

# Find Radium in Belgian Congo

Means Reduction in Price of Rare Metal From \$120,000 to \$70,000 a Gram.

## VAST STOREHOUSE OF WEALTH

In Its Potentialities Belgian Congo Might Be Called "the Brazil of Africa"—Possibilities Barely Scratched.

Washington, D. C.—"Discovery in the Belgian Congo of large quantities of pitch-blende, a radium-bearing ore—a discovery credited with the significant result of reducing the price of radium from \$120,000 to \$70,000 a gram—has served to emphasize the probable great importance to the world of this country at the heart of Africa when it shall have been fully developed," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"In its potentialities, the Belgian Congo might be called 'the Brazil of Africa,'" continues the bulletin. "Like the largest of South American states, it is of vast extent, covers the heart of a continent, is situated in the tropics, and has flowing through it one of the world's greatest rivers, capable of carrying an empire's commerce.

### Area One-Third That of U. S.

Perhaps the vast bulk of Belgian Congo can best be understood if one imagines the country lifted bodily and set down on the surface of the United States. Its 909,000 square miles would cover almost exactly one-third of the area, not including Alaska. If the southwestern corner of Congo were placed at San Diego, California, the southern boundary would roughly correspond with the Mexican border, and the southeastern corner would fall at the southern point of Texas. Forming a very rough square, its northeastern corner would lie at Des Moines and its northwestern corner in Yellowstone park.

"But though this comparison gives a good idea of Congo's great size, its latitude and climate are different from those of the states covered. If it were shifted to the Western Hemisphere in its true latitude it would lie astride the Amazon and would cover most of the Guianas and a large slice of northern and central Brazil.

"What is now the Belgian Congo has had an unusual history. Livingstone and Stanley put the country 'on the map.' Soon afterward, in 1882, an international committee organized a government, called it Congo Free State, and selected King Leopold of Belgium to be its ruler. Many irregularities in the administration of the region were alleged to have resulted from this personal rule, and in 1908 Leopold ceded the territory to Belgium. A year later King Albert came to the Belgian throne, reforms were pushed in the Congo and a new constructive era began.

"Measured in dollars and effort expended, much has been done to open up the Belgian Congo. Fleets of government as well as private steamers ply the several navigable stretches of the Congo and the lakes. Railroads have been built around the various regions of rapids and falls, and are being pushed into the interior, and laid to connect with British and Portuguese lines at the borders. Scores of radio stations have been set up and now fling their messages where in the past savage drum signals alone were heard. The Belgians even have a trans-Congo airplane mail service which rushes European mail across the country twice a month on the arrival of steamers at the Atlantic port of Boma, at the mouth of the Congo.

Contains Gorilla-Haunted Eden. "But with all this activity, the surface of the Belgian Congo's possibilities has barely been scratched. Enormous tropical jungles like those of the

Amazon valley await proper forestry. In the southeast are extensive rolling prairies teeming with game, that, with the solution of the tsetse-fly problem, would make excellent cattle ranges. And chance discoveries have shown that the mineral stores of the country are seemingly unlimited. Copper, tin, gold, and diamonds to the value of many millions of dollars have been extracted. Some coal and iron is mined and it is believed that much more exists. Now, when science is finding epoch-making uses for radioactive substances, the opening up of what is believed to be the world's richest radium ores caps Congo's mineral climax.

"Congo is not entirely a torrid land. In the extreme east around Lake Kivu—itsself 6,000 feet above the sea—rise mountains as high as Pike's Peak. In this upland region the weather is delightful and the slopes and valleys are described by travelers as among the world's beauty spots. Nearby the night sky is lighted by the boiling cauldron of Africa's Kiluaea. This Eden is the home of large numbers of man's closest non-human relatives, gorillas. The Belgian government is considering the setting aside of a large area in this region as a gorilla refuge where the creatures can be preserved from the extinction which threatens them, and where scientists may study

them in their natural haunts. Naturalists have found that unless cornered these gorillas are far from ferocious, and it is predicted that if protected they will become entirely tamed."

