

# BRIGHTEST METHOD OF THEM ALL

Genius Who Combines  
Exploration, Hunting  
and Photography  
With a Life of  
Adventure

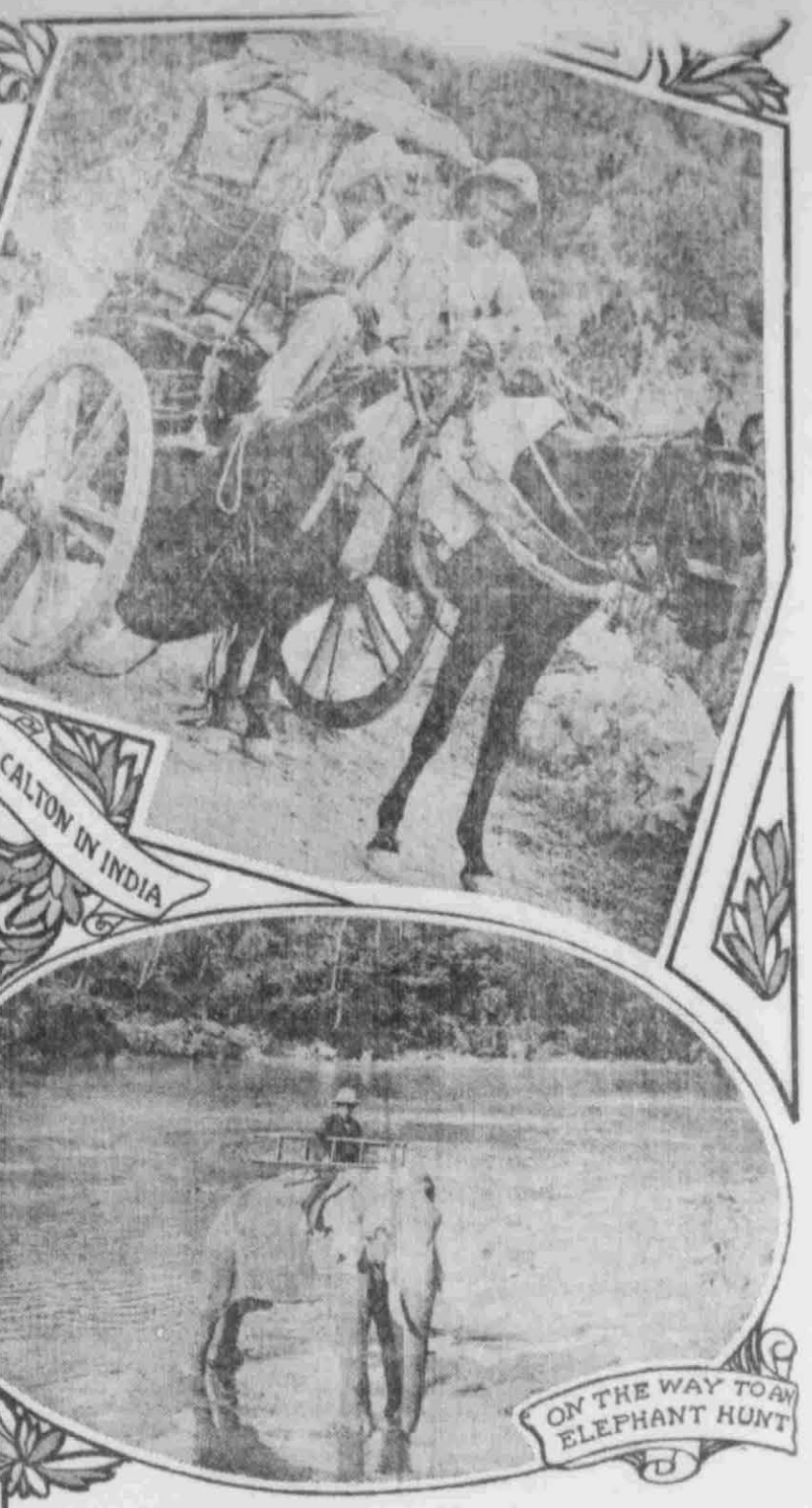


PHOTOGRAPHED  
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RICALTON AND A CHINESE DWARF



RICALTON WITH TWO  
OF HIS FRIENDS,  
CASHMERE GIANTS



FACTS IN FLASHES.

It takes about ten weeks to build a railway engine.

