

Classified Ads on Pages 15 and 16

Marvels of Radium, Rumors of War and Talk of Peace

FOR \$1,100,000.
Developed Copper Claim in Arizona Brings Big Price.
Jan. 30.—Probably the highest price ever paid for an undeveloped property in Arizona today in the transfer of the Shattuck-Castello group of claims from their Elshree to Eastern capitalists from Lake Superior copper belt. The consideration is \$1,100,000. Purchasers are Archie M. Shattuck of Duluth, Minn., Marston of Superior, Mich., A. J. Shattuck of St. Paul and Thomas of Ashland, Wis. The highest offer among the bidders was made by the banker and mining man of Duluth. The property comprises 100 acres situated in the richest of the Elshree district.

SCHAEFER MYSTERY.
Detectives Unraveling Details of a Girl Murder.
Bedford, Ind., Jan. 30.—The court of inquiry investigating the Schaefer murder today heard more evidence on the letters received by Miss Schaefer.
One of the witnesses declared that dozens of times after school closed Miss Schaefer ran to her room for her maid, eagerly read the letters and immediately destroyed them.
A dispatch from Indianapolis says that detectives are working today on the information brought here by Sheriff Smith regarding a young man whose acquaintance with Miss Love, Miss Schaefer's roommate, is being investigated. He lives in a fashionable part of this city, and has been closeted with the detectives today.

WONDERS OF RADIUM BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY UTAH'S GREAT GEOLOGIST

Dr. James E. Talmage of the University of Utah, fully abreast of the world's great scientists in revealing the powers and mysteries of the new force. Some of the dangerous experiments conducted by the Doctor in his laboratory on the hill and something of the secrets thus laid before the world, of which he tells specially for Tribune readers.



DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE, Professor of Geology, University of Utah.

STATE OF PEACE AND ARM FOR WAR.

Victing Rumors Regarding Probable Outcome of Negotiations Between Japan and Russia—One Minute It Looks Warlike, the Next Peaceful.

London, Jan. 30.—7:35 p. m.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from St. Petersburg says the transportation of merchandise over the Trans-Siberian railroad will be stopped after February 2nd in order to leave the line open for the conveyance of troops and stores.
The dispatch adds that War Minister Kuropatkin will be appointed to command the Russian land forces in the event of war with Japan.
Extensive and comprehensive reports covering every phase of the subject.
At the Japanese legation, the present moment is regarded as critical, and there is no evidence of a belief there that the reply will be acceptable.
RESTS WITH JAPAN.
Russia Will Not Declare War, but Is Ready to Fight.
Paris, Jan. 31.—The Gaulois quotes a high authority as follows:
"Russia will not declare war unless she is attacked by Japan. This is the will of the Czar and the fundamental base upon which negotiations will be continued. At St. Petersburg it is believed Japan, despite her belligerent attitude, appreciates the madness of engaging in war. The Manchurian question is always based on most extensive and comprehensive reports covering every phase of the subject."
The Japanese legation, the present moment is regarded as critical, and there is no evidence of a belief there that the reply will be acceptable.

