

RADIUM BYPRODUCT.

Chicago Doctors Tell of Marvelous Radio-thor.

FORMED FROM PITCHBLEND.

Said to Be Cheaper and Better Than Radium—Efficacious in Many Diseases—Insects Treated Lived Three Times as Long as Others.

At a recent session in New Orleans of the Southern Homeopathic Medical association Dr. E. S. Bailey of the Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, announced the discovery of "radio-thor," declared to have all the properties of radium without its baneful effects and to moderate in price. It was described as being made from a certain species of pitchblende of which twenty fons have been discovered near a Colorado mine, with much more in sight. Dr. Bailey declared that it generates the purple ray, the same which Finzen used so successfully in the treatment of lupus.

At a later session of the association Dr. Bailey went into details in explaining his discovery. He said he was recently requested by the Chicago board of trade to make an analysis of the Colorado pitchblende. He found that this blende contained an element possessing many of the qualities of radium and that when this element was applied to the backs of patients suffering from locomotor ataxia and similar diseases it effected quick cures. He said he was not alone in his experiments, for a chemist attached to the Smithsonian institution at Washington had analyzed the pitchblende and found that it contained ten or twelve more or less rare elements.

He then distributed among the members of the association some of the "radio-thor," which had the appearance of a partially fused metal and gave out a phosphorus-like glow.

Dr. F. H. Blackmar of Hahnemann Medical college at Chicago gave further details of the discovery of "radio-thor." Dr. Blackmar was associated with Dr. Bailey in making tests.

"One of the most curious experiments with the new substance," said Dr. Blackmar, "was the taking of a photograph through a stove lid on which some radio-thor had been spread. The powerful rays of this element enabled the light to pass through the iron plate, thus permitting a photograph of a number of pennies and other articles on the opposite side.

"Its basis is pitchblende, but with this element are mingled others whose names I do not care to disclose at this time. Some of them are so rare that we keep them in a safety deposit vault. The new element, while far from being inexpensive, will be within the reach of everybody who needs it for treatment. Its action is quite as efficient as that of radium. There is not enough radium in the whole world to treat all the people who need its curative properties.

"The therapeutic value of our radio-thor, or thorad-x, has been established beyond question in the fourteen months that we have been using it for the treatment of diseases. It never has failed to give relief, and in many cases it has cured. Some of the diseases on which it acts successfully are cancer, tuberculosis of the skin, ulcers, birthmarks and nervous affections. Its rays are as effective as those of radium, although it does not act so quickly. Its moderate action keeps it from being harmfully caustic, as radium is likely to be when in the hands of unskilled persons. It has the same selective power as radium—that is, it seems to act only on tissues which are diseased, having no effect on healthy tissues.

"I should not like to suggest that in this discovery may at last be found the means for indefinite prolongation of human life by arresting the processes of decay, yet it is a fact that experiments we have made indicate an extraordinary power in the new agent to prolong life.

"Several months ago I took two small boxes of chrysalids—ordinary moth millers. One of the boxes I subjected to a radio-thor exposure. The other was not exposed. I did this to demonstrate my theory, now a recognized fact, that the emanations of radio-thor were preventive of tissue degeneration. The result was astounding. Those moths in the unexposed box developed as usual, lived their natural term of life and died. Those exposed lived three times as long as the others.

"In perhaps a more remarkable instance I treated a Chicago man very prominently known for tubercular pleurisy. I injected the radio-thor in solution. After three injections the man was cured. He has remained well, and there has been no return of the tubercular condition. Perhaps I shall be told that this cure was due to suggestive therapeutics.

"We have found that the waters of most of the principal foreign springs to which people flock for treatment are radio-active, which explains their curative quality. For instance, Marienbad, the Mecca of King Edward of England, has springs of great radio-activity. If we succeed in discovering how to maintain the radio-active principle in solution, so that the solution does not lose its value with time, we shall have come very close to knowledge of how to fight off death indefinitely.

"The use of injections to arrest senility, to regenerate and rejuvenate the aged, to re-establish balance in disordered functions, will certainly come as we familiarize ourselves with the use of the new product."

stelo, who had gone to New York on pay day with \$400 or \$500. Gizzio returned to New York with Petrosino, identified the body as that of Troiselo and said that he had heard that Troiselo had left Lambertville accompanied by Antonio Strollo, another of the railroad gang. He recalled, too, that when Strollo returned he had a wounded hand.