Of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of London more than 1,000,000 have to live on less than 16.25 a week for each family.

Among the longest lived trees are the olive and the yew, both evergreens. The maximum age of the former is 2,000 years and of the latter 2,500.

In Russia factory hands work from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.

It is a curious point in our criminal law that to constitute murder the death of a victim must take place within a year and a day from the time of the offense.

Taking the earth all over into consideration, the amount of rain that falls on its surface comes to about five feet annually.

The largest bell in the world, the famous giant of giants at Moscow, has a circumference of 68 feet, is 21 feet high and weighs 43,772 pounds.

The country that once passes through from Athabasca Landing down to the Arctic Red river is full of vegetation and will one day be settled.

Two princely representatives of the only real American royalty, descendants of that Massachusetts whose word was law to thirty villages and 30,000 red men, are living in poverty on the shores of Lake Assawampsett, Mass. They are Tawakles and Wootenokamoke.

Women in the province of Shima, on the southern coast of Japan, are the sterner sex. They do most of the field work and are also employed as divers. They enter the water at all seasons except during the coldest months of the winter. They remain under water sometimes for more than a minute.

A French medical man advises people to drink buttermilk for long life. He says that the lactic acid attacks and dissolves every sort of earthly deposit in the blood vessels, keeping

the veins and arteries so supple and free running that there can be no clogging up, and hence there is no deposit of chalky matter around the joints or of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and hardening of the blood vessels which bring on old age.

Forests cover one-tenth of the surface of the world and one-quarter of Europe.

Two thousand yards was the utmost range of the fifty-two hundredweight guns used at the battle of Trafalgar. It is calculated that by 1950 there will be no coal left in Britain within 2,000 feet of the surface.

Seventy thousand tons of cork are used yearly for bottling beer and mineral waters in England.

The longest recorded hair from a woman's head is eight feet, but a hair twelve feet long has been noted in a man's beard.

Fifty-four gallons out of every hundred of London's water supply come from the Thames and twenty-five gallons from the Lea.

Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times, is believed to be of European origin.

An air gun of large size, working on the principle of the pneumatic hammer, has been devised for killing animals in a humane manner.

Louisiana has 7,300,000 acres of marsh lands which, if properly treated, would exhibit great fertility.

Some of the cities of Florida are almost entirely dependent on cisterns for water supply, and it has been realized lately that these tanks must furnish a favorable place for the propagation of mosquitoes. One of the suggested means of conducting warfare against the pest consisted of stocking these reservoirs with small fish to feed on the mosquito larvae.

The first attempt to steer a balloon was made in Paris in 1784. Roumanian 427 tons petroleum for fuel.

Electrically heated plates, operated by levers, are the principal feature in a new clothes pressing device.

The hair with an air blast resistance can be switched in for hating the hair.

At Alule, in the courtyard of the Church of Santa Maria, is the great Tulare tree. The tree is fourteen feet in circumference, six feet from the ground. More than a hundred years ago, when Humboldt was traveling through Mexico, he cut out a section of the bark and in it affixed a label bearing an inscription dedicated to the tree. This tablet can still be seen, although nearly covered by bark.

Of 2,000,000 miners employed in the world, 1,400,000 are English or citizens of the United States. The world produces 13,000,000 tons of cotton a year, 8,000,000 of which come from America and 2,500,000 from India.

Two hundred and fifty-nine in every thousand of the world's population over King Edward VII. are sovereign. Passenger locomotives in Europe run on an average 53 miles per mile run for merchandise 75 miles per mile.

A three-months-old oyster is the size of a shilling, at six months it is as big as half a crown, but an oyster is not fit to eat until it is four years old.

In London 900,000 persons are living more than two in a room and 25,934 six or more in a room.

The first submarine cable was laid in August, 1850, between Dover and Caprigrasso.

An oak tree at a hundred years averages forty-one inches in diameter, a larch forty inches, an elm fifty inches and a yew nine inches.

All Bonaparte's wars cost France only \$1,500,000. The Crimean war cost her \$24,000,000, the Franco-German war \$31,000,000.

During the last century Great Britain and Ireland lost 9,500,000 people by emigration. Next comes Germany with a loss of 8,610,000, and then Russia with 2,550,000.

In a hundred Britons you will find only forty-three light complexioned against 57 dark. The other six are red haired.

Beary are liable to taxation in some Japanese villages. The origin of the curious custom is unknown.

