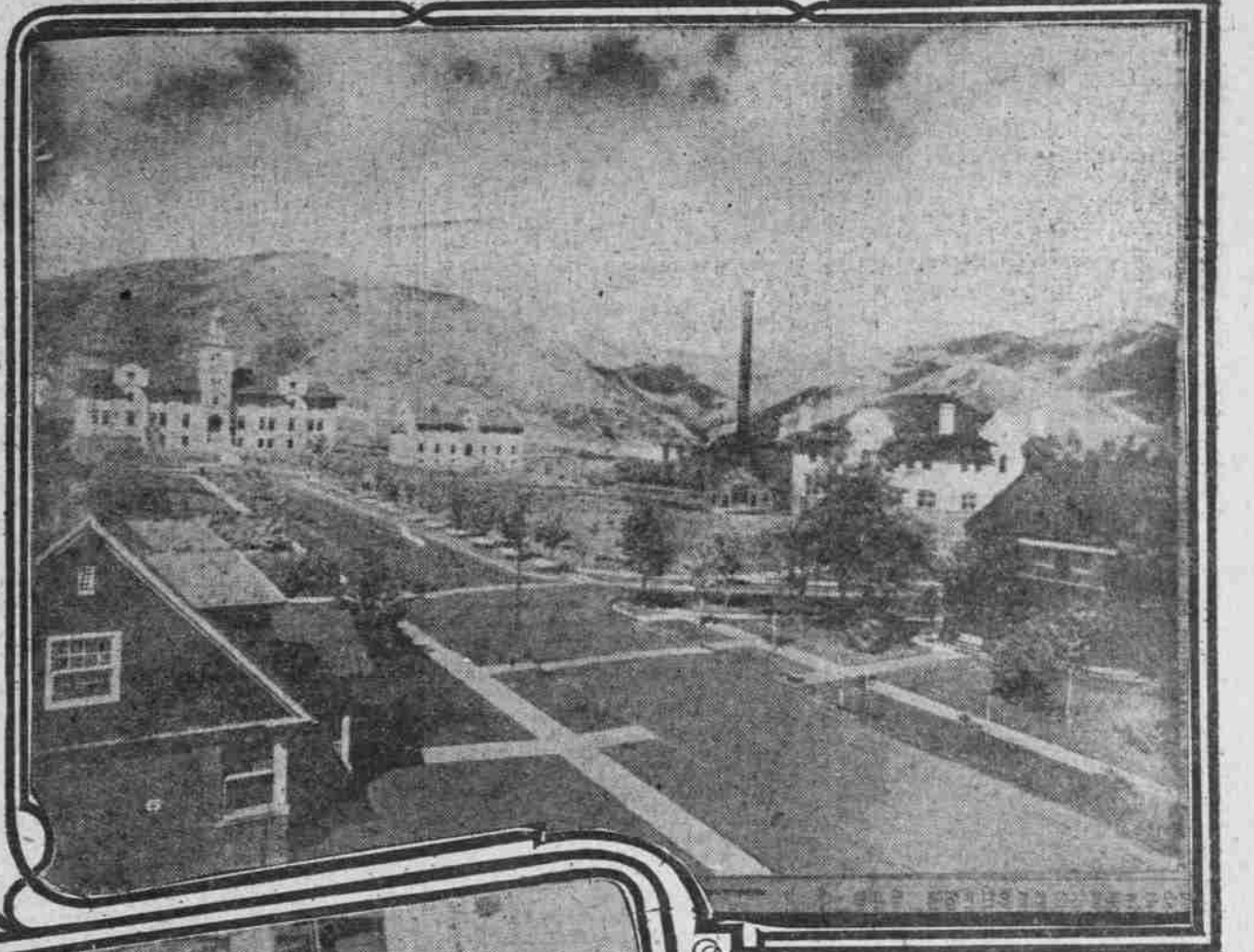
The interest in the search for radium is confined to no one locality, which is evidenced by the fact that those who are taking up this new and important work have received inquiries from prospectors in nearly every Far Western state. Samples of the ore needed are sent to the school for the examination by prospectors, and Mr. Walsh has decided to send specimens to the Postmasters of mining towns in the West. Colorado towns will be supplied first and then the other Western states as fast as the samples can be secured. This will enable prospectors in all parts of the West to make a personal examination of the ores, to determine their appearance and character. Pitchblende looks like magnetic iron, and has great specific gravity, with the lustrous black of gunmetal.

The new work is not to be prosecuted without overcoming tremendous difficulties, especially in extracting the precious radium. In many cases, radium occurs in such small quantities that ordinary chemical methods will not uncover it. It is a question, in some cases, of several days or a week before a complete analysis can be made by chemical methods. Experts have been put in charge of the chemical and physical side of the work, and these have been promised support from the experts in other universities. The University of Chicago was one of the first to promise aid in this search, which promises to yield such astounding returns.