ROUND THE WORLD ON A VACATION TRIP

President Burt of the Union Pacific Passes Through Ogden on Extended Tour—Free From Care, the Railroad Manager Will Drift at Fancy's Will.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific Railroad company, passed through Ogden on his way to San Francisco, where he will spend a few days on his way to a trip around the world.
The happy couple ever crossed Ogden and will ever pass through Ogden on pleasure bent. Mr. Burt has been one of the busiest and most capable railroad magnates of the country for so many years that mention of his name is sufficient to bring to mind the prime of life and the most successful of his career.
More than all, the great repairs shops of the Union Pacific at Omaha, which lasted for a year and until a few months ago, it was a question of principle and the great corporation represented whether the employer should be allowed to hire men on the railroad system. The railroad company was not to be a piece of property. After a long struggle the railroad and the piece system in in the first real vacation or rest ever had," said Mr. Burt to a representative. "And how glad I am to get away without any responsibility upon my hands, not only how long we will remain, but how long we will remain on the bright gray eyes of the great magnate radiated with genuine pleasure," said the Tribune, "that I will always feel a keen interest in the Union Pacific, where I have spent so much energy and devotion to duty."
Just then the conductor of No. 2 entered the president's car to bid him good-bye and Godspeed.
"A railroad president," said Mr. Burt to the conductor, "may do much for the success of the road, but he must of necessity act in a general capacity. It is upon men like yourself, those who come in personal contact with the patrons of the system, that the actual work of success devolves."
At every point where the train stopped from Omaha to Ogden, trainmen of all grades and railroad men entered the car of President Burt to bid him safety, health and happiness. It was one continuous ovation.
Mr. Burt takes intense interest in the improvements which have been made and are being made within the Union-Pacific system. He believes that the reduction of grades will more than the cutting of curves reduce the operating expenses and increase business and profits.
Mr. Harrison, to see the effect of the improvements which have been made, and hopes for a year of normal business conditions.
THE ITINERARY.
Mr. and Mrs. Burt stop over a day at Honolulu, visit Japan, China, the Philippines, India, Ceylon, Bombay, the Isthmus, Manchuria and at Dalney take the Siberian railway for Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and various points in Russia. Then they go to Egypt, and next winter will be joined on the continent by their son. They do not expect to return to Chicago, their future home, under a year.
In Chicago there is a belief that as soon as Mr. Burt returns from his tour of the world he will re-enter the railway world as president of one of the largest systems of our country. In inner circles it is said that Mr. Burt may take the place of Mr. Huggitt, president of the great Northwestern system, as it is said that Mr. Huggitt desires to retire after so many years of activity in railroad life. Mr. Huggitt has a life lease on his position, and is one of the most forceful and popular railroad presidents in the country.

of Dr. Talmage. He speaks now, as he himself says, to dispel some of the silly notions that have gone abroad concerning radium, its properties and possibilities. Following is the Doctor's statement:
"As a matter of fact, I know practically nothing about the subject. To press into service the words of Prof. Huxley, I do not know enough of it to lecture on the subject even. True, I have read with care and attention all apparently reliable publications on radium that have come into my hands, and have experimented at some length on supposed radium-bearing minerals, but I must still confess colossal ignorance regarding the occurrence of the rare element and its properties."
WORK AT PARIS.
"There is no room for doubt that the Curies of Paris have discovered and isolated a new and strange element possessed of properties hitherto unknown in other substances. In other words, radium is a reality and not a myth or fancy."
To the question, what are some of the properties of this element, the doctor replied:
NEVER GOES ALONE
"The new element occurs in association with uranium, and these two metals, radium and uranium, possess remarkable powers of radio-activity; that is to say, they emit rays of energy or force which possess many of the properties of light, heat and electricity, and yet are distinct from each and all of these forces. Thus, the uranium and radium minerals, if placed in a glass vessel over a sensitive photographic plate, will affect the plate as if it had been exposed to light. If the vessel is placed in a light-tight holder, the parts of the plate immediately beneath the metallic bodies will be protected from the action of the strange rays, while the rest of the plate will be darkened as if exposed to light. The necessary effect is that on development the plate presents a true picture of the metallic bodies, which picture is in reality a radiograph or shadowgraph."
PHOTOS MADE IN THE DARK.
"Here you see two dozen or more negatives made in this way, mostly from radioactive minerals occurring within our State. Here are pictures of Radium, Uranium, Thorium, Actinium, Polonium and other elements, all taken in absolute darkness, as far as ordinary light is concerned, by simple exposure of the minerals themselves or to chemical preparations from them."
THERE ARE OTHERS.
"It must be remembered that there are other radio-active substances besides radium, among which are uranium, thorium, actinium, polonium, and furthermore, let it not be forgotten that several of these are found occurring in nature as well as in the laboratory. There is no doubt in my mind that many of the wonderful effects of radio-active substances reported through the journals and the daily papers have been produced by substances other than radium. Look at these, for example. Here are two excellent pictures of Radium, Uranium, Thorium, Actinium, Polonium, and other metallic objects, the negatives of which I developed only last night. Now, these were taken in absolute darkness, by exposure to chemically prepared uranium compounds prepared by myself, and, as far as I know, absolutely free from radium. This is no new discovery, of course; the fact that radium is radio-active was

