

ROOSEVELT WILL MAKE TRIP AS CITIZEN AND SPORTSMAN

President of the United States Will Not Travel in Africa and Europe as Potentate—Preparations for Trip Are Elaborate.

Theodore Roosevelt, fifty years of age, having, on March 4, with his term as twenty-sixth president of the United States, completed over twenty-five years of public service, has decided to take rest and recreation in a two-years' trip abroad, half of which will be spent in Africa under British flag as a faunal naturalist and the British flag as a faunal naturalist, least three of the big capitals. At the head of a scientific expedition outfitted by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington he will, with his son Kermit, and three American naturalists of note—Major Edgar A. Mearns, J. Loring Alden and Edmund Heller—make a collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects and botanical specimens of central Africa, which will be deposited in the United States national museum at Washington.

The Itinerary.

The party leave New York city about the middle of March, going by the Mediterranean route to Gibraltar and Naples. At Naples the members of the expedition will board a steamer of the German East Africa line for Kilindini harbor, Mombasa island. They will arrive at the east Africa port towards the end of April, proceed by the Uganda railroad to Nairobi, spend six months there, then continue by rail to Port Florence, Lake Victoria Nyanza, making a total distance of 584 miles by rail. The expedition will cross Uganda by caravan, and finally pass down the whole length of the Nile, reaching Khartoum about April, 1910. Much of the hunting and specimen collecting will be done in British East Africa, where the Uganda railway will be used as a means of ready transportation from Nairobi, which will be the base of supplies.

At Khartoum, it is expected, the president and his son will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt, who will accompany them on their trip to Europe. The naturalists of the party will proceed direct to the United States from Egypt. Mr. Roosevelt probably will remain in Continental Europe and Great Britain about one year, having accepted invitations to deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford University, an address at the Sorbonne in Paris and a lecture before the students of the University of Berlin.

Happy Hunting Grounds.

Speaking of the great hunting grounds of the world, Mr. Roosevelt says that there remain only three in the present century. South Africa is the true hunter's paradise, in his opinion. If the happy hunting grounds are to be found anywhere in this world, says he, they lay between the Orange and the Zambesi, and extend northward here and there to the Nile countries and Somaliland. Nowhere else are there such multitudes of game, representing so many and such widely different kinds of animals of such size, such beauty, such infinite variety. "We should have to go back to the fauna of Pleistocene to go its equal." It is to this section of the world that he is now bound.

Having been in public life almost continually since he was graduated from Harvard University in 1880—serving the people in the capacity of assemblyman in New York state, civil service commissioner of the United States, president of the police board in New York city, assistant secretary of the navy of the United States, colonel of the First United States Volunteer cavalry in the Spanish war, governor of New York, vice president of the United States, and finally as president of the nation, the highest gift in the power of the people of the country—Mr. Roosevelt feels that he has earned the right to put in a portion of his time in the sport which most appeals to him. He proposes to spend two years away from the United States for two reasons. Rest and recreation in hunting and scientific research are only the minor ones. He intends to put himself beyond the reach of those persons whom he believes would inevitably seek, if he were within reach, to use his influence with the administration of President Taft. Mr. Roosevelt is, of course, aware of the manner in which the charge has been circulated that Mr. Taft would be only a Roosevelt man as president, and whatever Mr. Taft, as president, might do, it would be ascribed to Mr. Roosevelt's influence. It is because of this situation that Mr. Roosevelt decided to take himself out of the country, where it would be impossible for anyone to repeat any such charge against President Taft. Mr. Roosevelt has well selected a place where his seclusion in this respect is secure, for hardly could a more inaccessible locality be found. In this connection, Mr. Roosevelt, some months before the republican national convention had nominated Mr. Taft to the presidency, made a statement in which he said: "If Mr. Taft is nominated and elected president, which would be very gratifying, it would make impossible any criticism, if I were abroad, to the effect that I was dictating to him and being followed, or that I had dictated and had been turned down in any suggestions."

As a Citizen.