Mr. Walsh, who is responsible for this systematic search for radium, has had a career that sounds like romance, and that is based entirely on his success as a prospector. He was a proprietor of a hotel in Leadville in early



THOMAS F. WALSH
FOUNDER OF THE
RADIUM FUND



COLORADO STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, WHERE RADIUM FUND HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED



CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
COLORADO STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, WHERE RADIUM TESTS WILL BE MADE

days, but became interested, like almost every one else in that booming camp, in the search for gold. He wandered over the mountains, and finally selected the tremendous peaks of the San Juan Mountains, in the vicinity of Ouray, as most promising. It was his theory that the richest gold deposits would be found at the highest altitudes.

Mr. Walsh climbed to one of the almost inaccessible peaks of that region, and located a vein which proved to be one of the greatest and richest gold-bearing veins ever discovered in the world. He called his mine the Camp Bird, and it paid him many millions. Mr. Walsh has always retained a deep interest in mining, though he has retired from the active business. He has been a prominent figure in the social life of Washington and Newport, but the "call of the hills" has always come to him above everything else. He is foremost in the councils of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and is a leader in the National movement for good roads. He believes the Government should establish a bureau of mines and mining, but is not content to wait until such a thing is done before encouraging the search for radium-bearing ore.

The fund which he has established to carry on the search for radium in America is in memory of Mr. Walsh's young son, Vinson, who was killed a few years ago in an automobile accident at Newport. The millionaire miner will be delighted if through his wealth and personal efforts, he can benefit his country, and, particularly, his "brother prospectors," for whom he had the deepest feeling of affection.

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR FEET

New York Actress Tells Some Secrets of Dressing the Pedal Extremities.

"COME IN! No, stay where you are. Stand in the doorway and hold the door wide open a minute. It creates a draught, and I want to observe the effect."

Upon a pedestal in her dressing-room stood a pretty actress, while in the doorway, holding the door open, stood her friend.

"I'm observing my feet," explained the actress to a New York Sun reporter. "I want to get a view of them under all conditions. In these days it isn't only the actress who knows how to make up herself, but the actress who has mastered all details, and no detail is more important than the feet."

"I wish women generally understood more about the management of their feet; they would be much prettier and also would carry us so much. As for the actress, she well understands foot values and she works continually to increase them. Did you ever watch an actress get into an automobile upon the stage? There were three plays in New York last winter where the actress had to get into an auto. The step was high and she had to climb in right in sight of the audience. "It is different from mounting at a curb, where you can throw yourself into the automobile any old way. Upon the stage you must get into the machine not only carefully but prettily. It must be as dainty a stroke of stage business as stirring a fan or toying with a poodle."

"The domestic woman when asked to take the box seat of a coach apt to stumble upward with a bearded air, and it is with a sigh of thankfulness that she reaches the box and is seated. Not so the actress who has studied the pretty management of the feet. Getting into the box seat of a coach, climbing into an auto and stepping up a tall step into a trolley car are all performed with practically the same grace."

"The actress when about to ascend first picks up her skirts. She knows how to do this well. Few home women can gather up the skirts satisfactorily, but her feet must be attractive and she goes to work in her own peculiar French way to make her feet chic.

have a long and slender foot is a difficult matter if nature has provided a woman with a short, stout foot. The French woman wins by wearing long, slim shoes. She will take a short, fat foot that needs only a number three and put it into a number six. The result is that the foot looks long and slim. She doesn't care how long her foot is provided it is not stout."

"The knowing actress experiments along original lines. She knows her own feet and their possibilities. In my dressing-room there is always a pedestal upon which I can stand. On this I step backward and forward and observe the view in the mirror."

"There is an actress who makes it a point when playing a season in town to have a foot room. It is a small room, with the lower third of the wall lined with mirrors. Here she can observe her feet completely."

"She always knows the effect of her foot upon the audience. So simple a thing as tapping her foot inaudibly is practiced before these mirrors, while such details as being seated on a hassock or sitting with one foot resting upon a footstool are patiently practiced in the mirror-lined room."

"Here are certain points about making the feet look small which were gleaned in Paris and London, where the women make a specialty of reducing the feet: "Stockings lighter in color than the slippers make the feet look smaller. White stockings with patent leather shoes make the largest foot shrink to a respectable size."

"If the feet ache after a long walk and are inclined to puff over the tops of the dinner slippers a foot bath in sweet milk will reduce their size."