The Sydney lighthouse has the most powerful light of any. It is electric and of 150,000 candle power. It can be seen for fifty miles.

THERE will be no peace for anything but peace in the African jungles this year. About the time that Theodore Roosevelt and his caravan train their guns in the greatest hunt of modern times another will be there with his camera and guns to add interest to the invasion. This one is James Ricalton of South Orange, N. J., who is the dean of the camera kingdom of the world. This reads like an extract from Colonel Tody Hamilton's circus posters, but no ordinary phrases or sentences can give an adequate description of Ricalton's exploits.

Professor Ricalton has been in Africa before. He has been everywhere where there was anything doing. He has met and "taken" nearly every potentate, ruler, general and admiral of earth and the file of all nations. He has been on the firing line of great contests, in the midst of the carnage, inside and outside of the breastworks, on the mountain tops, in the valleys and on the sea.

An interesting character is this little, wiry Jerseyman—sixty years of age, slender in physique, modest in manner, with kindly blue eyes peeping through gold rimmed spectacles, speaking to quote his own words, "no harangue but English, and very little of that." All distances are alike to him. He tramps as many miles in a day as a horse walks, carrying a thirty pound camera and tripod, for he scorn the snapshot apparatus. On the march he snaps out young soldiers. He takes his place with the gunners in perilous artillery positions, lounges with the reserves waiting for battle and is in the dash of the onslaught when he is allowed. When the positions have been carried he sits down with the living and the dead with as much inconspicuousness as he would sit at a dinner in his Jersey home.

When Edison wanted the right vegetable fiber to serve as a filament for his perfect incandescent lamp he sent Ricalton around the world to find the remotest parts of Burma, China and India, and on this tour he experimented with more than 140 varieties of the bamboo. These travels made him the wonderful photographer that he is. It was Ricalton who made the pictures for the Stoddard lectures. They tell the story when Stoddard's descriptive vocabulary gave out.

Ricalton sailed from Australia March 17 for Africa. He took his camera and gun, for as a hunter he is in the same category as Roosevelt, and in the opinion of some he is the more expert of the two. One object of Ricalton's mission is to stalk the fly which insinuates those whom it bites with the fatal sleeping sickness. He has a camera with a lens especially arranged for photographing the fly in action. Ricalton is a faunal naturalist as well as an entomologist. The stalking of this fly is a feat well calculated to test the hunter's skill and endurance. If anybody can do it Ricalton can. While in the dark continent Ricalton will be within reach of Roosevelt, and when not catching the tsetse fly on the wing he will take a hand in the hunt for game and train his camera on any brought down as well as on much that will get away. Ricalton was at the front and on the flanks and in the rear during the Boer war, and he is familiar with the geography and topography of the country. There will be new stories and strange experiences and wonderful pictures when Ricalton has finished his dash into Africa on the heels of Roosevelt.

Every reader will recall the great Delhi durbar. There was there, undisturbed by its pomp and grandeur, erected a scaffold in the center of the throng of jeweled princes and baronial warriors and calmly took his pictures of the bewildering pageant. The stories written of that event may have been overcolored, but the pictures of Ricalton were from life. People who saw these pictures knew exactly what the durbar was. The lens was mightier than the pen.

He was the first foreigner to travel on foot through northern Russia. He walked 1,500 miles from Archangel to St. Petersburg. In all his travels, in all countries, he estimates that he has exposed 35,000 negatives. He believes that he has photographed every celebrity of his generation.

An photographer of war Ricalton is with the lens what Mark Twain was with the brush. In the Philippines he was the only one in his business to get some actually firing on the enemy. At the battle of Calocanan a soldier near him was shot down. Ricalton seized the rifle, picked up the cartridge belt and joined the skirmishers. At the siege of Tientsin he stood on the walls and photographed Americans who were dropped by Chinese bullets.

In the war between Russia and Japan Ricalton became a well known

figure wherever there was danger and suffering.

Favored by Nogi. When General Nogi's chief of staff answered by telephone the complaints of his perplexed commanders who had arrested "an indefatigable little man with a camera," he said, "If it is the American photographer Ricalton let him take photographs wherever he likes." General Nogi himself was friendly to the little man from Jersey, often sent him presents of fruit and frequently humorous messages. All the war correspondents were friends and admirers of the "little fanatic," as they dubbed Ricalton.