## SENT BACK TO SMYRNA



Petros Rahlis, seventeen, lived in Smyrna until the Turks captured it. He saw the killing by the Turks of three younger brothers; he saw his sister carried off by the Turkish soldiers; his mother and father were torn from him and he believes killed later, and as his captors were about to thrust him into a bag to be drowned he escaped and reached a quay under the protection of sailors from an American torpedo boat destroyer. He managed to smuggle himself on board the steamship Asia. On arrival at New York he was turned over to the immigration authorities and ordered deported. This means back to Smyrna. He has not a friend in the United States, and possibly none in the world.

### Incubator Saves Baby.

Evansville, Ind.—A lively little youngster weighing but one and one-half pounds came into the world the other morning at St. Mary's hospital here. Although born three months prematurely, the baby is living, and has every chance for normal development, according to the physicians. The life of the child is believed to have been saved by use of the baby incubator recently installed in St. Mary's hospital maternity ward.

### Calf Fails to Carry Tail Light So Owner Is Sued

Fresno, Cal.—Because Asa W. Allen failed to hang a tail light on a calf, Anthony Pohl has asked Justice of the Peace Asa W. Smith to award him \$229.52 damages for injuries sustained to his automobile. His automobile was damaged, says Pohl's complaint, when it collided with one "young black cow or heifer at night, wrongfully, carelessly and negligently allowed to stray and roam upon the road unaccompanied by any person and without any lantern or light or anything to warn the public of its presence."

# Discover Two New Minerals

Field Museum Expedition Brings Back Interesting Specimens From Brazil.

## 5-POUND TOPAZ ONE TROPHY

Scientists Tell of Mountains of Iron Ore of Finest Quality for Steel Manufacture—Vast Gem Fields Visited.

Chicago.—A topaz weighing five pounds, remarkable not only for its size but for its clearness, is among the specimens brought back to Chicago by Dr. Oliver C. Farrington, curator of the department of geology of Field museum, who has just returned from an expedition to Brazil. The expedition traveled 2,000 miles through the diamond, gold and precious stone fields of the South American republic, covering more than 300 miles through the mountains of the State of Minas Geraes on muleback. The specimens obtained include gold, diamonds aquamarines, beryls, emeralds and topazes, besides a number of minerals of the rare earths.

Doctor Farrington believes he has found one or two minerals hitherto unknown to science.

The five-pound topaz is one of a large number of enormous semi-precious stones obtained by the scientists, but is small compared to a 26-pound topaz which they saw at one of the mines. The giant stone was valued at about \$75 a pound. Cut up and polished a first-grade topaz is worth from \$5 to \$10 a carat.

Visit Diamond Mines. Diamond mines were visited in the region of Diamantina, 500 miles north of Rio Janeiro, in the center of a vast diamond bearing area. The stones can be mined only in the neighborhood of water for washing the coarse earth away. The diamonds are found in beds totally different from those in South Africa, the matrix being a quartzite composed of sands washed from older lands.

The semi-precious stones in the State of Minas Geraes are found in coarse granites or pegmatites so decomposed that the gems can be mined with a shovel. The expedition visited Morro Velho gold mine, the deepest mining shaft on earth. Its lowest level is 7,000 feet below the surface. At this great depth the temperature of the rock is 117 degrees Fahrenheit, making it necessary to maintain an elaborate refrigeration plant on the surface to force cold air down to the miners.

