

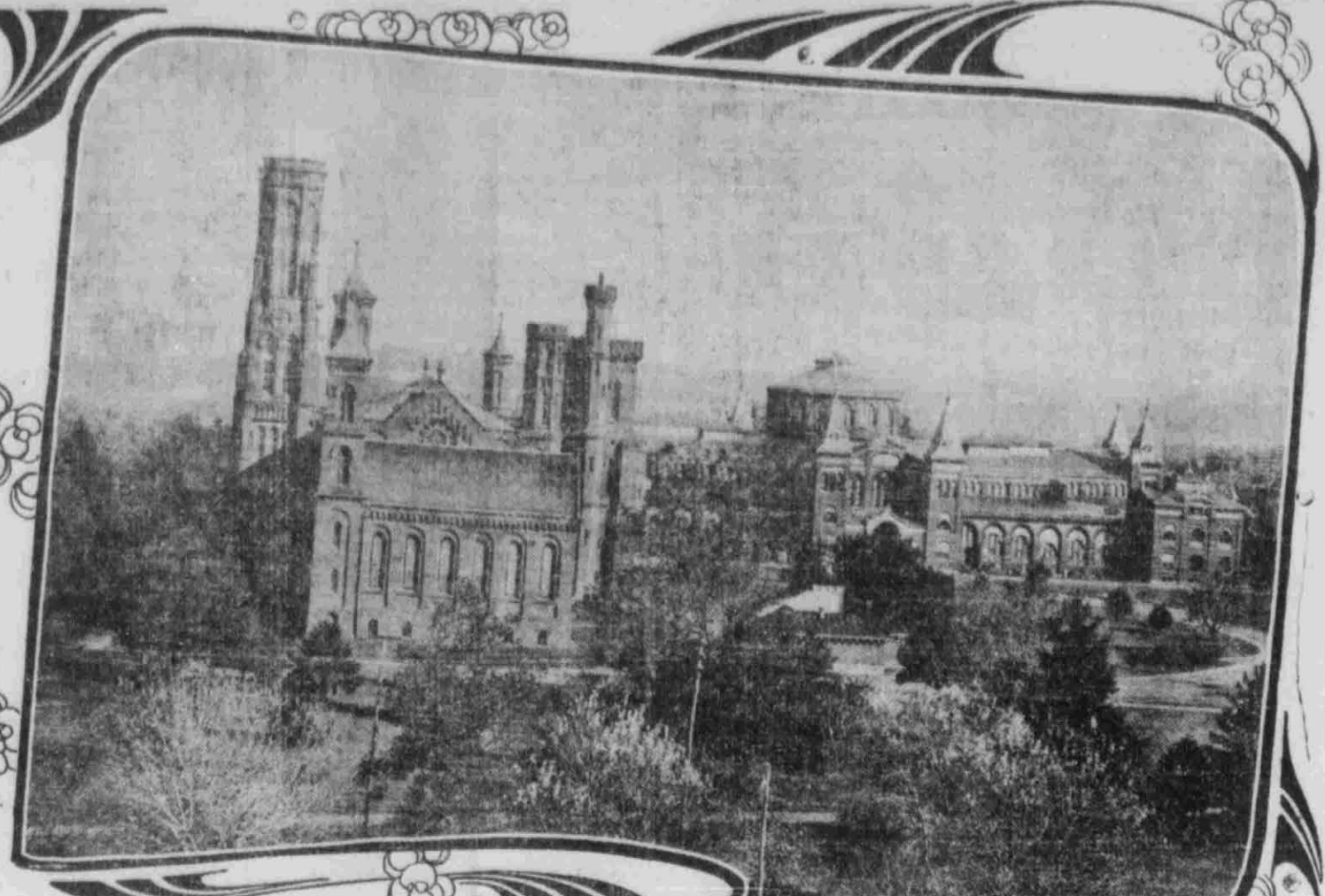
Roosevelt's Hunt a Help to Science



CHARLES D. WALCOTT



MAJOR F. A. MEARNS
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



KERMIT ROOSEVELT



J. ALLEN LORING

IF the African-Egyptian hunt planned by President Roosevelt and his associates in the proposed expedition, materializes even in a lesser degree than is now predicted, the chapter in Genesis which records the exploits of Nimrod will be passed up as decidedly commonplace.

