

TREATED AS FIRST AMERICAN OF TIME

Theodore Roosevelt Most Highly Honored in Europe.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN ROME

Former President Delivered Scholarly Lectures in Paris, Berlin and Oxford—Represented His Country at King Edward's Funeral.

Scarcely less interesting than his hunting trip in Africa, and at times almost as exciting, were the adventures of Col. Theodore Roosevelt in Europe. There he desired to be treated as a man of letters and science, rather than as a sportsman, and his desire was gratified. But in addition, Europe insisted on receiving him as the most distinguished American of the time, and everywhere he went honors were showered on him. Emperors, kings, princes and all manner of royalties and nobility greeted him, dined him and toasted him, and the people in all the lands that he visited turned out in vast throngs to see him and cheer him.

In Paris, Christiania, Berlin and Oxford Mr. Roosevelt delivered scholarly public addresses and the literary and scientific circles opened to let him in and marveled at the wide scope of his knowledge.

The event connected with Mr. Roosevelt's European tour that aroused the most interest and excitement occurred immediately after his arrival in Italy early in April. Before he left Africa his desire to pay his respects to the pope had been conveyed to the Vatican and the holy father had intimated that he would be glad to see the distinguished American. About the same time former Vice-President Fairbanks was in Rome and had arranged for an audience at the Vatican which was cancelled by the pope because Mr. Fairbanks first addressed the Methodist mission in Rome. When Colonel Roosevelt reached the Eternal City he

peared where he was given a royal welcome.

Paris was next on his itinerary, and there on April 23 he lectured in the Sorbonne before a great audience of savants and students. The municipality and its officials, the president of France and various learned societies vied with each other in doing honor to the visitor, and for amusement he was taken to the field of aviation, where he saw some exciting airplane flights.

Traveling northward somewhat leisurely, by way of Brussels, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Christiania and delivered an address on international peace before the Nobel prize commission, which had awarded to him the Nobel peace prize for his successful efforts to end the Russo-Japanese war.

Emperor William had made great



Taking the Air in Austria.

plans for the entertainment of the ex-president in Berlin, but the death of King Edward caused the curtailment of this program to a considerable extent. Instead of being the kaiser's guest in the palace, Mr. Roosevelt stopped at the American embassy, and though William received him and

ROOSEVELT'S HUNT FOR AFRICAN GAME

Lions and Other Animals Shot in Large Numbers.

YEAR ON DARK CONTINENT

Naturalists Collected Hundreds of Specimens for the Smithsonian Institution—Kermit Photographer of the Party.

Theodore Roosevelt's hunting trip in Africa, officially known as the Smithsonian African expedition, lasted nearly eleven months and was most successful in every way. The colonel's desire to hunt big game was not all that was back of the trip, for the Smithsonian Institution wanted specimens of the fauna and flora of the Dark Continent and commissioned the ex-president to obtain them. For this reason, a part of the expenses were borne by the institution, but Mr. Roosevelt paid all the expenses of himself and his son Kermit, presumably earning much of them by his articles in a magazine for which he received a record-breaking price.

Not wasting much time after leaving the White House, Colonel Roosevelt sailed from New York on the steamship Hamburg, headed for Naples. With him were Kermit and three naturalists, Major Mearns, Edmond Heller and J. Alden Loring, and stowed in the hold was most of their elaborate outfit for killing or photographing the animals of East Africa and for preserving the specimens destined for the Smithsonian Institution. Kermit had trained himself to be the

game came fast and cheetahs, giraffes, rhinoceroses and more lions were added to the list, in all 14 varieties of animals being secured. Meanwhile Kermit was busy with his cameras and the naturalists prepared the specimens.

George McMillan, an American, was the next host of the hunters, and several weeks were spent on his fine Ju Ja ranch and in the surrounding country. There the game was very plentiful and many fine specimens were bagged. Members of the party made several extensive trips of exploration, notably on and around Mount Kenya.

The expedition left East Africa December 19, crossed Uganda and went down the White Nile, getting back to comparative civilization at Gondokoro. There they went aboard a steamer put at their disposal by the sirdar, and journeyed to Khartoum, where Mrs. Roosevelt met her husband, and accompanied him in a leisurely trip to Cairo. During his stay in Egypt Colonel Roosevelt was the recipient of many honors and made several speeches. One of them, in which he praised the administration of the British, gave considerable offense to the native Nationalists. At the end of March the Roosevelts sailed for Italy.