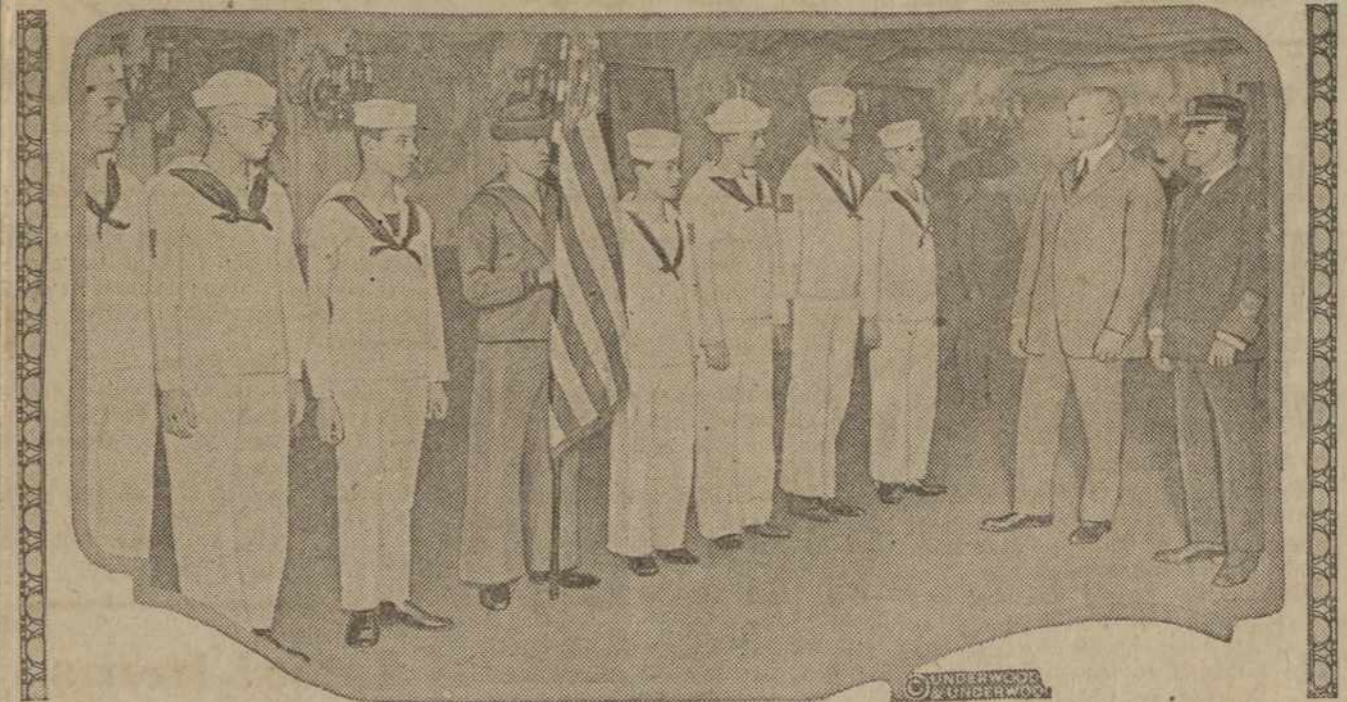
The deeper the shaft goes, however, the richer the ore found, so the additional cost of mining is more than offset by the returns.

Iron Ore Common. Iron ore of the finest quality for steel manufacture is so common in this district, Doctor Farrington said, that his party rode for day after day over mountains, valleys and plains of solid iron deposits. Manganese, aluminum and other valuable ores were also found in abundance.

The Brazilians of the interior were almost uniformly friendly and willing to give every assistance to the scientists. Doctor Farrington reported, except in one town, where he was nearly mobbed when a rumor spread that he intended to buy a gold mine which was to be sold at auction. The natives objected to a foreigner obtaining the mine and spent most of the night in a demonstration in front of the house where he was staying, shooting, exploding dynamite cartridges, singing and shouting derisively.

American automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines and other mechanical appliances were very common in the interior, and American movies enjoy almost a monopoly, he said. Even the remote villages have their movie theaters, where the American screen favorites are shown. Wild West films were the most popular.

# Sea Scouts of Chicago Inspected by Pershing



General Pershing, during his recent visit in Chicago, inspected the Sea Scouts of that city, a well-organized body of lively boys. He is here seen looking them over with Thomas Keane, portmaster of the Sea Scouts.