In traveling abroad Mr. Roosevelt will not make any such tour as did General Grant after retiring from the presidency. General Grant was received in state by emperors and kings wherever he went on his tour around the world. He was feted as no other American ever has been. Mr. Roosevelt will avoid all that, it being his desire to travel as a plain American citizen, and spending a good part of his time in the pursuit of game; he will put himself out of the way of social entertainment. Statements have been made to the effect that the game preserves in British East Africa under control of the British colonial government are to be opened to the president and his companions to shoot at will. No advantage of these offers will be taken. Mr. Roosevelt having made up his mind to decline to do any shooting on government reserves where the hunting is not open to all. The feeling of the president on this matter of shoot-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ing on government reservations he explains in this way: A person taking advantage to shoot on government reserves in Africa would be exactly in the same position of any foreigner who came to America and was given permission by the United States government to shoot at will in the government reservation at Yellowstone Park, where the American buffalo, to be found almost nowhere else, roams unmolested. The president declares that such permission rightly would arouse resentment.

Not Sport Alone.

It is Mr. Roosevelt's desire that his African hunting expedition shall not be looked upon as one with sport as a main object. A limited number of specimens of mammals and birds will be killed for the uses of the United States national museum. Other killing will be confined to the limits of the necessary food supply of the camp. On this trip Mr. Roosevelt hopes to secure for scientific purposes two adult specimens, one of each sex, and a specimen of the young of an animal he is likely to meet on the dark continent. For the ordinary needs of the museum the president and the naturalists and director of the Smithsonian Institution, whom he has consulted, think these will be sufficient, but whether they are sufficient or not, these are all he has in mind to kill, no matter how plentiful the game may be.

It is the known wish of the president that the expedition into Africa shall be made with the privacy that marks, or should mark, any other scientific expedition. Mr. Roosevelt wants an outing and a chance to a moderate amount of shooting, with a first view to getting results that will be of some benefit to science. While a number of the American newspapers would like to send correspondents with Mr. Roosevelt, it is needless to say that no newspaper representatives will accompany the party.

Planned in Summer.

During his summer vacation last year, which he spent at his summer home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, Mr. Roosevelt did most of his planning for the trip. During the hot summer days from June till September the president devoted much of his time sitting on the broad veranda of his home studying books on natural history and big game hunting in Africa. These he procured from every available source. Working out the details of his plans occupied a great deal of time. He was continually in correspondence during the summer and even after he again resumed his official duties at Washington with the noted big game hunters and naturalists who have devoted years of study to central Africa and its fauna. Men who have spent any length of time in that part of Africa which he intends visiting were welcome visitors at Sagamore Hill, and from these he gained valuable information. This was the case also when he returned to the White House, and among those whom he entertained last year was Bishop Hartzell, who has spent many years as missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in Africa, and Sir Harry H. Johnston, the noted English naturalist and author, who has had twenty-five years' experience in central Africa and the discoverer of the Okapi. Sir Harry, after his visit to the president, said he was surprised to find Mr. Roosevelt so well informed on Africa and its fauna and declared that the president was able to tell him things about it of which he had no knowledge. Numerous other persons who have been to Uganda and British East Africa the president has consulted and as a result, he has gathered a store of information not to be obtained from books. It was to Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution, that Mr. Roosevelt first unfolded the tentative plans for his African trip. In a letter to the Secretary he made known his project of going, after his term of office expired, to Africa for the purpose of hunting and traveling in British and German East Africa, crossing Uganda and working down the Nile with side trips after animals and birds. He declared then that he is "not in the least a game butcher," saying: "I like to do a certain amount of hunting, but my real and main interest is the interest of a faunal naturalist."

In his letter he expressed the opinion that this trip opened the best chance for the United States national museum to get a fine collection, not only of the big game beasts, but of the smaller mammals and birds of Africa, and ought not to be neglected. The president offered to take with

him several professional field naturalists and taxidermists who should prepare and send back the specimens he is to collect, the collection to go to the national museum. The president said that as an ex-president he should feel that that institution is the museum to which his collection should go. While he would pay the expenses of himself and his son, he felt that he had not the means that would enable him to pay for the naturalists and their kit and the curing and transport of the specimens for the museum. All he desired to keep would be a few personal trophies of little scientific value which for some reason he might like to keep. He said the actual hunting of big game he would want to do himself or have his son do.