The fact that a man who has been president of this country is down among the jungles of Africa or skirting the Blue Nile in search of famous game will make two continents watch and talk. Aside from the personality of the chief hunter, the hunt itself will be the most interesting that has occurred. When the Smithsonian institution at Washington aids an expedition like that which the president will lead the expedition is worthy of consideration.

The president decided on the hunt nearly a year ago. That was about the time national politics began bubbling and some people thought then that the president might be covertly seeking a re-nomination. This was soon dispelled. The interest in the campaign before and after the nomination at Chicago was intensified by the president's active participation; but, notwithstanding all, it is now known that he was also interested in the coming hunt and that he devoted his time apart from the national campaign to the study of plans for the journey which he is to undertake within a few weeks.

Many have been the stories about the details of the president's plans, aims, prospects, and so on. Some of the stories were exaggerated, some were ridiculous. One of the latter referred to the interest which the Smithsonian institution had in the project.

Smithsonian Institution's Interest.
The truth was furnished by the director of the institution, Charles D. Walcott. When it was learned that the president was willing to have one or two naturalists in his party and

also that the collection made by the president and the naturalists were to come to the institution and be deposited in the United States national museum, the following agreement was made: Mr. Roosevelt to pay all the expenses of himself and his son Kermit in connection with the proposed trip, including outfitting and transportation. The expenses of the naturalists sent out from the institution will be paid by funds provided for the purpose, no part of which will be derived from any government appropriation or from the income of the Smithsonian fund. In fine, the president will get nothing from the government. On the contrary, he will give much that will be valuable to the government; the share of the government will be limited to receiving the gift.

Director Walcott has stated that the plans for the hunt had been agreed on in a general way before he knew anything about them. He was in the west when the president decided to make the trip.

The institution's share of the expense will be, according to the latest estimates, from \$15,000 to \$18,000. This total expense will be shared by the president and the institution on a 40 and 60 per cent basis. There is a report that a part of the expense will be borne by private parties who are interested in procuring natural history specimens.

The party will sail from New York early in March. The personnel will be: The ex-president—he will be an ex-president then—his son Kermit, Edgar Alexander Mearns, major and surgeon of the United States army, author and authority on zoology and botany; Edmund Heller, zoologist, formerly of the Field Columbian museum in Chicago, and J. Allen Loring

ing of Oswego, N. Y., an authority on the smaller mammals and an expert collector.

Route of the Hunters.

The itinerary so far as arranged is as follows: Mr. Roosevelt will land in Mombasa, in British East Africa, the terminus of the Uganda railway, April 22. At once he will proceed by rail to Muechakos road station, 200 miles northwest of Mombasa. He will leave the railway at Muechakos road and travel twenty miles to the African home of Sir Alfred Pease, an old friend, who was a guest on the ranch of Mr. Roosevelt and who has hunted with him in this country. The visit will last a fortnight. The ex-president will meet at Sir Alfred's farm Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler, governor of British East Africa, and Lieutenant Governor Jackson.

The next trip will be to Nairobi, near where the ex-president will be the guest for three weeks of William N. McMillan, nephew of former United States Senator McMillan of Michigan. Mr. McMillan has the reputation of having killed more big game than any other American. He will not accompany the party, but he has made arrangements with Richard Cunningham, a young Scot, who speaks several African languages and is thoroughly up on big game shooting in that country. He will have charge of the equipment of the expedition.

After leaving the farm of Mr. McMillan, which is twenty-three miles from Nairobi, the ex-president will go

150 miles to the northwest into Uganda and the country surrounding Lake Victoria Nyanza. From there—uncertain. The big American hunter will be left to decide for himself, although several routes have been suggested. In close touch with the hunters there will be at least two gun carriers, a cook, personal servants and several Askaris who will act as sentries and keep watch of the porters, of whom there will be fifty, all natives, each carrying the regular load of 15 pounds. A few ponies will be along for trekking.

Altogether the ex-president will cover more than a thousand miles by caravan. When he has finished in British East Africa it is thought that he will go into the Belgian Congo, as it has been told him that the white rhinoceros has his home in that section and the hunter so large a white rhinoceros is an exception. When that hunt is over the party will set out for the Nile. At Gondakova, the highest point on the Nile reached by navigation, the governor of the Sudan will meet the ex-president with a boat. If all goes well with the expedition it will reach Khartum about April, 1910.