# Faneuil Hall to Be Repaired

Contract Let to Paint and Put New Roof on Boston's Shrine of Liberty.

## INDEPENDENCE HALL RIVAL

History of the Famous Building That So Often Rang With Early American Oratory—Restoration Work Only to Be Done.

Faneuil Hall is to be painted and repaired to prolong its life. Unpatriotic vandals, from time to time, have attempted to convert various American shrines to commercial purposes. What do you suppose would happen if someone proposed to sell the "Cradle of American Liberty?"

Boston.—Boston, the city of landmarks, has a hard struggle to preserve them. Every once in a while some adventurous individual proposes to divide Bunker Hill into building lots, to roof over Bulfinch street for a garage, to make a recreation pier at the fish dock, or to melt down the statue of Paul Revere for nickels for use in the subway. Such proposals of unpatriotic vandalism are vigorously resisted by the surviving old Bostonians and are ultimately defeated, but not until there has been a controversy with the vandals on one side and the Boston ancients on the other.

The latest proposition—it is going through all right, all right—is to paint and re-roof historic Faneuil Hall, described by Wendell Phillips as "the cradle of liberty" and by Ralph Waldo Emerson as "the forum of freedom."

Peter Faneuil was of French descent. He was a merchant in Boston, and he believed with Thomas Jefferson that where there is no free speech there is no freedom, where the voice of the patriot is muffled the hand of the elector is shackled, and there is no liberty in the land.

Entertaining these views, which were those of men considered revolutionists in his day—for the American colonies were then under the control of England—Peter Faneuil cherished the idea of presenting to Boston an appropriate meeting place where the views of patriotic colonists could be fearlessly expressed. With the high sense of civic duty which has always marked New England and is, in fact, one of its chief titles to the reverence of all patriotic Americans, he attended a public meeting and offered to build at his own expense a market and to present it to Boston. There were reactionaries and progressives in that day as well as this, and the Boston reactionaries protested against what they called the "public monopoly" of a market which would "drive out of business" a number of small dealers or hucksters who were "dead agin" the innovation, to use an old New England phrase still current.

A vote of thanks was given Peter Faneuil but his proposition to contribute a market, at his own expense, to Boston was adopted by a majority of only seven votes. Whether encouraged by the vote of thanks, or admonished by the slender majority of seven, Peter Faneuil enlarged his plan of a market and coupled with it the idea of a meeting place, so the two were built together.

Such was the origin of Faneuil Hall, years before the opening of the Revolutionary war and more than a century before the anti-slavery meetings which made the old building a very pillar of forensic fire for those who wished to see blotted out forever what John Wesley called "that execrable sum of all villainies commonly called the slave trade."

"The Hall." Faneuil Hall, which is in Faneuil Hall square and which old Bostonians still describe as "the cradle of liberty," is by all odds the most important and historic public meeting place in the United States. The first Faneuil Hall was built in 1742 and was pri-

marily a market. The plan of a "second story" (there were no second-story men in those days) was an afterthought. When Boston accepted the building, it was provided that it should be called Faneuil Hall "forever." The first Faneuil Hall was a structure only 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1761, only the walls remaining, but was rebuilt in 1762, fifteen years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Part of the funds used in rebuilding were raised by a lottery.

The second building was formally opened March 14, 1763, and it was the patriot, James Otis, who dedicated the hall to "the cause of liberty" in a fervent speech. In Faneuil Hall were held all the town meetings and, in the stirring days before the American Revolution, the patriot orators of that time were heard in "old Faneuil"—though it was not very old then. The building which was only about half the size of the present one, was two stories high and so remained until 1805. Then, under the direction of the architect Bulfinch, it was enlarged and improved. Its width was increased to 80 feet; a third story was added; the "hall" was made 78 feet square and 28 feet high; galleries resting on Doric columns were put in and a large platform was built for the orators, for distinguished citizens and for members of committees.