Seeing the value of the president's proposition, Secretary Walcott immediately set to work selecting men to form the party. He decided that three men should form the Smithsonian Institution's portion of the party. The necessary funds for the Smithsonian's share of the expense were secured from a source which has not been revealed. It is stated that no part of these funds was derived from any government appropriation or the income of the Smithsonian Institution. That it was advanced by some one interested in science there is no doubt, and there have been reports that it was donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The Best of All.

In selecting the four men to accompany Mr. Roosevelt the best men in the scores of naturalists of the country were selected. It was decided that Major Edgar A. Mearns of the medical corps of the United States army, a retired officer who has had twenty-five years' experience as a doctor in the army, should have charge of the Smithsonian portion of the party. His professional services as physician to the expedition undoubtedly will be of the greatest value, not to speak of his ability as a well-known naturalist and collector of natural history specimens. As an ornithologist, Major Mearns probably is one of the highest authorities, having made a specialty of bird study for many years. The major was one of the founders of the American Ornithologists' union and has written widely on bird subjects. He is a member of the Linnaean society of Natural History of New York, of the National Geological society, of the Biological society of Washington, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a patron of the American museum of Natural History of New York. He is fifty-three years of age.

As a field naturalist, Mr. J. Loring Alden is probably the most efficient and experienced man in the party. He has made a specialty of the smaller mammals and it is said of him that, where other traps and baits fail, he can devise a trap and select a bait that will lure any of the smaller wild creatures into captivity. His training comprises service in the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture and in the New York Zoological gardens in Bronx Park, New York city, as well as on numerous collecting trips through British America, Mexico and the United States. He is about thirty-eight years old, of ardent temperament, and intensely energetic. In August, September and October, 1888, he made the highest record for a traveling collector, having sent to the United States national museum 900 well prepared specimens of small mammals in the three-months' journey from London, through Sweden, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. His home is in Oswego, New York.

Of the party the only one who has had previous experience in that section of Africa is Mr. Edmund Heller. He was associated with Professor Carl E. Akeley and Mr. K. D. G. Elliot in the expedition of the Field Columbian museum of Chicago, which, in 1900, visited the same portions of Africa that the Roosevelt expedition will cover. Mr. Heller is a graduate of Stanford university of California and is a thoroughly trained naturalist, whose special work with this expedition will be the preparation and preservation of the specimens of large animals. Having gone over the ground once he is a valuable asset to the expedition. In order that he might accompany Mr. Roosevelt, his release from his position as assistant curator of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California was secured by the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Heller had large experience in animal collecting in Al-

aska, British Columbia, United States, Mexico, Central America and South America. In 1888 he made a collection trip of eleven months to the Galapagos Islands, starting from San Francisco. He is an enthusiastic collector as well as a naturally equipped naturalist. Of numerous scientific papers on mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes he is the author. Mr. Heller's home is at Los Gatos, California.

Official Photographer.

Kermit Roosevelt, the president's second son, a young man of 19 years, is to be the official photographer of the expedition. His collection of photographs of animals and scenes will be made use of in a scientific way and as illustrations for books and articles which his father will write. Young Mr. Roosevelt is a student at Harvard University and a great favorite of his father. He has spent considerable time in preparing himself for the work he is to undertake. During his summer vacation he made a study of the camera and photographic methods. He also experimented in taking pictures of the animals at the Zoological gardens at New York. It is his first trip abroad and he looks forward to it with the keenest interest. He is tall and slender, a good horseman and a splendid rifle shot. Much of the shooting of the big game he hopes to share with his father.

To complete the personnel of the expedition Mr. R. J. Cuninghame, an Englishman, was chosen. He is a noted naturalist and big game hunter and had guided numerous hunting parties in Africa. It was he who was chief hunter and guide of the Field Columbian museum expedition in central Africa. Mr. Cuninghame for some months has been employed in assembling the materials for Mr. Roosevelt's use. He will act as general manager of the expedition, guiding the party and taking charge of the native porters. Mr. Cuninghame is an experienced collector of natural history specimens and has made collections for the British museum in Norway and Africa.

Under English Flag.

