

MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1909.

WITH ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA

by Paul Thompson



Rhinoceros



Gazelle



Leopard 817 614 Long



Hippopotamus

IN going away from the United States, theoretically that his successor to the presidency, W. H. Taft, may be in no wise hampered in his conduct of his office by his willom sponsor, the ex-president combines business and pleasure in a most satisfactory manner. His career as a sportsman in various parts of the world proves conclusively that his forthcoming African trip represents one of his life ambitions. Whether he bags much or little game it is safe to prophesy that he will be more than "delighted" with his experience on the hitherto "dark continent," hereafter to be illuminated by the expansive smile of Mr. Roosevelt. His chances for scoring in his hunt are excellent, for the preparations have been most complete, nothing having been left undone which will insure the success of the trip. The country selected—British East Africa, principally near Lake Victoria Nyanza—has long been a great hunting ground for adventurous sportsmen, and recent reports would indicate that plenty of game awaits the coming of the former chief executive of the United States.

In every sense an amateur expedition, though participated in by veterans in the hunting game, the sportsmen will shoot everything which their license allows. President Roosevelt's equipment will be more expensive than a professional's would be. One reason for this is that a taxidermist outfit will be carried, so that game may be cured and preserved immediately after it has been shot. A lion or leopard, for example, would be skinned at once, eamed and treated with a preparation of alum. To protect it from beetles the skin will be soaked in turpentine and a native runner will be dispatched immediately with it to the nearest post for preservation, as otherwise the numerous insects which infest the country would eat the skin full of holes and render it perfectly worthless.

Although the president and his party will hunt for everything that they are permitted to, the real sport and excitement will naturally come in chasing the big game, such as the elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. It involves more courage and less cunning than getting the smaller and more

dangerous carnivora. The general character of the expedition is best proved by the fact that it is not only a hunting, but a scientific exploration trip as well. Natural history materials will be gathered for the United States government collections, to be deposited with the Smithsonian institute at Washington, under whose direction this phase of the president's trip is undertaken. The specimens will be placed in the new United States national museum at Washington, D. C.

Leaving New York in March the representatives of the institute will include the president and his son Kermit (who will be the official photographer for the party); Major Edgar A. Mearns, medical corps, U. S. A.; Edmund Heller, a California naturalist, who has won great fame, though a young man, now connected with the University of California, and J. Alden Loring, of the government scientific department, even more famous as a naturalist than Heller. R. J. Cunningham, a famous African guide and explorer, English traveler and big game hunter, will also join the party. It was under the direction of Mr. Cunningham and Frederick Selous that the president's African outfit was gotten together and shipped to London. This equipment was shipped early in February for Mombasa, British East Africa, where the president's party will first go ashore, and where they start on the journey inland. The Smithsonian institute outfit the party with its scientific apparatus for curing and preserving the animals shot, but the president pays his own expenses. Mr. Roosevelt will kill the big game, the skins of which will be cured and the skeletons of which will be prepared for shipment to the United States.

Although the president does not expect to be in Mombasa for some time, plans have been maturing at that place for his trip. Sir Alfred Pease, whose guest the ex-president is while there, will entertain him at his splendid estate near Machachus. Mombasa, by the

way, is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, while only 200 of them are white. There the party is to be joined by Philip McMillan, who returns from a tiger hunting expedition with Lord Minto in India to act as host at his renowned shooting box near Nairobi, which cost over \$250,000; it possesses within its limits every known adjunct of civilized comfort, including electric lights, telephones and baths, though located in the midst of the jungles. It is from here that the ex-president will make his real start for the interior.

Mr. Roosevelt's guide, Mr. Cunningham, is already at Nairobi, where he is gathering carriers for the trip and perfecting the many small details requisite for so important an undertaking. An interesting story is told of his choice as guide. It appears that there were two guides of almost equal capacity under consideration, Mr. Cunningham and a man named Judge. When it came to a choice between the two, it was found that the promising sportsman to whom the decision was left were equally divided on the matter. Discussion failed to change the partisans of either guide, and it finally had to be agreed to settle the matter by tossing up a coin. The coin was flipped and Cunningham won. To avoid the heavy rains of the wet

season, the ex-president will be compelled to linger nearly three months near Mombasa. He is unlikely to cross Lake Victoria to enter Uganda much before December. If he waits until then the dry season will be on for his 37-day march to Gondokoro, for which the fine weather is desired.