On the rear wall hangs an oil painting representing Daniel Webster addressing the United States senate on the occasion of his celebrated reply to Hayne. It is by Healy and is interesting because of the portraits in the picture of some of the leading New England men of that period. Other portraits hanging on the walls were those of Washington (by Stuart), Faneuil (by Colonel Henry Sargent), Hancock (by Copley), Samuel Adams, John and John Quincy Adams and Warren (all by Copley), Commodore Preble, John A. Andrew, Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett by modern artists, all copies, the originals having been removed to the Boston Fine Arts building.

In other, earlier and perhaps better days the orator with his harangues, arguments and appeals held the center of the stage—when that stage was Faneuil Hall. He was to the public sentiment of his day what the newspapers, the magazines and the best sellers (the newspapers especially) are in this day. Some of the greatest orators and agitators of the country were heard in Faneuil Hall.

The hall was never let for money, but was and is at the disposal of the people whenever a sufficient number of persons, complying with certain regulations, ask to have it opened for meeting purposes. The Boston charter contains, or did contain, a provision forbidding its sale or lease. On the upper floor of the building was for years the armory of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery company," the oldest military organization in the country and one of the local institutions of Boston. Until Boston became a city, in 1822, the town offices were in Faneuil Hall and it was the place of the regular town meetings.

Practically every distinguished American, and certainly every important orator who had a message to convey to the people of this country, has either attended a meeting in Faneuil Hall or has spoken from its platform. A few years ago Theodore Roosevelt, seeking at that time delegates in his support for the Presidential nomination, spoke in Faneuil Hall in advance of the Republican convention in Chicago. The auditorium was densely crowded, so much so, in fact, that a large number of those standing in the rear of the hall could not see Colonel Roosevelt, though they were able to hear him.

"We can't see you, Colonel," a few of them called out. At the front and on top of the table on the platform where Colonel Roosevelt was speaking was an American flag draped, and one enthusiastic partisan exclaimed, "Stand on the table!" Quick as a flash Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed, "Remove the flag and I will do so. I cannot

stand with my feet on the American flag."

The first floor of Faneuil Hall as now used, and as always used, is a market, the assembly hall or meeting place occupying the second floor. This is an old English arrangement which was borrowed for Boston when Faneuil Hall was first built. Since then, the old building has never been seriously changed architecturally.

The new work to be undertaken is the complete fireproofing of the building. This includes a new floor of reinforced concrete under the market in the lower story, an extension of the sprinkler system, the providing of a "water curtain" for the exterior, and the introduction of a fireproof stairway as an exit from the quarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. The roof, which has not been repaired for 23 years, is to be put into good condition and the present unsightly and ramshackle awnings over the sidewalks are to be removed and a new awning of iron and glass (in simple Colonial design) substituted.

### Work of Restoration.

All the paint will be cleaned off the brick, mutilated stonework restored, the white trim repaired and the building left in its natural red brick (with white trimmings) substantially as it appeared when it was first constructed. The Boston firm of architects in charge of the alterations, which are more in the nature of a restoration than of innovations, is Cram & Ferguson, and the expense will not be large—wasteful municipal expenditures have not been the rule in New England—even for the most valuable landmarks in Massachusetts, the one rival to Independence hall in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cram, one of the architects supervising the repairs, said recently that if any one in Boston proposed the sale of Faneuil Hall, the people of Boston would build barricades in the streets and fight to the last gasp to prevent such an outrage.