Upon reaching Kilindini, April 21, the party will spend a short time in Mombasa and then proceed by train on the Uganda railway to Nairobi, the capital of Ukamba province and headquarters of the administration of British East Africa, protectorate, a city of 15,514 inhabitants, of whom 579 are Europeans. Nairobi will be used as the headquarters and base of supplies and from there trips will be made into the country's recesses which abound with animals of all kinds. It is in this section that Mr. Roosevelt hopes to do most of his hunting and collecting. Trips, extending from a week to a month in length, will be made in all directions. Supplies and camping outfit will be carried by natives and camps established at various points on the trips. It has been decided that snowcapped Mount Kenya, 18,000 feet high, an extinct volcano near Ndoro, to the north of Nairobi, will be the objective point of one of these trips. On Mount Kenya, at a point part way up, one of the field naturalists probably will be stationed for some time in order to collect specimens of all kinds there. The smaller mammals will be caught in traps, an elaborate outfit of which is being taken by the expedition. In fact, these form the heaviest part of the equipment. The supplies of the party are packed in tin-lined boxes. These boxes when they have been emptied will be used as packing cases for the various specimens. Many valuable natural history specimens have been spoiled by ants and other insects, it has been found from experience on other expeditions, and it is to guard against this that the tin-lined boxes are being taken along. When the specimens have been prepared they will be carefully packed in the boxes and shipped to Nairobi, where they will be forwarded to the United States. One of the taxidermists will always be with Mr. Roosevelt, and as soon as any big game is shot by him it will be skinned and prepared on the spot.

Mr. Roosevelt will be greatly disappointed if he fails to kill several specimens of the white rhinoceros. This is the same as the square-mouthed rhinoceros and is the nearest living ally to the type of the extinct thichorine or woolly rhinoceros which lived in England at the close of the Glacial period. The outfit which Mr. Cuninghame has selected in London consists of rot-proof tents, green in color; a good supply of mosquito netting, camp tools and cooking utensils. Mr. Roosevelt and the other members of the party will sleep on the simplest kind of light cots. A luxury that will be taken are folding baths. A large quantity of preservatives and materials for curing skins and preparing them for shipment home is being taken. Nairobi being the central station of the Uganda railway it will be easy to reach quickly the remote parts of the country where the party can strike off into the jungle. All specimens will be taken care of at Nairobi before shipment to the national museum.

No definite arrangements have been made for the six months the party will spend in the territory about Nairobi except that short trips in search of specimens is to be made from there. The president's expedition will not visit Mount Kilimanjaro, on the border between British East Africa and German East Africa. The reason for this is that the national museum has been receiving a splendid collection of specimens from that locality from Dr. Abbott, of Philadelphia, who has been there for some time.

In the Hills.

The altitude of the Nairobi district is over 5,000 feet above the sea and further west the country reaches 7,000 feet above sea level. Taking the country as a whole, the climate is distinctly favorable to health. The days under the equatorial sun are hot, but cool nights amply atone for the heat of the day. The rainy season in that section of Africa occurs about October or November. From May to February is considered as the best season for the shooting of big game.

In October the expedition will back its outfit at Nairobi and continue its journey inland over the Uganda railway to Port Florence, on Lake Victoria Nyanza. At that place a short stop will be made and probably a trip will be made to Mount Elgon, 17,000 feet high, and Mount Elgon is over 14,000 feet in height. When the party again returns to Port Florence it will board a steamer of the railway service which plies about the lake and proceed to Entebbe, 150 miles away. It is expected that Entebbe will be reached early in De-

ember. At that point a small caravan will be made up from animals and natives which Mr. Cuninghame has specially engaged for the trip across Uganda to the Nile. The first stop after leaving Entebbe will be at Mengo. Then by short stages it will proceed until reaching Kibira on Lake Albert Nyanza. The journey across Uganda is expected to take not more than a month and the expedition should strike the White Nile about the first of the year 1910.

Advance Showing Spring Styles



Our first shipment of fine spring suits has arrived and is open for your inspection. Ladies, no doubt, are much interested in knowing what are the correct modes for the coming season, and we take great pleasure in extending to you this invitation to inspect these early arrivals at Missoula's Style Store. No better proof of the reliability of these styles can be asked, aside from the fact that they are here, other than that they are purchased by us direct from New York, the fashion center of America.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business in hand, and having thoroughly scrutinized the market, these garments were bought from one of the leading Paris-American manufacturers after much careful consideration in every detail.