"Heels of another color than the slippers tend to make the feet look smaller. Gold heels on dark slippers make the feet smaller."

ing besides to the woman who wants nice feet: "Don't let your feet get cold. Chilled feet will be awkward for days. Like chilled hands they take some time to recover."

"Don't keep your feet boxed up in high shoes all day, nor even in slippers. Take off your shoes and let your feet breathe for at least half an hour in the middle of the day. Sandals, silk slippers or nudes will allow the feet to breathe."

"If possible let your feet get the air. It is a good plan to sit with them in the window sill, for the fresh breeze will take the ache out of the feet and reduce the puffiness. If the window sill is out of the question then try putting them on a tall pedestal or upon a convenient table top, anything to elevate them and let the air play upon them."

"The feet are like the hands. In that they require care if they are going to be pretty. There is a woman who soaks her feet once a week in buttermilk. Nightly she rubs them with cold cream and places a bed of roses and rose water, and once in a while she gives them a massage with almond oil. The result is that she has no occasion to visit the foot doctor."

"Sitting with one foot visible is one of the most graceful of foot fads. The foot peeps slightly from the gown, and if well shod it gives a dainty grace to your attitude."

"Walking with the skirt lifted in front to show two tapering foot toes was one of the fads of the Empress Eugenie in the days when she ruled Paris. This requires the long, tapering foot toe."

"Tying a bow knot right upon the instep makes a foot look higher in the instep. Many women always tie a bow or place a bow here, as it makes the instep arched."

"Nearly all good bootmakers now pad the tongues of low and laced shoes. The added tongue is one of the most effective of modern shoe additions; the instep takes on a smart curve."

quently in lead water, as the cool feeling will be grateful to the aching foot; if very tired, use eau de Cologne.

"After five upward strokes begin at the instep and stroke toward the ankle. Three minutes will ease the worst case of lameness."

Now rest the foot upon the outer side and stroke, from the heel up, the back of the leg. Bend the foot at the ankle and carry the strokes up the back of the leg to the calf, then to the bend at the knee. In four or five minutes the feet will lose their tension and be rested."

"In a certain sanitarium abroad they teach the patients the total relaxation of the feet. The patient is seated upon a ledge over a swimming pool and is made to trail the feet through the water. Then when the ankle has been relaxed, the patient is seated upon a tall stool and is told to relax the foot completely. In a few minutes she can let the foot drop as naturally as though she were a barefoot boy seated upon a fence post with feet swinging. All the muscles of the feet are at ease."

"Lemon juice acts as a tonic for some feet. A cut lemon rubbed on the tired places of the feet will ease them. The juice of a lime cured a foot calloused by too much golf. Salt and water actually drew the tired feeling out of feet that had been running upon a tennis court, and an application of glycerine and rose water, half and half, shrank them so that they would fit into dancing slippers. These things may seem trifling, but at the right time they are far from being inconsequential."

"There are various devices for making the foot slender, all more or less successful, according to individual peculiarities and to diligence in application. One of these is the nightly binding of the foot."

"At night, after the foot has been held in hot water a time, it is become around with a strip of stout linen. The linen is pulled as taut as is comfortable, and thus the woman goes to sleep. This, it is insisted in, will, it is declared, make the foot that is being tightly bound around, will gradually grow long and slim and shapely."

"The Greek-footed woman, the woman whose foot is ideal in outline, is the woman who suffers most from pointed boots for the reason that her foot, being classic, is regular in shape. Her toes when in boots present a square appearance. Unbooted, her foot is much prettier."

"She puts her Greek foot into an American shoe and suffers. If she could wear a Greek sandal with her five regular pink toes protruding from the sole of the sandal, she would be much more comfortable. Whatever else you do, be sure to wear long, narrow shoes. Don't have square feet; they are old; they are awkward; they are ungainly, and they are not feminine. Lightness of foot is one of the attributes of the graceful woman, and having pretty feet is one of the feminine privileges."

PASSING OF SHIP'S FIGUREHEAD

Order of the Secretary of the Navy Was the Last Blow to This Ancient Custom.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MEYER having ordered the bow ornaments of the battleships of the Atlantic fleet, the war vessels no longer carry the glistening brass work which was heavy and offered an exposed mark to the enemy's guns.

That is the last blow at figureheads, one of the most ancient forms of decorative art, says the Boston Globe. Long since they disappeared from the vessel of the merchant marine. Their disappearance from the Navy will put them into the category of curiosities. Only one remains in the Navy—that designed by St. Gaudens and now ornaments the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship.

Everybody who has lived in a New England coast town knows that this passing of the figureheads has come about quickly. Half a century ago hardly a ship sailed that did not carry a figurehead of some sort at her prow. Merchantmen and men-of-war all bore some insignia beneath the bowsprit.