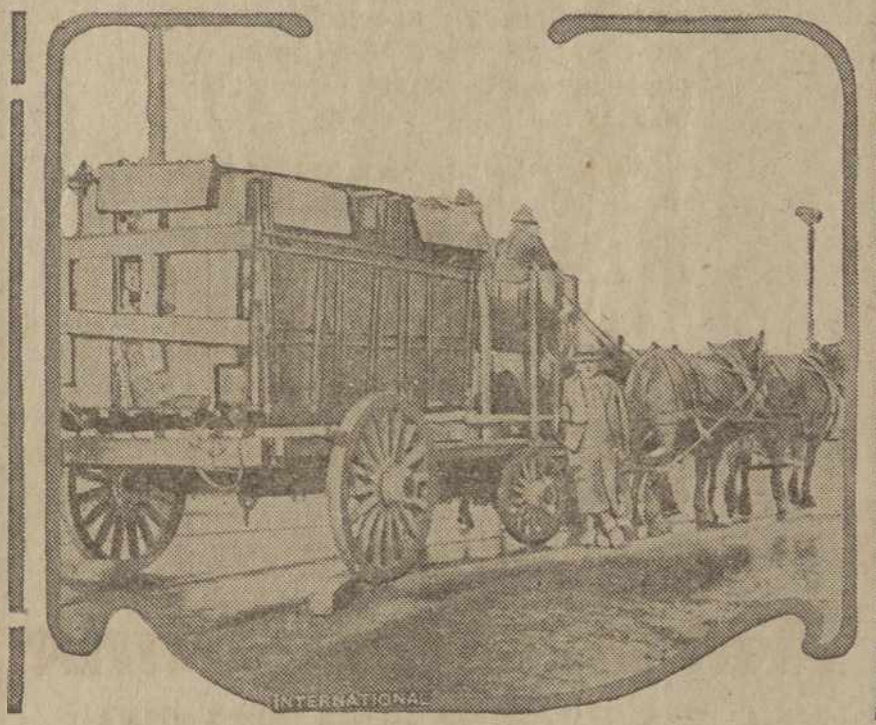
Every one knows the story of Daniel Webster and the Boston "silver top." There existed for many years a branch or division of the Whig party, the members of which were called "the Conscience Whigs." They regarded the slavery question as still an open one for popular discussion and for remedial legislation. The other Whigs, known as "the Cotton Whigs," did not. In New York, the older members of the Whig party were known as the "Silver Greys"; less reverent persons called them "the Snufftakers." In Massachusetts they were known as the "Silver Tops" on account of the white hair of many of the older members. It was an era of whiskers and beards; there were no, or very few, bald heads.

Daniel Webster was a Whig, but desiring to propitiate and gain the support of the Cotton Whigs of the South in his aspirations for the Presidency, he made a speech in the United States senate in Washington which gravely affronted the Conscience Whigs and prompted John G. Whittier to write that fierce denunciation of him in poetry, "Ichabod." By the Boston Silver Tops Daniel Webster was regarded as a backslider, a traitor, a recreant and as having "gone over to the South." On the day of his funeral one Silver Top met another on Boylston street and asked him whether he was going to attend Mr. Webster's funeral. "No, sir," said the other Boston Silver Top tersely; "I will not attend it, but I approve of it."

While New York was languishing under the tyranny of an alien government, 3,000 miles away, and its more prosperous inhabitants were indulging in social convivialities, the voice of Boston was being raised in protest against the injustice of English rule, and the nearest echo, a faint one, was to be heard in Philadelphia. Boston was at that time at the head of the patriotic procession in the North, and Faneuil Hall was the platform upon which the revolutionary patriots invoked the support of the friends of freedom throughout the world to resist the accumulated tyrannies recited in the Declaration of Independence.—Earnest Harvier in the New York Times.

The largest sum ever won by an owner in the course of a single racing season in England was won by the duke of Portland with his two horses, Donovan and Ayrshire. The amount was in excess of \$365,000.

# Utah Has Biggest Lump of Coal



What is believed to be the largest lump of coal ever mined has been placed on permanent exhibition in the basement of the Utah state capitol on request of the secretary of state. It was mined at the King mine of the Western Fuel company at Mohrland, Utah, weighs 22,000 pounds and is five feet by ten feet in dimensions. It cost about \$2,000 to mine and ship to the capitol. The photograph shows the five horses and truck which were required to haul it from the railroad station to the capitol.