By special courtesy of the authorities the ex-president will be privileged to wing any game that crossed the range of his gun. No game law will contract his rights. The head of the expedition will carry a license by the courtesy of the British authorities which would cost an ordinary hunter \$250 American money.

The game in the territory through which the expedition will pass includes the elephant, lion, buffalo, hippopotamus, giraffe, zebra, eland and many other kinds, some of which if taken

will be valuable contributions to natural history collections.

The Waiting Game.

Naturally the question is asked: What is the danger in the hunt? The Earl of Warwick, a young Englishman who is taking considerable interest in the expedition, says that the rhinoceros is the most dangerous animal that the ex-president is likely to meet. The rhinoceros can't see very far, but his sense of smell makes up for his lack of eyesight, and he has been known to follow up the trail of a hunting party and charge heading among the men.

The elephant is docile enough when alone, but elephants do not travel that way. They are quite sociable. They travel in herds, and when one elephant is attacked the others take it up, and the fight becomes general. It is when an elephant is wounded that he is most dangerous. The animal in that condition must be killed quickly or the credit of the killing goes to the elephant.

The giraffe which one sees in a menagerie here is as gentle as a lamb. Not so the African giraffe. It is always ready for a fight, and the one that it puts up is not accessible to an amateur hunter.

As the laws protecting the large kinds of game are very strict, the Earl of Warwick thinks that the ex-president will probably get most of his excitement from shooting what they call over in Africa the "pests." A pest in Africa is a lion or tiger or leopard. This sort of game is not protected.

It is the hope of Mr. Roosevelt to secure for the National museum 12 Washington two adult specimens, one of each sex, of the animals which he is likely to meet. Efforts will also be made to secure specimens of African birds and of the smaller mammals. As both the president and Major Mearns are experts in ornithology, it is expected or hoped that the national museum will come into possession of some hitherto unknown bird specimens as the result of the hunt in Africa.

Guns and Ammunition.

In the way of ammunition the best of everything will be provided. One of the guns is a five cartridge magazine gun, the most powerful repeating weapon ever made. It carries a .63 cartridge. Another, an 1894 model, is chambered for a thirty groove rimless cartridge. This has a larger range mark and will be used in distance shooting.

For big game at short ranges Mr. Roosevelt will have an 1894 model, extra length, with 45.70 caliber. He will carry several hundred rounds of powder, and if he should become suddenly surrounded by a cordon of lions or elephants he can shoot his way out.

It is said by some who have talked with the president about this trip that he expects, in addition to his contributions to natural history, to be able to recoup his personal fortune. Some believe that the president has been deeply engrossed with his duties as chief executive that his private interests have been neglected. The African trip offers a means of earning money by his pen. It is known that he has already made contracts with several one publishing concerns to publish his experiences. Others will undoubtedly be made. It is also said that he has arranged to sell photographs and specimens to naturalists and museums other than the Smithsonian institution. This will not interfere with any arrangements he has with the institution.

PHILIP DARWIN.

Secret Service of the Government and State; Laws Maintained by Eyes That Never Sleep

THE message sent to congress when it reassembled Dec. 7, 1908, opened the eyes of many as to the scope of the United States secret service, which is one of the many branches of the treasury department. One passage of the message intimated that congress had confined the secret service to the treasury department for the reason that members did not want to be investigated. Both houses of the congress took up the intimation. The senate moved an investigation of the secret service, while the house made a spirited demand for the proof of the president's assertions.

To many the secret service branch of the treasury department had to do only with the detection of counterfeit money. When those who had that idea of the branch learned that there is but one counterfeit for every \$100,000 in currency, while in coin it is reckoned that there are probably \$3 of bad money to every \$100,000, they inquired the more anxiously why the secret service branch was kept up, and especially in view of the appropriation made annually to maintain it, the appropriation ranging from \$115,000 to \$125,000. This amount, it is stipulated, is for the purpose of detecting counterfeit money and for the safeguarding of the president.

On one occasion the department of justice required funds which could be obtained only by a reliable man, one who could be held more responsible than a detective employed from the outside. The department asked the secret service branch for aid, and an operative was detailed. The innovation became an established custom. Now every department of the government calls on the secret service chief when there is an investigation to be made. The business which was formerly confined to the bureau at Washington, operatives being sent out from there whenever occasion demanded it, is now conducted in the various cities of the country. The grid goes out from Washington. The request comes possibly from an assistant United States district attorney. The men in the secret service branch are kept on a per diem basis in order that they may be transferred and their services paid for by the branch of the government in that having the work done.