Paris, Jan. 30.—Oscar T. Crosby, the American explorer, has returned to Paris from a trip to Central Asia, where he explored parts of Turkestan and Tibet never before visited by a white man.
On his way to Tibet Mr. Crosby skirted Afghanistan, visited Chinese Turkestan, and later traversed Kashmir and the Karakorum route, probably one of the most difficult used by human beings, to India.
His investigation developed that China was threatened from another quarter, by her rear door, and that an advance by Russia and Great Britain in this direction may become as important in its possible results to the United States as a move of the European powers from the sea. Mr. Crosby said:
"I left the United States last May, stopping at St. Petersburg to obtain permission to pass through Russian Turkestan. The Russian authorities were courteous and gave me a letter of introduction to Gen. Petrovsky, Russian Consul at Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan. I took the Trans-Caspian road to Andijan, its terminus, meeting on the way the Capt. Anginour of the French army, who joined me in my journey. From Andijan we went by caravan to Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan."
A WILD COUNTRY.
"At this point the caravan was reorganized and started for Tibet, passing through Yarkand and Kolan, and eventually arriving at Foli, at the base of the Kuenlun mountains. Here we began to ascend the Tibetan plateau elevations, which range from 15,000 to 18,000 feet high. We traveled at this height for eight weeks, suffering from the rarified air and cold.
"As we could only carry supplies for twenty days, we endeavored to make Rudek, in Tibet, whence we intended to strike toward Lhasa. Unfortunately I lost my chronometer and nautical almanac, and was unable to take observations. We consequently took a more southerly course than desired. It was impossible to correct the mistake, because the country was trackless and uninhabited for hundreds of miles.
"We could find no openings in the mountain to Rudek, but we crossed an unexplored region known as the White Desert. Our horses died rapidly, and we had but a few days' supplies left, when two of our most trusted men were sent on the last animals able to travel in search of aid. They rode 100 miles before they found any one. At the end of eleven days our two men returned with provisions. The Nomads, who are like our Indians, refused to go into Tibet, so there was nothing to do except to accompany them to an inhabi-

ed region known as Little Tibet, which forms part of British Kashmir."
"My purpose in visiting Central Asia was to study the past political and racial questions connected with that region. I did not believe it possible to reach Lhasa except by force or in disguise, and therefore proposed merely to go as far as I could."
RICH AND POPULOUS.
"The British expedition under Col. Younghusband will be able to enter Lhasa. The Tibetans cannot resist. Those I saw were mild and peaceful people, governed by priests, who so far as we knew, do not inculcate them with the military spirit, which is contrary to the precepts of Buddhism and Lamaism. The result of the expedition will be some form of British control. Russia is doing nothing to prevent its success, and I do not think anything can be done. I do not believe Russia seriously contemplates acquiring that country, for if a natural frontier ever existed to their empire it certainly lies north of the vast deserts and tremendous mountains which must be crossed before inhabited Tibet can be reached. Russia can stand British control of Tibet, because she will take Chinese Turkestan as a set-off."
"The inhabited part of the territory is rich and populous. Three oases contain 1,500,000 persons, who live by irrigation. The Russians can and will control the commercial situation of all this region because of its proximity to their railroad. Chinese Turkestan is still Chinese to the outward appearance, having officials appointed to govern the country, but the Russian Consul-General at Kashgar, who is guarded by sixty Cossacks, is the real power to the natives and Chinese there."
"Even if they wished to do so, which I doubt, they could not overthrow the Russians. Consul-General Petrovsky, while courteous to us, seemed to discourage the appearance of any other than Russians and Chinese in Turkestan, taking the ground that the question of Chinese Turkestan is of no great importance to the world at large, and that it concerns merely Russia and India."
"The importance of the question lies in the fact that the taking of the territory of Tibet, which is under Chinese suzerainty, will be dismembering China. The object of the British is to make it impossible for the Russians to establish themselves in Tibet, and to do this effectively they will have to institute some kind of control. Nevertheless, the United States, which is interested, must turn her attention to the back of the empire and keep an eye there while watching the sea coast."
"With respect to Afghanistan, both the Russians and British recognize its value as a buffer State and do not desire to disturb this situation, though each fears the other may get in the ascendancy above the Amir."
Mr. Crosby has been invited to deliver lectures before the London and French Geographical societies. He will not return to New York before the last of February.

GREAT IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR UTAH IS ASSURED.