Advices from the other side of the ocean manifest a great and growing interest on the part of sportsmen of all nations in Mr. Roosevelt's trip. Many big game enthusiasts are planning to go out on the same steamer with him, and one and all who are in a position to afford him aid or courtesy are eagerly proffering it to his representatives. The owner of the only herd of buffaloes in East Africa has already left his home in Cheshire, England, to make final arrangements for a drive of at least 1,000 head for the ex-president.

It is from the buffaloes, wild pigs and rogue elephants alone, so experts declare, that Mr. Roosevelt can expect any strenuous combat. Lion hunting has been so much of a lard now for years that the king of beasts has been

crowed into a state of subjection similar to that of his brethren of the menagerie, who eat gratefully from the hand and retain none of the nervousness of the primeval beast except such as survives in their looks. According to Winston Churchill, the African lion has been chased so assiduously and shot at so often with high explosive cartridges that he seldom makes his presence known now save after dark. As has set in, then, his plaintive moans may be heard as he prowls about like a hyena seeking such scraps of meat as may have been thrown out of camp.

On his lion hunts Mr. Roosevelt will be guided by Mr. Selous, who has a world-wide reputation as a hunter of the species. He will have for a mount one of the hardy ponies which alone seem to stand the climate of the region. Mr. Selous has been quoted as saying that he believes that there are hardly more than 3,000 elephants left south of the Zambesi river, but he confesses that he is not particularly familiar with this region, and others declare that there are this number in

the Nairobi section alone. There appears to be but little doubt that the ex-president and his party will bag all the elephants, lions and giraffes they desire. According to one authority lions are as plentiful as baby carriages in Brooklyn. So do authorities differ. The hunters arise before daybreak and all the work of the camp is completed by midday. The blazing heat renders the afternoons useless except for a siesta. Not until just previous to sundown is any active campaign for game undertaken. At that time the hunters, following the customs of the country, will dispose themselves upon the banks of the rivers, from which points of vantage the animals can be picked off as they come down to drink.

The party will travel amply provided with canned meats and groceries, but will necessarily depend upon their own prowess for fresh meats. Elephant meat is as tough as it looks, and few attempt to masticate it except the low caste native bearers; even they do not consider it gastronomically fit until it has been hung long enough to become highly gamey. Waterbuck and zebra meat go into the same category as elephant meat. However, the hunters will find a foot quite as palatable and nourishing as the American beef. Oryx impala and all species of gazelles are luscious and tender, the delicacy of delicacies being the clip springer and diddik gazelles. Save for a certain cut alongside the backbone, the hartbeest must also be put in the inedible class.

Over 150 natives will be needed as bearers when the outfit starts into the interior. Each of these will be burdened with 60 pounds of baggage, beyond the major portion of this will be the rice requisite for his own consumption. These porters are mostly natives of the Swahili tribe, among whom there is sharp competition for the places. Only the readiest and lustiest have been selected. The expedition, for which, by the way, the local name is "safaris," will also be accompanied by two native policemen bearing Snyder rifles, who are known as askaris, also by a retinue of cooks and cool's mates. The gun bearers are of high caste, they can be relied upon for no service other than carrying the guns of the hunters. Their local title is shikares, and they belong to the Somali tribe. The head man of the natives rejoice in the euphonious title of the meapara, and on march Mr. Roosevelt will be known as "Bwana Kubwa," or the "Great Master." Mr. Roosevelt's fitness for this title has been amply demonstrated in Albany and Washington. He can be safely relied upon to live up to it even among the uncivilized. From the first publication of Mr. Roosevelt's intention of making this excursion into the fever-laden lands of East Africa many have been the expressions of solicitude for the effect upon his health of the new climate and conditions which he has shown such a determination to face. It is hardly necessary to state that the advice voluntarily afforded him by hunters and travelers of all nations will enable him to avail himself of every known precaution against danger and disease, but he is of an age when none but the venturesome take on a trip through the jungles. Tropical fevers abound. Quinine has to be absorbed, not as a cure, but as a preventive. If a traveler in these parts has any physical weakness, Africa is likely to discover it and develop it. Few white men have been found capable of enduring the climate for a greater period than four or five years, and among those who have spent any length of time in that region, whether for work or sport, the mortality has been heavy. Mr. Roosevelt has the manifest advantage of entering the arena in apparently the most rugged health. Despite his onerous official work of the past seven years, he has never ceased for a moment to devote wholesome portions of his time to active exercise. He is unquestionably in splendid trim for the trip. Climate alone is to be dreaded, but the ex-president has defeated so many apprehensions in his time that the "croakers" have about given him up as a subject upon whom to cast the shining light of their wisdom. Only a mild shaking of older heads still persists.