Writing to a friend in this country while he was watching the shells from the great siege guns in Manchuria, Ricalton said: "I have been trying to photograph the firing shells. They can be seen in flight, and I must make a stereograph to show one."

He kept at it until he had secured what he wanted. It was a marvelous picture, showing a 100 pound projectile thrown by an eleven inch coast defense mortar over the hills at the invisible Russian fleet. In order to get the proper range he was compelled to stuff his ears with cotton wool. Gunners who had neglected to take this precaution became deaf.

Camera is King.

Ricalton's success with the camera brings to mind the important work done by his profession. The pictures of epoch making events are necessary in this age to complete the best descriptive work of the pen of great batters, splendid festivals, glittering pageants and the catastrophes of land and water. Without the aid of the camera the terrors of the earthquakes at Messina could not have been adequately realized. It was the camera that focused the attention of the world on the awful flood of Vesuvius.

Only those who have made the subject a study have any conception of the manner in which great events are pictured, and only those engaged in the work know what dangers are frequently faced in order to obtain the results. The skilled photographer is a born explorer and an adventurer in the best sense of the word. The distances from Sahara to the pole circle, from Patagonia to Tibet, are all the same to him. To be stoned in China, arrested

in the Forbidden Land, imprisoned in Siberia, captured in savage jungles, detained as a spy in times of war and turned down by officious underlings lodged about for a day with red tape—these, and more, are a part of his day's work. To accomplish his purpose he sleeps on the ground, in the cold or under drenching rains, faces disease from exposure and goes hungry. He wins his spurs on rocky roads.

Before the photographer became an essential in the collection of the great news events the correspondent had it all his way. Within less than a half century intelligent readers have learned that while it is possible for the best trained correspondent to exaggerate now and then, the lens tells the truth always. The camera does not lie. Today the reliable correspondent and the photographer stand shoulder to shoulder.

The news photographer is an oddity. Nothing surprises him. Nothing makes him lose his nerve. His hand must be steady and his brain unclouded. He must be able to shoot, manage a camera, adapt himself to perilous positions, eat and sleep wherever he is sent, but fail, tramp and steal his way everywhere, ride anything that has four legs, barter and exchange goods, develop his plates on arid sands or in arctic ice and get the prints to the home office before the news becomes stale.

These are glittering generalities. Let us take some actual experience and adventures.

There was one of these knights of the camera who mounted an old elephant with his ladder camera under his arm and followed the governor of Ceylon in an elephant hunt. Another followed a swarm of eastern pilgrims to the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. There he balanced himself on a swaying

board hung from a balcony high above the heads of the crowds and made a picture of the populace and representatives from every Christian nation of the earth. One of the intrepid knights dashed four times up the side of Mont Pelée and took photographs of the volcano in action. Another crossed the boiling rapids of the Jhelum river by gliding along a cable made of a single rawhide rope, from which he was suspended by a loop of straps. Pictures of holy places in Palestine were taken by another, who rode through the country mounted on a mule. Yet another went with an exploring expedition to the farthest north and made photographs that no lens had ever recorded.

Triumphs of American Photographers. It was an American photographer, R. R. Ross, who spent a fortnight in the Vatican, studying the revelations of papal life, from which he made pictures that were commended by artists and which gained for him a medal from Pope Pius X. similar to the medal presented by his holiness to the Prince of Wales. Accompanying the medal was a message from the pope, thanking the photographer for his work and bestowing upon him the papal blessing.

Another American photographer, Henry A. Strohmeyer, made more than a thousand photographs of the late President McKinley. Strohmeyer has traveled in every state in the Union. He took over 2,500 photographs of President Roosevelt. He followed the strenuous executive in all his dangers and appeals to the public interest, there is the man with the camera!

FRANK H. BROOKS

## SCHOLARS WHO HAVE PLAYED POLITICS And Politicians Who Went Into University Life.

THE tender to Dr. Eliot of the mission to the court of St. James recalls some interesting data in connection with the diplomatic service of this country in which college men as well as others have figured.

Only one college president has been elected president of the United States—Garfield. Several have been appointed ministers or ambassadors.

One president of the United States founded a great institution of learning after he left the White House. The inscription over the grave of Jefferson, which he had previously directed should be placed there, shows that he was content to let his fame rest upon two events, that he was "the author of the Declaration of Independence and father of the University of Virginia." Madison and Monroe later aided in fostering the great institution.