Newell Will Help Push the Big Work.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Another informal conference between Senators Kearns and Smoot, State Engineer Doremus and F. S. Richards with Chief Engineer Newell was held this afternoon in the latter's office, when the project for the most available plan of irrigation for Utah was finally discussed. This, as already detailed in these dispatches, covers the Utah, Salt Lake and Cache valleys. The party was assured by Mr. Newell that he would aid the State commission in every way, and that at once.
SCHEME A GIGANTIC ONE.
The scheme is a gigantic one, involving the expenditure of \$10,000,000 at least, and which will require a number of years to complete. The Strawberry river proposition is included, which contemplates running a canal across the Uintah reservation, tapping most of the streams leading into the Duchesne river proper. This will require the sanction of the Government, which is practically assured. Utah county farmers have opposed the matter, but this opposition will no doubt be withdrawn, as the plan for a high line canal contemplates the use of water on Utah county land, the great bulk finding its way into Utah lake, then being used the second time in the Salt Lake valley. Lands in Cache valley and the

northern part of Salt Lake valley will be watered from a canal furnished with water from Bear lake.
The proposition as a whole intends to bring into the three valleys of Utah 1,300,000 acre feet of water. Of this 600,000 acre feet will come from the Strawberry valley alone.
Messrs. Richards and Newell will now prepare a brief of the matter for presentation to the Secretary of the Interior, which will be done at once. At the conference Mr. Newell complimented the work done by the Utah commission in having proposed the plan and pushed it as it has done.
SWENSDEN ON THE SITUATION.
"The proposed Government improvement of Utah lake is the key to all irrigation improvements likely to be made in Utah—the hub from which numerous developments may be later extended," said Prof. George L. Swendsen, engineer in charge of the Government's reclamation service in Utah, in discussing yesterday the larger scheme which the Utah commission is now laying before members of Congress and the Interior department.
GOVERNMENT HAD IT IN MIND.
"The Government has all along had in mind the possibility of at some future time increasing the supply of water in these valleys, beyond that to be

obtained by the proposed improvement of Utah lake, by diverting the waters of the streams on the other side of the mountains, but it has not investigated the possibilities yet for the reason, first, that the more comprehensive scheme is in no way essential to the carrying out of the Utah lake scheme proper, and, second, that the Utah lake project is the more urgent, and should be placed in operation as quickly as possible. It is well enough, I should think, however, that the Government should take up the preliminary work of the greater project at this time. It can in no way interfere with the Utah lake proposition, which is now in the hands of the farmers.
PARENT PROJECT MOST URGENT.
"The principal difference between the Utah lake project and the one upon which the Utah commission is now engaged is that the former will provide readily and at comparatively low cost a supply of water for the low lands of the valley—lands which now have insufficient water to be successfully farmed, and some of which have been abandoned on account of lack of water—while the latter will affect mainly the higher lands which have never been farmed. This proposed reclamation of new lands is important to the development of the State, but it will be readily seen that it is not so urgent as that the lands already partially irrigated be pro-

AT FINAL REST.
Great Crowds Pay Last Tribute to Whitaker Wright.
London, Jan. 30.—The body of Whitaker Wright was buried in Whitley parish churchyard today after a brief special service at the graveside by the Vicar of Whitley. Besides the relatives and a number of friends from London, the bulk of the population of the village, which is in mourning, turned out in a drenching rain to see the last of the remains of their late squire.
The son and two daughters were the principal mourners. The widow was too ill to attend. Her wreath was inscribed "From his broken-hearted wife."

DEATH CHEATS CUPID.
Marriage of Dying Man in New York Interrupted.
New York, Jan. 30.—Robert Dupont Cater of Charleston, S. C., son of Julius M. Cater and grandson of Gen. Francis Marion of revolutionary fame, is dead in this city from pneumonia. An attempt was made to perform a marriage ceremony in the hospital between the young man and his second cousin, Anna Cater, an art student, but before the minister had gone far the groom fainted. Oxygen was used and every effort made to restore the dying man so that his last wish could be gratified, but he sank rapidly and died in a few hours.

THROUGH WILD, UNKNOWN TERRITORY.