In a preliminary report to the Smithsonian Institution Mr. Roosevelt summarized the material results of the expedition as follows:

"On the trip Mr. Heller has prepared 1,020 specimens of mammals, the majority of large size; Mr. Loring has prepared 3,163, and Doctor Mearns 714—a total of 4,897 mammals. Of birds, Doctor Mearns has prepared nearly 3,100, Mr. Loring 899, and Mr. Heller about fifty—a total of about 4,900 birds.

"Of reptiles and batrachians, Messrs. Mearns, Loring and Heller collected about 2,000.

"Of fishes, about 500 were collected. Doctor Mearns collected marine fishes near Mombasa, and fresh water fishes elsewhere in British East Africa, and



IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE

chief photographer of the expedition, but he also turned out to be considerable of a hunter.

A great throng of friends and admirers bade the colonel farewell, and he sailed away, but could not entirely separate himself from the world, for practically all the way across the Atlantic wireless communication with the Hamburg was maintained. Moreover, at the Azores, and again at Gibraltar, he found the officials and people insisted on doing him honor, and when he reached Naples on April 5 the entire populace turned out to greet him with flowers and cheers.

Boarding the German steamship Admiral for Mombasa, Mr. Roosevelt found in his cabin a quantity of flowers and a letter from Emperor William wishing him "good hunting." At Messina a stop was made to view the earthquake ruins, and there, at King Victor Emmanuel's request, Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit visited the Italian monarch on board the battleship Rex Umberto. The party arrived at Mombasa April 21 and was received by Acting Governor Jackson, who had been instructed by the British government to do all in his power to further the plans of the expedition. Unusual privileges were granted the hunters, and Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit were licensed to kill lions.

At Mombasa the party was joined by R. J. Cuninghame, a veteran African hunter and explorer, and Leslie J. Tarrleton, and these two managed the expedition in a most able manner. Taking train to Kapiti plains, the party became the guests of Sir Alfred Pease on his ranch. An immense caravan of 250 persons was organized and on April 25 Colonel Roosevelt had his first African hunt. On this occasion he bagged two wildebeests and a Thompson's gazelle. April 30 was a notable day in the camp on the Athi, for on that day the first lion fell victim to the marksmanship of the Roosevelts. Theodore shot two and Kermit one, and there was great rejoicing among the natives who made up the caravan. After that the big

he and Cuninghame collected fishes in the White Nile.

"This makes, in all, of vertebrates: Mammals 4,897 Birds (about) 4,900 Reptiles and batrachians (about) 2,000 Fishes (about) 500 Total 11,297

"The invertebrates were collected chiefly by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from Messrs. Cuninghame and Kermit Roosevelt.

"A few marine shells were collected near Mombasa, and land and fresh-water shells throughout the regions visited, as well as crabs, beetles, millipeds, and other invertebrates.

"Several thousand plants were collected throughout the regions visited by Doctor Mearns, who employed and trained for the work a M'nyunzezi named Makangari, who soon learned how to make very good specimens, and turned out an excellent man in every way.

"Anthropological materials were gathered by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from others; a collection was contributed by Major Ross, an American in the government service at Nairobi."

E. WEBSTER.

To Remove a Paint Stain. To remove the unsightly stain of paint spilled on the doorstep, try the following plan: Make a strong solution of potash and wet the stain well with this, keeping it wet until the paint becomes soft. In a short time it will readily rub loose and it may then be washed off with soap and water. If any color has penetrated the fibers of the wood keep the spot wet with the solution, and it will shortly disappear. Paint which has been left on for some time will yield to this treatment.

Well Supplied.

Benevolent Lady (to showgirl)—And, dear child, have you no home? Showgirl—Yes, indeed. My father and mother have both married again, and I am welcome at either place.—Life.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Co-eds Fail in a Test By Munsterberg



BOSTON.—Prof. Hugo Munsterberg gave a demonstration of his psychological method of detecting crime before the class of philosophy in Radcliffe college, the feminine annex of Harvard. Taking three girl volunteers as subjects, the professor proved that no matter how they attempted to evade him, he could read their minds, or rather their actions, as manifestations of what was in their minds.