Long before Taft had any idea of reaching his present place he was dean of the Cincinnati Law school, and he was a lecturer there while on the bench.

There are two college professors in President Taft's cabinet—Jacob M. Gaylock Dickinson, secretary of agriculture, and James Wilson, secretary of the interior. The former was a professor in the Vanderbilt university. He has recently represented the interests of the United States in important litigation of an international character, and at the time of his appointment to the cabinet he was general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company. Before Secretary Wilson was into the cabinet he was appointed by President McKinley as a professor of the Law Agricultural college.

When President Cleveland quit political life he retired to his home in Princeton and was a lecturer in Princeton university and was also an insurance company of New York. When Robert Edward Lee, the idol of the Confederate cause, laid down his sword he went to Lexington, Va., and became president of Washington (now Washington and Lee) college, where he remained until his death. Peace had her victory.

Others who had been honored in halls of learning went to political honors. James Russell Lowell was twice ambassador. In 1877 he was sent to Spain and transferred three years later to the court of St. James. In 1885 he was sent to St. Petersburg as an attaché of the American legation, after which he was appointed minister to Germany from 1875 to 1881. At another time he was United States minister to Santo Domingo. Previous to these appointments he was a state senator from the Syracuse (N. Y.) district.

Carroll D. Wright was the first commissioner of the United States bureau of labor, in 1885. He first appeared in political life as a Republican presidential elector in 1876. In 1879 he was lecturer on phases of the labor question, ethnically considered, at Lowell institute in Boston. In 1881 he was university lecturer on the factory system in Harvard. He was also president of the collegiate department of Clark university in Worcester, Mass.

William L. Wilson, who prepared the Mills tariff bill in 1883, was professor of Latin at Columbia university in 1865-71. At the time of his election to congress he was president of the West Virginia university. James David Schurman, professor of philosophy in Cornell in 1884 and president of that institution in 1892, went to the Philippines in 1899 as chairman of the Philippine commission, having been appointed by President McKinley.

Thomas Jonathan "Pheasant" Eliot

Jackson went to the field after he was professor of natural science and instructor of military tactics in the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va.

Edward Everett was an example of the scholar in politics. From the chair of Greek literature in Harvard in 1834 he went to the governor's chair of

Massachusetts in 1834. In 1841 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. After his return he was elected president of Harvard and remained in that place from 1845 till 1849. He was in the cabinet of President Fillmore as secretary of state. In 1854 he was a United States senator from Massachusetts. In 1860 he was nominated for vice president on the Constitutional Union ticket.

David Jayne Hill of New Jersey was minister to Switzerland in 1903. Previous to his appointment to that post he was a professor and afterward president of Bucknell university. In 1905 he was president of Rochester

university, and in 1898 he was appointed first assistant secretary of state.

Edward John Phelps of Vermont was sent by President Cleveland to the court of St. James, was president of the American Bar association in 1880 and at the time of his appointment as representative to Great Britain he was Kent professor of law in Yale, which place he held until his death, for while he was absent as minister to Switzerland in 1903, he kept vacant. In 1893 he was senior counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration.

John Eaton of New Hampshire became president of Shattuck Jackson college, at Salt Lake, in 1895. Before he had been commissioner of the United States bureau of education from 1871 to 1884.

Champ Clark, member of the lower house of congress from Missouri and now leader of the minority in the house, was president of Marshall college, West Virginia, in 1873-4.

The militant leader of the reform movement in Connecticut, Dr. Flavel Swetten Luther, is president of Trinity college. Seth Low gave up the presidency of Columbia university to become mayor of New York city, and he is actively engaged in civic measures at the present time. Governor Charles Hughes of New York was professor of law in Cornell university before he entered politics. The present mayor of Greater New York, George B. McClellan, was a member of the lower house of congress before he became mayor, and he is also a lecturer in Princeton.

George Baneroff was never a college president or a professor in a college, but his history is one of the best books of universities and colleges. In 1845 he was secretary of the navy in Polk's administration and was appointed minister to Great Britain in 1846. John Lathrop Motley is in the same class, but as a man of letters who became associated with public affairs he deserves mention in this connection. He was secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg in 1840, United States minister to Austria in 1847 and to Great Britain in 1849.

James Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan were ministers to Great Britain. Monroe was also minister to France, and Jefferson represented this country as minister to France. Each became president of the United States.

ASA JAY.



DR. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.