Oscar T. Crosby, the American Explorer, Tells of His Trip to Central Asia, and Explorations in Turkestan and Tibet—Parts Rich and Populous.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Oscar T. Crosby, the American explorer, has returned to Paris from a trip to Central Asia, where he explored parts of Turkestan and Tibet never before visited by a white man.
On his way to Tibet Mr. Crosby skirted Afghanistan, visited Chinese Turkestan, and later traversed Kashmir and the Karakorum route, probably one of the most difficult used by human beings, to India.
His investigation developed that China was threatened from another quarter, by her rear door, and that an advance by Russia and Great Britain in this direction may become as important in its possible results to the United States as a move of the European powers from the sea. Mr. Crosby said:
"I left the United States last May, stopping at St. Petersburg to obtain permission to pass through Russian Turkestan. The Russian authorities were courteous and gave me a letter of introduction to Gen. Petrovsky, Russian Consul at Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan. I took the Trans-Caspian road to Andijan, its terminus, meeting on the way the Capt. Anginour of the French army, who joined me in my journey. From Andijan we went by caravan to Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan."

ed region known as Little Tibet, which forms part of British Kashmir."
"My purpose in visiting Central Asia was to study the past political and racial questions connected with that region. I did not believe it possible to reach Lhasa except by force or in disguise, and therefore proposed merely to go as far as I could."
RICH AND POPULOUS.
"The British expedition under Col. Younghusband will be able to enter Lhasa. The Tibetans cannot resist. Those I saw were mild and peaceful people, governed by priests, who so far as we knew, do not inculcate them with the military spirit, which is contrary to the precepts of Buddhism and Lamaism. The result of the expedition will be some form of British control. Russia is doing nothing to prevent its success, and I do not think anything can be done. I do not believe Russia seriously contemplates acquiring that country, for if a natural frontier ever existed to their empire it certainly lies north of the vast deserts and tremendous mountains which must be crossed before inhabited Tibet can be reached. Russia can stand British control of Tibet, because she will take Chinese Turkestan as a set-off."
"The inhabited part of the territory is rich and populous. Three oases contain 1,500,000 persons, who live by irrigation. The Russians can and will control the commercial situation of all this region because of its proximity to their railroad. Chinese Turkestan is still Chinese to the outward appearance, having officials appointed to govern the country, but the Russian Consul-General at Kashgar, who is guarded by sixty Cossacks, is the real power to the natives and Chinese there."
"Even if they wished to do so, which I doubt, they could not overthrow the Russians. Consul-General Petrovsky, while courteous to us, seemed to discourage the appearance of any other than Russians and Chinese in Turkestan, taking the ground that the question of Chinese Turkestan is of no great importance to the world at large, and that it concerns merely Russia and India."
"The importance of the question lies in the fact that the taking of the territory of Tibet, which is under Chinese suzerainty, will be dismembering China. The object of the British is to make it impossible for the Russians to establish themselves in Tibet, and to do this effectively they will have to institute some kind of control. Nevertheless, the United States, which is interested, must turn her attention to the back of the empire and keep an eye there while watching the sea coast."
"With respect to Afghanistan, both the Russians and British recognize its value as a buffer State and do not desire to disturb this situation, though each fears the other may get in the ascendancy above the Amir."
Mr. Crosby has been invited to deliver lectures before the London and French Geographical societies. He will not return to New York before the last of February.

AT PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

SENATOR AND MRS. KEARNS ENTERTAINED—SALT LAKERS AT CAPITAL.
Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator and Mrs. Kearns were guests at a dinner given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White house last evening and they, with Senator Smoot, were also present at a musicale given by Mrs. Roosevelt later in the evening.
Senator Smoot today escorted Guy Eldridge and wife of Salt Lake to the White house and presented them to the President. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge are guests of the Senator.
Col. Henry Altman of Salt Lake is a visitor here.
Senator Kearns today received a copy

COLOMBIA WILL GO TO WAR.

New York, Jan. 31.—This cable dispatch was received here last night from an official source in Bogota, according to the Sun.
"Government is helpless in effort to prevent war. In less than a month from now, 100,000 men will be on the Boston-Isthmus."
This information, confirming rumors cabled from Panama yesterday that Colombia intends organizing and sending an expedition against Panama, comes as a surprise, in view of the changed attitude of the Colombians, who had apparently accepted the claims and depended on Gen. Rafael Reyes.