So Petrosino hurried back to Lambertville. Right by the railroad station he saw a man approaching on a bicycle. The man was an Italian, and one hand was bandaged. The detective stopped him, brought him to New York on the next train and took him to the morgue. It was Strollo, sure enough, and when he was taken before Troiselo's body he "just shivered like this and wouldn't look at it," Petrosino relates, "and I just said to myself, 'You're guilty, you rascal.'"

Strollo, it should be added, confessed. He had written letters to Troiselo, purporting to come from the latter's brother, inviting him to Yonkers. The brothers had not met for years, and Strollo found it easy to lure his victim to Van Cortlandt park, where he killed him. And but for a slip of paper accidentally dropped and then trod underfoot for days Strollo would in all probability have escaped the law.—New York Post.

THREE BALLOON POLAR DASH

G. F. Nitzsche Proposes to Use an Aeroplane Also.

George E. Nitzsche, head of the department of publicity of the University of Pennsylvania, is making preparations for a dash to the north pole next July by means of balloons and an aeroplane, says a Philadelphia dispatch. Undeterred by the fate of Andre and the failure of Wellman, Mr. Nitzsche will make the attempt along novel lines. He will carry to the island of Spitzbergen three balloons and probably in addition an aeroplane.

After closely following the experiments of Count Zeppelin and the Wright brothers Mr. Nitzsche is convinced that one airship will carry two men and baggage with ease besides the operator. One other of the remaining two airships will carry a large quantity of gasoline, to be used by the fleet for fuel, while the remaining balloon will carry provisions and the scientific apparatus. The aeroplane will be used as a scout and probably will be left at Spitzbergen when the expedition makes its dash north.

The balloons and all equipments will be carried in sections to Spitzbergen by a special steamship and will be put together on the island. The steamship will wait at the island until the return of the exploring party.

BYPLAY ON TAFT'S SIZE.

Hit of Theatrical Performance at Which President Elect Was Present.

While visiting his brother in New York recently President Elect Taft went to the Bijou theater a few minutes after the curtain had risen. When he appeared in a box the crowd began to applaud, and some of the audience cheered. During the performance of "A Gentleman From Mississippi" he sat well to the front of the box, and it was an open question which the crowd enjoyed the more, the play or the sight of Mr. Taft laughing.

The hit of the performance was when Tom Wise, as the senator from Mississippi, remarked: "Because I'm fat you needn't think I haven't a mind and will of my own." There was an outburst of applause, which was redoubled when the senator's secretary added, "Besides, senator, we hope a fat man will make a good president."

Mr. Taft laughed as loudly as anybody else and bowed his acknowledgment to the audience.

Woman's Seven Hours' Swim.

Miss Marie E. Pike of Madison, S. D., broke Miss Lillian Williams' record the other day for continuous swimming without a rest by staying in the plunge at Long Beach, Cal., seven hours. She entered the water at 9:50 a. m. and left it at 4:50 p. m. Miss Pike went to Long Beach a year ago practically an invalid.

Australia to Stop Pugilism.

It is said that the premier of New South Wales, Australia, has announced that if any attempt be made to bring off another disguised prize fight in the state on the lines of the Johnson-Burns contest the government will step in and prohibit it.

Concerning Pennant Prospects.

The baseball manager waved his hand. As he talked to the sporting ed., Then bit the end from a big cigar. And these are the words he said: "We've got a team that is sure a scream from center field to sub. You'd vainly seek for a spot that's weak; there isn't a single scrub. We've raked the land with a fine tooth comb. They come from afar, and we plucked 'em at home. It stands that way; just say for mine That we'll bring home the pennant in nineteen-nine."

"There's Spike McGuire, from Kalamazoo, who hit .400 in nineteen-two. And Mickey James, who played with Ames and got ten homers in seven games. Together with Jones, whom Cleveland owns, but I got him for sixteen hundred bones. These few I call to your attention, with others too numerous to mention. Our captain's a wiz on the coaching line. We've a cinch on the pennant for nineteen-nine."