BRASS BAND EFFECTS WILL BE WORN BY MEN THIS YEAR

According to Present Indications Solomon in His Dress Suit Will Be Outclassed by Bon Ton of Missoula in 1909--Sartorial Silliness Seems Slated for Season of Success--Styles are Dictated to World by United States, England Being Excluded.

According to the advance dope and several samples, during the coming spring and summer it will be proper to speak of men's clothes as "creations." Judging from what the fashion plates and the tailors say, Solomon in his dress suit would not have been worthy of even honorable mention in a glad rag contest with the Bon Ton of Missoula in 1909.



We will all be wearing brass band effects; that is, such of us as have the required nerve.

As to colors for the spring and summer light hues will undoubtedly predominate. Dress goods patterns will be diversified more this year than ever, the solid effects being relegated to the shelf. Brown will, of course, still be worn to a great extent, as far as mixtures are concerned, but, as is evidenced by some of the best lines shown, brown has changed from the rich solid effects to something more on the olive and green. Fancies show great variety of combinations and this may be taken as an indication of the fact that we are approaching a season of frivolity in dress.

The above is simply a tailor's way of saying that for the coming nine months we will all be wearing brass band effects; that is, such of us as

have the required nerve. As a matter of fact it promises to be a not unusual fact to see a staid gentleman of middle age coming down the street wearing a suit that would have turned even a freshman green with envy 10 years ago. Clothes will be fitted with all the gingerbread possible and will be as loud as the wearers' heroic allows. By a peculiar arrangement that is said to be patented, this year's coats will have a full flare in the back, elevated at an acute angle and correspondingly dipped in front. This—it is thought—will give the well dressed man of this year the appearance of standing in front of himself.

Coats will be cut as long as possible and clear the ground, although a few of the more conservative will wear coats coming only to their knees. There will be cuffs at every advantage point on the 1909 suit. Coat sleeves will be well curled and deep, indeed, will be the "turnups" at the bottom of trouser legs. According to the inclination of the man who foots the bill, trousers will be made wide and loose. While not cut in so extreme a style as in the peg-top days of a few years ago, still trousers will be somewhat on the order of balloons this year and will look as if they had been cut out with a circular saw.

Pockets will, as a general rule, be cut on the bias—whatever that means—and will be covered with flaps, which may be buttoned. As a general rule buttons will be applied to the 1909 coats only in such places as they are not needed. It may not be generally known that the United States dictates the fashion of the world, insofar as men's apparel is concerned, but the fact remains that what the Yankee wears is the garb of the Jolly Gulls, the Ole Olsons, the Johann Schmitts of the world. This country has wrested from England the sartorial dictatorship of the world—from England, the land of checks and baggy, ill-fitting clothes. Now it is this country that the tailors of Europe look to for styles and the continental establishments are taking down their "English" signs and substituting "American Clothes Made Here."

wisdom and personality so dominated Athens that the "Aristotle cut" toga could be seen all over Mars hill on any pleasant Sunday afternoon, and "What Athens considered good style was in fact good style the world over."