Very Ancient Custom.

It is in reality a very ancient custom which has died out within the lifetime of people who are not yet old. As far back as 100 B. C., and perhaps earlier, figureheads were used to ornament the prows of pleasure craft, merchant vessels and war galleys. Often these figures were the forms of animals carved on the prows of the vessels, such as heads of bears or dogs. Some of the earliest merchant ships used by the Venetians were adorned by figureheads and the same devices also appeared in the prow decoration supposed to be constructed about 700 B. C.

Every college boy learns about the adornment of Athenian ships with the owl, the symbol of wisdom. He also discovers that Greeks and Romans almost invariably used a pair of large vigilant eyes which some have conjectured were placed there because of the common belief that the earth was flat and that somewhere a blind ship might slip over a precipitous edge. It is not so generally known that for many years the cumbersome Chinese junks have borne these watchful eyes.

For almost 3000 years this form of prow ornamentation existed, assuming different shapes, adorning ships of many kinds, sailing under the flags of almost every maritime nation. The beginning of the end of the career of

the figurehead came with the invention of the steamship. The earliest steam vessels had bowsprits offering a good opportunity to continue the custom of placing a figurehead. Gradually, however, the straight prow came to take the place of the curving one.

That meant the end of the old ship carver's art. Aboard the modern naval vessel the skill of American sculptors in the last 10 years has found ways of fixing low relief ornament and thus continuing the figurehead in a new form, as in the adornment of the Olympia by Augustus St. Gaudens. Many American communities have sufficiently well known sculptors to execute appropriate bow ornaments.

Figureheads have played a large part in the history of Uncle Sam's sea fighters. The story of the figureheads that have reposed on the Constitution is a characteristic one. The earliest was a symbolic figure of Hercules, which was shot away at Tripoli and replaced by an elaborately carved figure of Neptune. In 1815 a carver's conception of the personal appearance of Jackson was substituted. Old Hickory's Whig opponents did not like that, and a little later on the head was mysteriously sawed off. This outrage caused tremendous excitement throughout the country. The head was found, however, and was reattached to the body. The statue did service for more than 40 years. It was then removed and consigned to the naval department at Annapolis.

Genuine Curiosity.

Another figurehead of an old naval vessel which has been preserved is one of a stolid Indian Chief from the United States Ship-of-War Delaware. This is now an adornment in the grounds at Annapolis. Students for many years attributed to the old chief some power over their marks, and used to bow down before him as they passed. This custom, however, has lately been forbidden.

In the naval museum at Christown is a portrait figurehead of General Armstrong in a good state of preservation. Other museums have not made any such collections of the curiosities of the ship carver's art as might have been expected. There are at Salem two good examples in the Essex Institute. One of these is the form of a woman holding before her a mirror on which is painted a portrait supposed to represent Thomas Jefferson. Nothing is known about this piece of carving other than it was picked up on one of the Cape Cod

beaches after a severe storm about two years ago. Another figurehead at Salem is a portrait bust from a bark that was also wrecked.

Many individuals were fortunate enough to make collections of figureheads at a time when they could be secured for nothing or a little more. That was some years ago, however. The time was when, in breaking up a ship, the figurehead being heavy was one of the least valuable parts. Often instead of being turned into kindling wood, it was stowed away in an attic or a stable, thence to be brought forth years after.

Today a new figurehead is as hard to get as a grandfather's clock or any other genuine curiosity. At the Summer place in Marblehead, Robert Somers Peabody, the Boston architect, has several famous figureheads. One of these is the figure of the Western Belle from a bark of that name, which was launched at Bath in 1826. The figure was the work of a celebrated carver of Bath named Sampson, whose reputation throughout the world was so great that a South Sea Island king once commissioned him to do a number of idols. Beneath a lot of vines on the Peabody place there is also a fine old American eagle, recalling the fact that birds were often used as figureheads, even though they were sometimes regarded as ill omens. The eagle was, of course, in particular favor among American shipowners. An Indian princess is another conspicuous figurehead on Mr. Peabody's estate, and a bust of Tamerlane holds an interesting place.

My Lady New York.

Chicago Tribune. (Reprinted apropos "The impending crisis" in Gotham.) O'Brien of trees peroxide. And heart that is as hard as a flint. Blue orbs of complacency averted. That light the mark of the mint. East only for single of joy bells. A conscience as light as a cork—You are wedded to follies and foibles. And virtue forever.

True, you have (not enough, though, to hurt you). Your morals and your manners astute; You have visions and vapors of virtue. And "reform" for a time has your ears. But chase Puritanic embraces. You soon have enough and to spare. And then you kick over the traces. And virtue forever.