These things the baseball manager said in the patient ears of the sporting ed., But the manager knew, and the editor knew. And the public knew when the story came through. That only a clairvoyant could divine Who'd win the pennant in nineteen-nine.—Kansas City Times.

The Lincoln Centenary

Lincoln's Influence on the World

By JAMES A. EDGERTON

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It is said that Queen Victoria had a high appreciation of President Lincoln. In the simple goodness of their hearts, which, after all, is the highest strain in man or woman, the two were not unlike. They had in them the true kingly and queenly quality which is not due to the accident of birth, but comes from a love of humanity and a desire to serve and benefit the race.

With this exception and the THE WORLD'S TRIBUTE. Few others less notable Lincoln in his own day had little friendship in Europe. He was not of a type to appeal to bureaucracy and formal institutionalism. At the beginning of the war he was little known or, if known at all, was regarded as a country lawyer of slight education, little experience and inferior talents.

His method of handling the Mason and Slidell episode and the general conduct of our diplomatic affairs raised the world's opinion of him as his administration progressed, but still the feeling was not cordial. The temper of Europe was such in that contest that a slight misstep might have plunged us into war. One of Lincoln's greatest triumphs was that he kept us clear of these foreign difficulties. It was not so much hostility to Lincoln as it was hostility to the Union that had to be feared. By caution, patience and statesmanship all this hostility was made powerless to work us harm, and gradually the chancelleries of Europe awakened to the fact that a master mind was in charge at Washington. They also began to understand that the master mind was Lincoln, "the country lawyer," and not Seward, his secretary of state. If Seward had been given his way a war with one or more European nations could scarcely have been averted.

The triumph of the north had a powerful influence in melting foreign hostility. Success succeeds even better with diplomats than with ordinary mortals. The republic divided and threatened with annihilation was one thing. The same republic reunited and more firmly established than ever was quite another. The change of attitude naturally included the head of the nation as well as the nation itself. It must not be imagined, however, that all European sentiment was hostile to the Union. Many of the best men and women in all lands were naturally our friends both because of opposition to slavery and friendship to republicanism. The hearts of the masses for the most part were with us as they ever have been. This sentiment was augmented as the struggle neared a close.

Lincoln's assassination brought out all the latent and active friendship for him abroad as well as at home. It silenced the tongues of his enemies. Following so close upon the termination of the war, it focused the attention and touched the heart of the world. The universal and profound grief shown for the murdered president in his own land revealed to those of other lands that he was a man out of the ordinary, a fact that they had already begun to suspect. The changed attitude toward him was shown in the fine poem written by the editor of the London Punch.

When the world's universal republic is established, of which our own republic is but the forerunner; when there is liberation in all lands that are fanned by the free air as it sweeps about the earth; when self government and the individual strength it fosters have become as common as the sunshine and the rain; when there is a universal religion based on the divinity in man and the common love of God and humanity; when purity of life, loyalty to truth and the sacrifice of self on the altar of the common good are everywhere recognized and practiced, then Abraham Lincoln, who stood for all of these things, will have taken his place among the world's few supremely great souls. That day for all mankind is much nearer because he lived and died. If this nation had been rent asunder in the civil war, if free government had then proved a failure, if slavery had triumphed over freedom, that new era for mankind might have been delayed for centuries or forever. Therefore Lincoln's work in that crisis was not for his own land alone, but for all lands. It was not only to give the black race liberty, but to give all races liberty. It was not merely to assure the Union of these states, but meant eventually that there should be a union for peace and for universal freedom as wide as the earth and as long as the ages.

All these things Lincoln's life and death helped to make possible. Therefore when the "parliament of men" shall indeed come his name should be one of the foremost honored among those who prepared the way.

NOVELTY IN AIRSHIPS

Unique Dirigible Being Constructed by Captain Baldwin.

CRAFT FOR PLEASURE TOURS

Balloon Ordered by New York Yachtsman Will Be Equipped With Several Automobile Devices—Other Radical Departures—Machine to Hold Four People and Cost \$11,000.