Besides demonstrating his own theory Professor Munsterberg proved that he has solved the problem of reading a woman's mind, and that in future the thoughts of the wife will be an open book to the husband. The possibilities of the professor's demonstration can hardly be estimated.

The three girls who submitted to the test are Helen Thayer of the class of 1911, Ruby Hobb, a senior, and Miss Heaton of the class of 1912. The professor told the class that he had several clippings from a morning paper on everyday subjects. He would have the three girls each draw a clipping in such a way that he would not see the drawing. Then he would find out from them what clippings they had.

The condition the professor im-

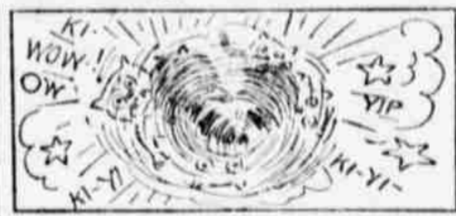
posed was that when he said a word the girl spoken to should within a second say some other word brought into her mind. Professor Munsterberg asked each of the three girls to try to deceive him as to which clipping they had, just as in criminal would try to mislead him in trying to detect what crime he had committed.

The professor shot several words at random at the first girl, and she answered back as quickly with any word that came into her head. When a word connected prominently with the clipping was sprung, however, there was a significant pause, for the first thought injected into the girl's mind was the clipping and she instantly exposed that before she was able to think up something with which to mislead Munsterberg.

One of the clippings drawn by the girls told of ex-President Roosevelt's reception by the emperor of Germany. When Professor Munsterberg sprung the word emperor on the girl who held the clipping, she could not answer without a pause. The pause in the first test was 18 seconds, in the last two tests about half that time.

This Radcliffe college test was regarded as the most successful demonstration Professor Munsterberg has so far made of the psychologic method of detecting crime. A short time ago, however, he experimented with a man suspected of forging a check, and his plan worked perfectly. A significant pause followed both the word "bank" and "check" when addressed to the suspected man.

Bulldog Meets His Match in a Coon



CHICAGO.—Crib, a bull terrier owned by Charles Ayres, an architect of Evanston, and the canine scourge of the neighborhood, is in mourning, and all because of a racoon that is supposed to have come from the sylvan solitude around Gross point and wandered into the university town one morning.

Crib is "some fighter," according to Evanston chronicles. All the other dogs in the neighborhood curl their tails between their legs and silently sink into the nearest place of refuge when he strolls majestically down the sidewalk. And as for cats—he eats 'em alive.

With the courage born of many victories and no defeats Crib was prowling about the Ayres homestead about two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly around the corner of the back fence there crept across a patch of moon-

light a stocky figure, with bushy, up-raised tail.

A wild yelp of delight shattered the classic silence of Evanston, and Crib, the champion, "mixed it" with the presumptuous intruder. In a moment the air resounded with other yelps, but—alas for Crib—not yelps of victory.

Mr. Ayres was dreaming peacefully when the sounds of fierce combat smote upon his ear. In his pajamas he dashed down the stairs and into the yard, where he beheld the visiting combatant rapidly reducing the hitherto unslaced hide of Crib, the terror of itinerant cats, to the proverbial shreds.

An empty cracker box happened to be standing on the porch, and Mr. Ayres grabbed it and placed it firmly over Mr. Coon and then planted himself upon it and added his voice to the lamentations of Crib.

The coon is now on exhibition in a hastily constructed cage on the Ayres back porch, but the valiant Crib will not be on exhibition for a week or more.

When interviewed he said in canine language that he was glad to be alive.

Hearty Laughter Death to Pill Trade



CHICAGO.—Threatening the very livelihood of the physician, the health department continues to disclose professional secrets in its weekly bulletin of "Healthograms," which recently contained free advice for the prevention and cure of dyspepsia without pills or doctor. If you feel a sharp, agonizing series of pains that you suspect might be due to dyspepsia, just laugh.

Keep right on laughing until the pain is gone, and then laugh some more to keep it away. Make a practice of laughing for a few minutes every day, selecting witty companions that the laughter may be heartfelt and therefore more efficacious, for

the new healthogram is: "First aid to the dyspeptic—a good laugh."

Seemingly bent on "bearing" the pill market, the literary-scientific writer of the healthograms goes on to admonish Chicagoans, as follows:

"Tight lacing is a narrow practice.

"Hygiene is humanity's hope.