Ramifications of Secret Service.
Thus it has come about that the secret service has helped the printing

department to unearth schemes by which the government was made to pay more for ink than was right. There were illegal acts on the government's land in Nebraska. The secret service was required to look up the

to swindle the government. No mysterious peering of the eyes, no whispering, no disguises, no stealthy tread—nothing which readers of detective tales have read—can be found in this branch of the government. The door

ment employees these agents are supposed to be the most independent. A "pull" is about the last thing a man would take to the secret service branch in order to obtain a job. The men employed there are working on

go underground. Another is a commercial agent, traveling with a sample case of goods. Another is a "sneaky" type whose work may call him into the drawing room. Still another is a financial clerk. The majority of

term in the secret service branch. Some of those who go before Wilkie are not hardened criminals. They are approached by other means than the "sneaking" process. Whatever it is that brings the man around is in the chief, whoever he may be. There is no name for it, and there is no way of describing it.

A business man who has become entangled in a project to defeat the United States government has to be handled in a very different way from the fellow who robs a bank. In the case of the former there are connecting links which enable the chief to obtain the story of the conspiracy. Those links are furnished by the men who were sent out from headquarters. It is not strange that a branch of the government which has as many ramifications as the secret service should have become one of the topics of a presidential message. Nor is it strange, no matter what the outcome of the message in this respect may be, that congress felt in an unfriendly spirit toward the secret service branch which it voted to insert a clause in the sundry civil bill which stipulated that none of the money so appropriated should be spent by the secret service for investigations.

More than ever before the country has seen the necessity of secret service work in the light that has been thrown on the secrets of men in high places during the last few years.

Smashing the San Francisco Ring.

The overthrow of the ring that ruled San Francisco is a striking example of the efficiency of secret service. William J. Burns, the man who was the not around Alvin Karpis, is a "graduate" of the secret service at Washington. When the department of justice in San Francisco asked Francis J. Heney to prosecute the ring, Heney replied at once that he would not consider the prosecution unless he could have the assistance of Burns. The latter had already made a reputation in ripping wrongdoers to shreds on the Pacific coast. He won his first spurs in work he had done for the government, and Wilkie paid him a deserved compliment when he said that Burns was the greatest natural born detective he ever knew. President Roosevelt had also commended Burns.

The story of Burns' trip which he prepared for Karpis is so recent that it need not be repeated here. It was simple. For that reason it worked out with the accuracy of a mathematical problem. He put his own chauffeur on the automobile of Karpis and never suspected that the party was made around the city and the world dropped here and there would lead up to the road that ended at San Quentin. One city father was taken out for an evening with his friends. He had all the wine he could hold. He talked too much for his own good, and the next day the sleuths of Burns' "bureau" with a lot of the supervising who had been in the game with Karpis and Mayor Schmitz.

Sleuths That Never Sleep.

From that moment the eyes of some agent of Burns were on Karpis day and night. He never escaped detection for a second. He was watched when he was asleep; when he was awake he was under guard, and when he was into the streets or was at a restaurant or at the play a Burns "shadow" was on him. He heard tales of terror from all he met. It was arranged that he should be so. Burns planned it. Wilkie first opened his eyes to the situation he laid out. Then Burns led him in hand, and within less than a fortnight Karpis was as good as a prisoner.

It was a part of Burns' plan that Karpis and Schmitz should be kept apart, and that worked out beautifully for Heney and for Burns.

The trial of Karpis is over so far as the lower courts are concerned. He has been sentenced to a fourteen year imprisonment. It was to be seen what the supreme court of California will do with Karpis. The case is not yet tried. The re-appeal will be tried, but it is looking in its own way. Heney is satisfied that he will follow Karpis into retirement.

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THE EARLY MILITARY BAND.

A little more than seventy years ago there was no such thing as a band band in existence. The very first band entirely of brass instruments, in fact, is dated back to 1836. From that time even our military bands have derived almost entirely from military music of wood, and as recently as a full regimental band consisted of two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons and two horns.

severe weather, an expense which is always heavy during the fall and winter. There is hardly a day now but 15,000 or 15,000 jobs are done in the land.

There are 20,000 trained nurses in England, Ireland and Scotland. All animals whose habits are in the line of the weather.