A change from the present style is a slightly shorter coat, a plainer gored skirt, and, most distinctive of all, is the richness and magnificence in embroidered trimmings. Other changes there are in cut as well as colorings, "Ashes of Roses" being the latest color added to a great list of new colorings. Prices from

\$25 to \$47.50

Come Today and Feast Upon a Magnificent Array of Charming New Styles

MID-WEEK SPECIALS

Boys' Shoe Special

Three lines of well-known makes of medium and heavy weight, for rough usage and guaranteed to withstand wear. Special at \$2.00, \$1.65 and \$1.45

Misses' Shoe Special

Misses' box calf, also vici kid, lace and blucher lace, in sizes from 2-12 to 5-12. A splendid school shoe and a big bargain at the special prices. \$1.65, \$1.45, \$1.25

12 1/2c Handkerchiefs

Special at 5c

Pluffy crossbar lawns, hemmed, just the right size, always 2 for 25c; special, each 5c

Embroideries

A thousand yards of embroidery and insertion for all purposes. All widths and designs at extra special prices—

8c and 10c qualities, yard 5c
15c and 19c qualities, yard 10c
35c and 50c qualities, yard 25c

\$1.98 LACE COLLAR SETS 50c

Beautiful things in circular collars, cuffs to match; medallion effects; lovely adornments for summer dresses; cheapest set in assortment \$1.35; special at 50c

35c KNIT UNDERWEAR 19c

35c knit underwear for women, natural or peller, in a great variety of styles; good winter weight, close knit and elastic; a worthy quality; worth 35c; special at, garment 19c

DONOHUE'S

fourth rifle is a .400 gun for moderate sized game, carrying a smokeless powder cartridge with a bullet of 170 grains. It also is of a very high power type and has been used by the president on some of his trips. The other members of the party also will carry revolvers. The principal weapon which will be carried by the naturalists will be a 12-bore gun.

Second Year.

Regarding the second year of Mr. Roosevelt's tour abroad little of his plans is known, in fact he has not definitely decided upon them. Friends of the president, however, expect to see him return to the United States at the end of two years with added laurels and popularity. It is not alone for the shooting of a collection of mammals that Mr. Roosevelt goes across the water, but he will also have an opportunity to do and say something that will bring him into prominence before the entire world. After he has finished his hunting tour he will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt at Khartoum and proceed down the Nile to Cairo, making visits to the places of interest while on the way, and then proceeding to Europe. At Berlin he will deliver an address upon the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Berlin. It is reported that he will go to Berlin upon special invitation of the German emperor and while there will be a guest at different times of the Kaiser. From Germany he will go to France and deliver an address at the Sorbonne, probably taking as his subject the life-work of Marquis de Lafayette. It has not been learned how long Mr. Roosevelt intends to stay in Berlin and Paris. After his visit in France, Mr. Roosevelt will go to England, where a reception of great warmth undoubtedly will be accord-

ed him. He has accepted an invitation to deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford University and in all probability the honorary degree of D. C. L., which Oxford has bestowed on Emperor William, will be conferred on Mr. Roosevelt.

Is a Linguist.

The versatility of Mr. Roosevelt will be shown by the fact that he will speak German in his address before the students of the University of Berlin, French in his lecture at the Sorbonne, and English at Oxford. It is expected that this feature of his visit to the capitals of the three leading nations of Europe will attract a great deal of attention. Holland, being the home of his ancestors in Europe, it is considered not improbable that he will go there for a short visit, when he undoubtedly would speak in the tongue of his forefathers. Mr. Roosevelt's versatility in language is quite well known in this country, but it will receive still higher commendation when he makes his addresses abroad in the languages of the country he visits. One point of particular interest in London which, no doubt, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will visit, is St. George's church, where they were married in 1886. It is likely that they will be in London on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the wedding.

Washington Once Gave Up to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed, then "Bucklen's Arnica Salve" completely cured me," writes John Washington of Roswell, Tex. For eczema, boils, burns and piles it's supreme; 35c at Geo. F. Heilmann's.

Washington Once Gave Up to three doctors; was kept in bed for five weeks. Blood poison from a spider's bite caused large, deep sores to cover his leg. The doctors failed, then "Bucklen's Arnica Salve" completely cured me," writes John Washington of Roswell, Tex. For eczema, boils, burns and piles it's supreme; 35c at Geo. F. Heilmann's.