"Too much fresh air is just enough.

"The proper appreciation of health will delay its depreciation.

"Your worst enemy—the common housefly. The typhoid fly. Swat him.

"Smallpox is a disgrace. Save your reputation and your face by vaccination.

"While mothers are working in factories, infants may be wasting in the homes.

"Laughter is the sunshine of existence: flood yourself with it, let it overflow to others.

"Seats for women employees and opportunity to use them would leave many hospital beds vacant."

Would Doff the "Pigtail" and Robes



SAN FRANCISCO.—Deprecating the wearing of the queue, certain Chinese of the Pacific coast are asking the emperor to be allowed to discard the trailing appendage and coil their brunette locks a la American.

Also would they desire to discard the flowing robes of the flowery kingdom and conform their dress exclusively to the attire of their adopted land.

Traditional respect, however, for the ruler of their country restrains these moderns from hasty action and they await an imperial rescript on the subject.

To secure the royal permission a memorial has been intrusted to Prince Tsai Tao, the Chinese minister of war and uncle of the emperor, for presentation to the throne.

The memorial, it is said, contained these passages:

"As we look around at the various nations of the world, we observe all the strong nations are without the queue. The queue is not necessary to the well-being of man, and it is exceedingly inconvenient.

"It is the custom in China to wear long robes with wide sleeves, making the men of our nation look like the women of other lands. The costume is like that of the Annamese and the Koreans, two nations that have perished.

"Furthermore, our whole costume makes us the laughing stock of every nation."

Must Deliver the Goods. "Statesmanship has its cures," said one eminent citizen.

"Yes," replied the other; "when a statesman travels, he has to get up speeches for the people to read, instead of merely sending home post cards."

Needed Now.

Mrs. Stubb (reading)—In ancient times the walls between the houses were often 50 feet high.

Mr. Stubb—What a grand scheme to prevent back-yard gossiping."



COL. ROOSEVELT IN VENICE

received, through the American minister, a message from Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, to the effect that the pope would grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt if he did not repeat the mistake made by Mr. Fairbanks. The colonel promptly called it all off, stating that as an independent American citizen he could not submit to such restrictions. The

dined him and showed him the German army in maneuvers, the more spectacular and public features were omitted. On May 12 Mr. Roosevelt delivered at the University of Berlin an address on modern civilization which was highly praised for its scholarly qualities.

Having been appointed special ambassador of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward, Colonel Roosevelt next crossed the channel to England, and when the body of the dead monarch was carried to the tomb he was one of the remarkable crowd of royal personages and distinguished men that followed the gun carriage on which Edward's coffin was borne. After the funeral he was received by King George and Queen Mary and by the widowed queen mother, and in a quiet way made necessary by the mourning of the nation much attention was shown him. This culminated, in London, by a reception in the Guild Hall, at which the freedom of the city in a gold casket was presented to him.

He was the guest, thereafter, of several prominent Englishmen, and on June 7 he delivered the Romanes lecture at Oxford, which had been postponed by the demise of the king. This was the most pretentious of all his European addresses and the best. His subject was "Biological Analogies in History."

The University of Cambridge honored Mr. Roosevelt by conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and the occasion served to demonstrate his popularity with all classes. As Mr. Roosevelt accepted his diploma from the hands of Vice-Chancellor Mason, the students who crowded the galleries shouted "Teddy! Teddy!" and let down a large Teddy bear from the ceiling. The whole audience cheered and the colonel, as he passed out, smilingly patted the Teddy bear. Later that day Mr. Roosevelt addressed 700 graduates, on all kinds of topics.

On June 11 the traveler, together with Mrs. Roosevelt, Kermit and Miss Ethel, sailed on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria on their way to New York and the rousing welcome that he knew was awaiting him from his fellow countrymen.

HENRY FORDYCE.



Leaving the Sorbonne, Paris.

head of the Methodist mission tried to make religious capital out of this, and Mr. Roosevelt thereupon canceled the plans for a general reception to which the Methodists had been invited. Thus, with his usual luck and facility for "coming out on top," he had the best of the matter all around and his conduct was generally commended all over the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Kermit were received by the king and queen of Italy and spent some days in that country. The colonel and his wife visited Venice and traveled once again the Riviera route that they passed over on their honeymoon, and next Mr. Roosevelt visited Vienna and Buda-