That the time is rapidly approaching when the popular mode of pleasure touring will be aerial flights over the land instead of by motor cars on dusty highways received practical confirmation recently when an order was given by a member of the New York Yacht club to Captain Thomas F. Baldwin for a dirigible airship. It is required to carry three passengers besides the operator, and its maximum speed will be twenty miles an hour. The machine will cost about \$11,000 and will be finished in June.

This new pleasure airship, while constructed on the general lines of the government dirigible built by Captain Baldwin last year and accepted by the war department after the tests at Fort Myer, will embody many improvements, in the nature of "refinements in detail," as the automobilists say. Captain Baldwin has learned a few things, he says, from his past experience in building airships, and as this new creation is designed chiefly for pleasure he has worked out some interesting features, which will make the machine unique in its class.

The thing that will first attract the attention of the average observer will be the neat arrangement of the motor and the passenger quarters. The motor, a twenty-horsepower Curtiss motor, water cooled and of four cylinders, will be covered with an aluminum hood, with the radiator in front similar to that of automobiles. The engine will also be equipped with a muffler. Both of these are entirely new departures in dirigibles.

Still another radical departure will be the arrangement of the passenger quarters, which will be directly behind the motor, resembling the cockpit of an open launch power boat. The cockpit will be enclosed by a railing, around which will be upholstered seats for the three passengers, the operator occupying a seat in front at the wheel of the motor. Here, again, Captain Baldwin has devised a simple scheme for the operation of the machine that is far in advance of the method adopted in the government dirigible. One man will be able to manage the big airship, the wheel guiding the horizontal, left and right movements, while a lever conveniently arranged on the right hand side of the operator controls the vertical direction in rising to greater altitudes or descending.

The radical nature of these improvements may be better appreciated by contrasting this new machine with that of the government dirigible No. 1, where, it will be noticed, two men are required to manage the ship, the second man, who steers, being far to the rear, while the man at the motor controls the planes in front, causing the machine to rise or fall, as desired. There is no muffler on the engine of the government ship, and when in operation it is impossible for the two operators to hold any oral communication. Lieutenant Lahm has just had a speaking tube attached to the ship so that instructions may readily be understood by the two men.

The government machine is ninety-seven feet in length and of 19,000 cubic feet capacity. The new ship will be 100 feet long, the envelope having a capacity of 22,000 cubic feet, and the frame, which will be constructed of Oregon spruce, will be eighty feet long and four feet wide. It will be suspended at a much lower distance from the gas bag than has been done in other dirigibles. The cockpit for the passengers will be eight feet long. The planes will be situated four feet in front of the motor and will extend six feet on each side of the frame. A number of other improvements besides those mentioned have been worked out by Captain Baldwin, one of which will be attaching the cross-bars in steel sockets, and when completed this 100 foot airship will exemplify the latest ideas in design and convenience of operation in dirigible balloon construction.

The motor is now being built at Hammondsport, N. Y., where the

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machine will also be constructed, and the balloon will be made in Captain Baldwin's shop at Tuckahoe. The gasoline tanks, carrying twenty gallons, will be placed under the seats, and the machine will be capable of making a seven hour trip without coming to earth for fresh supplies of fuel.—New York Times.

Looking Forward.
Yoh uncle wants to prophesy as how it won't be long Befo' dem African will beards dat seems so tough an' strong Will learn to min' deir manners an' be gentle an' polite. Dat big stick's whut dey been a-needin' foh to set 'em right. We'll have dat roarin' lion so obligin' an' so tame He'll purr jes' like a kitten an' come an' answer' to his name. We'll hitch de zebra to a cart an' go to town an' trade Poh drinks an' dry goods wif de eggs de cacklin' ostrich laid. De tiger will be comin' round a-cryin' to be fed. De elephant will be grateful if you pats him on de head. When I takes notice of de tamin' dat's already done. It 'pears like fixin' Africa was ordinary fun! —Washington Star.

VLADIMIR'S HOT REBUKE.

How the Grand Duke Flew into a Frenzy of Rage at the Czar.

Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, who recently died in St. Petersburg, was the oldest uncle of the present czar. He was born in St. Petersburg April 10, 1847. He was at one time commander in chief of the Russian army at St. Petersburg, and when on Jan. 22, 1905, otherwise known as "bloody Sunday," the strikers of St. Petersburg undertook to present to the czar a petition for the redress of their wrongs, instead of meeting the czar, they had to deal with Grand Duke Vladimir. The dispatches from St. Petersburg at that time intimated that he was responsible for the shooting down of 500 or more of the rioters.

Grand Duke Vladimir lived in almost constant fear of assassination, and since the events of "bloody Sunday" various plots against him have been discovered. If all reports out of St. Petersburg are not false, Vladimir never hesitated to tell the czar he lacked the backbone necessary to a Romanoff. Indeed, it was reported that at a council when the czar favored increasing the pay of mail and telegraph employees who had struck Vladimir flew into a frenzy of rage. Seizing the czar by the shoulder, his uncle shouted: "No concessions! No concessions! You will destroy us all!" Then he thrust from him his sovereign with such violence that the czar fell.

French Wireless Torpedo.

A torpedo controlled by wireless, invented by an engineer named Gabet, was successfully launched on the river outside of the Creusot works the other day at Chalons-sur-Saone, France. The torpedo is said to be ten times more powerful than the Whitehead machine. It is thirty feet long, weighs 8,000 pounds and carries a charge of explosive weighing 1,800 pounds.

Electrical Correction.

A novel cure for haughtiness and general perverseness is advocated by Dr. Elbert Landone, a noted authority on child culture. He maintains that a few shocks of electricity judiciously applied are the most effective means of punishment. In one instance a child of five years was effectually cured of obstinacy after three days' treatment by this means.

Helpless Man Sees Wife Stricken. With her husband lying helpless on a cot a few feet away Mrs. Mary O'Malley of St. Paul was suddenly stricken with a stroke of apoplexy and died in a few minutes, her life mate, looking on at the death struggle, unable to give a last consoling word or aid of any kind. He could make no outcry and the pitiable tragedy was only discovered when some time later the daughter entered the home and found her mother on the floor.

May Be Wolves' Victim.

The unknown man who was killed by wolves recently in the wild and unsettled country between Stony River and Ely and whose picked bones were found by woodsmen may have been Carl Frykdh, aged eighteen years, of Duluth. He left Duluth on Feb. 9 to work for a lumber company in the section where the bones were found and as he did not keep his promise to write to his mother she is fearful he was the victim of wild beasts.

Physician Held to Grand Jury.

Dr. William C. Van Damme of Minneapolis, arrested in connection with the discovery of a baby in a suit case which he left in a saloon, waived examination in the municipal court and was bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$2,000. R. N. Bly, arrested with Dr. Van Damme, also appeared in police court. His case was continued. The baby found in the suit case is now at the city hospital, as is the mother. Both will live.

Dorando Defeats Relay Team.

Dorando, the little Italian, hero of the recent London Marathon, easily defeated the Twin City relay team at the Auditorium at St. Paul, covering the fifteen miles in the fast time of 1 hour, 26 minutes and 45 seconds. Not only did the little Italian defeat the original four runners who were pitted against him, but outran five men who were put on at frequent intervals after being refreshed.

Gives \$50,000 to Macalester.

A gift of \$50,000 to the endowment fund of Macalester college at St. Paul by Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the lumber magnate of that city, has been officially announced by the trustees of the institution. This gift supplements a donation of \$15,000 made by him for the college dormitory two years ago. He has also at various times been a liberal contributor for the college's current expenses.

Harry C. Hope of St. Paul, superintendent of telegraph and signals of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road, one of the best known railroad men in the United States and prominent in Masonic circles, was found dead in bed in one of the rooms of the Minnesota club at St. Paul. He died of apoplexy.

Pioneer of Duluth Dead.

Captain J. J. Hibbard of Duluth is dead in that city at the age of seventy-eight years, of Bright's disease. The death of Captain Hibbard removes one of the oldest residents of the Head of the Lakes region. He was a pioneer of pioneers, having been there a half century.

Falls to His Death.

Henry Pandle, tower operator, fell from the top of the water tower at Hibbing and was instantly killed. The distance was 180 feet. He was forty-five years old and married. His predecessor as operator at the tower, John Murphy, was killed in the same manner two years ago.

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