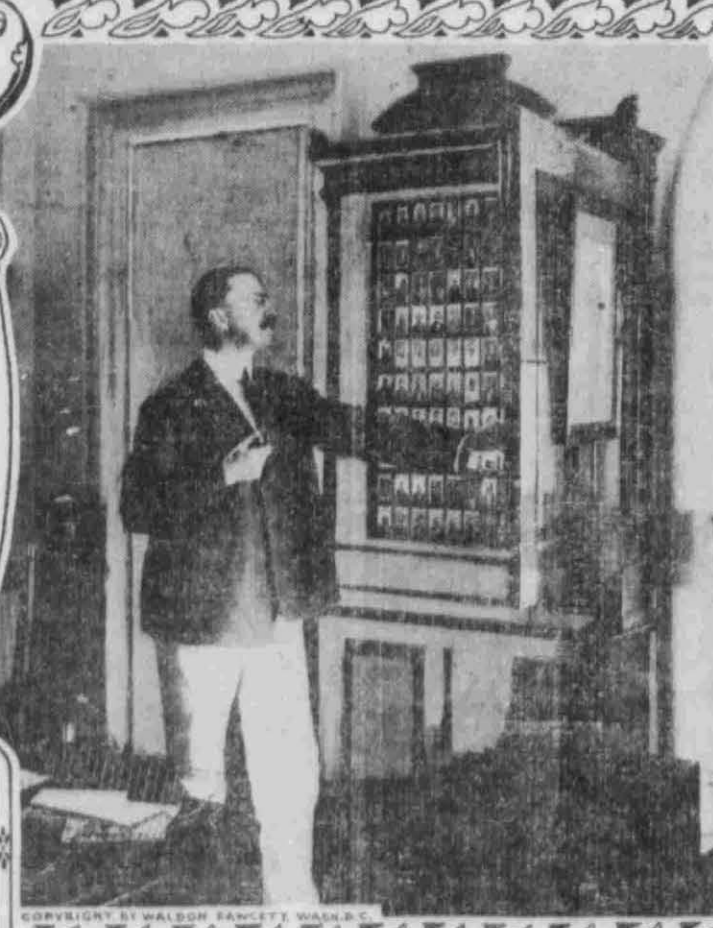
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JOHN E. WILKIE.



CHIEF WILKIE AT THE ROGUES' GALLERY.



WILLIAM J. BURNS.

cause and help the district attorney prepare his case. The under frauds which went some prominent politicians into exile were worked out by the branch which is supposed to exist for the detection of counterfeit money and for safeguarding the president.

Every department that has a fraud to be investigated turns to the treasury building on the upper floor of which, overlooking the White House grounds, is the chief. This is John E. Wilkie. Nothing in his appearance or manner indicates that he is engaged to run down schemers who are trying

to swindle the government. No mysterious peering of the eyes, no whispering, no disguises, no stealthy tread—nothing which readers of detective tales have read—can be found in this branch of the government. The door

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SHORT CUTS.

The largest building in the world is the Coliseum in Rome, which is 615 feet in its greatest diameter and 130 feet high.

There is a photographic department connected with the Academy of Sciences at Vienna where records are

secured from well known persons, artists, statesmen, singers, actors, etc., are carefully preserved.

The proper number of human teeth is thirty-two.

Taking Europe all over, the coldest hour of the twenty-four has been

found to be 5 o'clock in the morning, while the warmest hour of the day is between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. It is estimated that there are 1,800,000 Irish in Australia.

The moon gives out heat enough to affect a thermometer and make a difference of two or three degrees.

The growth of girls is greatest in

their fifteenth year and that of boys in their seventeenth.

A child three years old is half the height it will ever reach.

Politions addressed to the house of commons must be written, not printed.

Excursions ceased to be public in England in 1865.

Ireland has the least proportion of criminals to the million of population, 550.

Pleasant news for lovers of lobster comes from the Maine coast. The supply is reported as unusually large for this time of year and prices are exorbitant.

On one day in Portland, Me., there were 2,500 of the much desired crustaceans made the victims of the

continued warm weather this fall, says the Keenest Journal. "has given the fishermen plenty of opportunity to catch the fish, as they have not been forced to remain ashore by heavy seas or high winds. It has also been a very profitable year for the lobster fisherman, as they have lost little gear, and much time has not been devoted to

severe weather, an expense which is always heavy during the fall and winter. There is hardly a day now but 15,000 or 15,000 jobs are done in the land.

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