Next came Rome in her day of glory



It is a fact that men set at nought the scriptural quotation about adding to or taking away from one's stature by the clothes they wear. The tall man emphasizes his length by stripes and the dumpy man his shortness with checks.

and power to dictate what to wear and what to send to the second-hand man. On down to the present time the stronger nations made the weaker ones copy their styles of dress and the America dictates. Judging from the present indications, American tailors have decided to inaugurate effects that will forever banish the "Hindlish" from the sartorial handicraft and made Beau Brummel look as if he had selected his wardrobe in a pawnshop with the aid of a dark lantern. Hats, shoes and collars will continue to be worn by our leading citizens. Hats will be about the same as last

year, with the usual allowance for individual chuckleheadedness. Shirts will be worn as usual and shoes will be sartorially luxurious. Taken as a sartorial whole, the well dressed man of this year will be a wonderful and complicated sight.

WILL FIGHT THE LAW.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Wallace, Idaho, March 20.—Homer Brown, the manager of the local brewery, who returned yesterday from Boise, said in an interview that the liquor interests of the state were preparing to fight the constitutionality of the local option law passed by the legislature at this session. Attorneys are at work dissecting the law and searching for flaws on which to establish the case, and Mr. Brown seems confident that the law is defective in several points, which will likely nullify it.

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Portland, Ore., March 20.—The United States grand jury returned seven indictments in the federal court today against various persons for violations of government statutes, chief of which was one against William Hanley, a prominent stock man of Malheur county, who is accused of the illegal entering of between 85,000 and 86,000 acres of the public domain in Harney county prior to June 22, 1908.

JAP SHIPS COMING.

Tokio, Friday, Feb. 26.—Two ships of the Japanese training squadron leaving Yokosuka on March 14, will visit various points on the Pacific coast during the spring and summer.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Los Angeles, March 20.—The condition of Madame Helena Modjeska, who is lying very low at her country home near Santa Anita, remains practically unchanged.

ROBBED AND THROWN FROM MOVING TRAIN

Pittsburg, March 20.—A young man who last evening was beaten, robbed and thrown from an eastbound Pennsylvania train at Wilkinsburg, read covered partial consciousness today, and said he was J. D. Ryan, 25 years old, a graduate of Yale, and resided in Chicago. His condition is critical, and it is probable that he will be paralyzed for life. Two operations were performed today. After the first Ryan revived somewhat, and said he had been followed by two men. "In passing to another car," he said, "I met the men on the platform. They grabbed me by the throat and demanded my money. They took my jewelry and money, and then pushed me from the train." After the operation he again lapsed into unconsciousness.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION LIST SHOWS AN IMPRESSIVE TOTAL

For the Year 1908 Montana Led the Country in New Mileage and This Year's Prospects Are That She Will Be in the Race for the Pennant, With Good Chances of Leading the Procession of Railway Progress.

Spokane, Wash., March 20.—More miles of railway lines are under construction in the Inland Empire, taking in 150,000 square miles of territory in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Oregon and southeastern British Columbia, than in any other similar area on this continent. The mileage in Washington alone is 2,500 and the province mentioned will bring the total to 4,900. Approximately 650 miles of line was built in Montana last year, when that state headed the list in the United States for new work. There are at present 4,555 miles of main lines, branches, yard tracks and sidings in Washington. Between 600 and 600 miles was built in 1908, and the completion of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway early in April will add as much more. In addition to this approximately 1,100 miles of steam and electric lines are projected to be completed before 1911.

Steam roads now in operation in the Inland Empire are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Spokane Falls & Northern (Hill property), Spokane International (Canadian Pacific system), Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, (Harriman system), Central Washington, Idaho & Washington Northern, Robert E. Strahorn, president of the North Coast Railway company, building from Spokane to the sound, announces it will be part of a transcontinental system, the name of which he will not give out at present. The Canadian Pacific also will be extended from Spokane to the Pacific coast. These lines make Spokane the greatest railroad center west of the Missouri river.

To Kalispell. In addition to these activities it is unofficially announced that the Canadian Pacific and the Milwaukee systems will be connected by a new line to be built from the Canadian boundary south down the Flathead valley to Kalispell, Montana, and from a point on the Milwaukee, north to that city. With this stretch of road, 60 miles north to Kalispell and 70 miles south, the Milwaukee will be able to reach the coal fields in British Columbia, and the Canadian Pacific road will find an outlet traversed by the Milwaukee's coast line for lumber and other products on its lines north of the international boundary. C. B. Pride, hydraulic engineer of

the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, says that contracts will be awarded shortly for two electric power plants in the Bitter Root mountains to furnish power for the operation of more than 100 miles of line on the Idaho division, between St. Joe, Idaho, and St. Regis, Montana. The two plants, which will, as at first constructed, furnish 20,000 horsepower, will be on the St. Joe river at St. Joe, Idaho, and on the Missoula river 40 miles below Missoula, Montana. The grades and curves are heavy, the former ranging from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. Several other possible power sites have been located, and if it is deemed advisable later to install electrical operation over a greater portion of the road further plants can be established.

Economy Promoted.

Economy of operation and facility in handling freight from the east to southwestern Washington and western Oregon by way of Spokane have been greatly promoted by the opening of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle line along the Columbia river, giving an outlet over practically water grades for traffic which formerly went over the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern lines.

There are reasons to believe that the Canadian Pacific road will be a factor in the Inland Empire. The line already has entrance to Spokane over the Spokane International road, built by D. C. Corbin of Spokane, and it is now stated that a further extension for traffic to Portland over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's lines. While this will cut into the Hill, Harriman and Earing territory, there is enough business in sight for all.

More than 150,000 horse-power electrical energy is developed in and near Spokane, and there is at least 500,000 horse-power available and undeveloped. The expenditure upon electrical plants and service amounted to \$2,000,000 in 1908. The Washington Water Power company, of which Henry M. Richards is president, announces that \$16,000,000 will be expended at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year in extending its city and interurban electric railways and light and power plants, and the Spokane & Inland Empire Electric Railway system, headed by Jay P. Graves, also has plans for extensive works in addition to the projects now under way. This company is surveying a line into the Big Bend wheat belt.

There are numerous other electric railway projects, one of these being a passenger and freight line from Nighthawk to Brewster, Wash., by the Okanogan Electric Railway company, headed by Col. Albert M. Dewey of Spokane. This line involves an expenditure of \$2,500,000. The Big Bend Transit company will also build a line to penetrate the Big Bend wheat belt, west of Spokane, at a cost of \$2,000,000. The Great Northern company will build a line from Wenatchee, Washington, to the British Columbia line and the Hill company and the Milwaukee are projecting lines in central Washington, tapping rich mineral and agricultural belts. The Idaho & Washington Northern Railway company will extend its line from Newport to Metairie. F. A. Blackwell, president, has disposed of the bonds and work is to be pushed on the 60 miles of road.

Street Railways.

One hundred and twenty miles of street railways, or one mile for every 1,000 population, are in operation in Spokane, and 285 miles of electric lines extend into the suburbs and as far west as Medical Lake, Washington, 26 miles, and east to Coeur d'Alene, 34 miles, and Hayden Lake, Idaho, 42 miles, and south to Palouse and Colfax, Washington, and Moscow, Idaho, 84 miles. This system will eventually tap the Snake river district with Lewiston, Idaho, 147 miles, as a terminal point. The Columbia & Walla Walla Traction company, it is justly announced by W. S. Matthias, manager, will build a line from Wallula to Dayton, Washington as the beginning of a network of electric railroads in the Walla Walla valley. It is given out by Mr. Matthias that traffic arrangements with the Inland Empire system will be made to operate cars direct between Walla Walla and Spokane, 204 miles. The Yakima Inter-Valley Electric Railway company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, will build an electric line between North Yakima and Granger, Washington, 34 miles.

SULTANA SAILS.

New York, March 20.—The steamer Sultana, owned by E. H. Harriman, sailed from here today bound for New Orleans. Mr. Harriman is now on the Pacific coast and it is expected will board his yacht at New Orleans for the trip home.