

# ASSASSIN FIRES AT ROOSEVELT

## Bullet Penetrates Clothing and Makes Flesh Wound.

### Colonel Proceeds to Hall and Makes Brief Address, Then Retires to Private Car.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was shot in the abdominal region shortly before 8 o'clock Monday night, while sitting in his automobile in front of the Gilpatrick House in Milwaukee, about to start for the auditorium to deliver his scheduled address. According to latest accounts the bullet is imbedded in the muscular tissue and the wound is not serious.

The attempted assassination and all its accompanying scenes were dramatic in the extreme. The would-be murderer was John Shrenk, of New York city, a man apparently demented on the subject of the third term. He was captured and locked up.

Unconscious of his wound, Colonel Roosevelt proceeded to the auditorium, and when his condition was discovered, in spite of the protest of his physician, he made a stirring address on the subject of his attempted murder. Weakened from loss of blood and at the conclusion of his speech he was taken to the Emergency hospital, where, after an examination by physicians, the nature of his wound was ascertained. It was not considered serious enough to compel a stay in Milwaukee, and at 12:50 a. m. he was taken aboard his special train on a slow run to Chicago.

The colonel announced that he would spend the night on the train and after a few hours here would go on to Indianapolis to fulfill his engagement there.

Chicago—Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Chicago at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The colonel was said to be resting fine. He had experienced no discomfort during the trip from Milwaukee. He had slept all the way. His temperature was normal and his pulse 84.

That the wound was not more serious was due to the fact that the bullet was spent from passing through the colonel's army overcoat, spectacle case and the manuscript of his contemplated speech.

Henry F. Cochems seized the assassin and held him until policemen came up. A mob surged around the man, who apparently is a radical on the subject of Roosevelt's running for another term for president.

The assassin, who is small of stature, admitted firing the shot and said that "any man looking for a third term ought to be shot."

In notes found in the man's pockets at the police station were statements that the man had been visited in a dream by the spirit of William McKinley, who he said, indicating Roosevelt, "This is my murderer; avenge my death."

The colonel felt no pain at the time the shot was fired and was not aware that he was shot until he was on his way to the auditorium. His attention was then called to the hole in his overcoat, and he found that he was not badly hurt. A superficial examination of the wound was made when he reached the auditorium, and three physicians agreed he was in no immediate danger.

Colonel Roosevelt's life was probably saved by the manuscript of his speech which he made. The bullet struck the manuscript, which retarded its force as it passed through into the flesh.

The assassin was prevented from firing a second shot by Albert H. Martin, one of Colonel Roosevelt's two secretaries. Colonel Roosevelt had just stepped into an automobile when the assassin pushed his way through the crowd to the street and fired. Martin, who was standing in the car with the colonel, leaped to the man's shoulders and bore him to the ground. A wild cry of "lynch him" went up from the crowd. Colonel Roosevelt spoke to the people and told them to spare the would-be assassin.

In spite of the entreaties of physicians, Colonel Roosevelt insisted upon delivering his address.

"I will make this speech or die, one or the other."

One of Chief Towns Taken. Podgoritz, Montenegro — The Northern Montenegrin army under General Vukovitch, which recently crossed the border into the Sanjak of Novinazar, gained a firm foothold by capturing Biopolje, one of the chief towns of the province. Biopolje fell after prolonged fighting, but no information has been received regarding the losses. The Montenegrins have set up a provisional government. The Serb inhabitants of Biopolje welcomed the Montenegrins as liberators from the Turkish yoke.

Maryland Is Sent South. Seattle—Orders to sail immediately for Nicaragua have been received by the armored cruiser Maryland, which arrived here from the Orient. The Maryland is at the Puget Sound navy yard, coaling for the southern trip, and will get away within 24 hours. The Maryland will call at Acapulco, Mexico, and proceed from there to Corinto, where she will join the warships under command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southern. The Maryland will put in at San Francisco on the way down the coast.

New Alfalfa Is Solution. Washington, D. C.—Secretary Wilson expressed belief that the agricultural problem in the arid lands of the West had been solved by the alfalfa brought from Siberia. "Draw a line from the northern boundary of North Dakota down to the Gulf of Mexico," said Mr. Wilson. "That's the arid land. Up in Siberia they are getting alfalfa and that hardy product we will put in the arid section. It will be the salvation of the arid country."

## JURY FINDS FRAUD.

### Government Badly Cheated in Coal Deals, Says Verdict.

Tacoma—Entailing a possible maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$10,000, the jury in the Federal court, that has heard the evidence adduced against John H. Bullock and Charles E. Houston, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, returned a verdict of guilty. The jury had been out 18 hours.

Ex-United States Senator S. H. Piles, one of the attorneys for the defendants, was given until December 7 to file a bill of exceptions. November 9 was set by United States Judge Cushman as the date for passing sentence.

The trial of Bullock and Houston occupied three weeks, and followed an exhaustive investigation by the department of justice that resulted in indictments last spring. Bullock, secretary of the John J. Seaman company; Houston, as manager of the Pacific Coast company, and Captain D. J. Jarvis, who committed suicide several years ago, were accused of having conspired to boost the price of coal furnished Alaskan forts, while ostensibly competing. It was shown in the trial that coal was sold to the government at \$27 a ton at a time when it was being sold to private corporations at \$12 and \$14. The defense sought to show that this was due to the added risks that contractors bore in dealing with the government.

Other evidence was introduced which B. D. Townsend, special prosecutor, contended proved that the defendants made thousands of dollars in personal "rakeoffs" on these contracts. About \$50,000 in all, it was alleged, was thus fraudulently obtained.

## BIG CANAL LINER READY.

### Minnesota to Go On Hawaiian Run and North Pacific.

Seattle—Representatives of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company in Seattle have been advised that the steamship Minnesota, the first of the eight big freight and passenger liners ordered from the Maryland Steel company, Sparrow Point, Md., has been completed and is ready for service. The Minnesota was launched June 8 and given her builders' trial September 10. She is a vessel of 9450 tons dead weight cargo capacity, 415 feet 2 inches in length between perpendiculars, 53 feet 6 inches beam, moulded depth. The Minnesota has a draft of 28 feet and can maintain a speed of 12 knots an hour.

The placing of an order for eight steamships by one company is unprecedented in the history of American ship building. The vessels are being built in preparation for the additional traffic which is expected to follow the opening of the Panama canal. They are similar in design and construction to the steamships Kentuckian and Georgian, now in the Atlantic service of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company.

The route on which these vessels are to be placed is from New York to San Francisco, the Hawaiian Islands, Portland and Puget Sound ports by way of the canal.

## Wild Dogs Raid Ranches.

Oroville, Cal.—A pack of 20 wild dogs, led by a huge collie, is, with increasing boldness, making daily raids on farms near Thermalito. The dogs have shown great cunning, and efforts to kill them have resulted in capturing only one. The floods of 1907, when the Feather river reached the highest stage ever recorded, is responsible for the marauders, whose nucleus was a few tame dogs that were marooned on an island of driftwood. When the waters receded the dogs burrowed into the debris and refused to return to domesticity.

## Britain Ponders on Canal.

London—"The whole matter of the Panama Canal bill, together with the views of the legal advisers to the British Crown on the subject, is under consideration by the cabinet," was the reply of Sir Edward Grey, to a question in the house of commons. In question in the house of commons. In reply to a question by Arthur Lee as to whether Great Britain would support its representations until after the presidential election, Sir Edward Grey said that it would not depend on internal affairs of the United States.

## Single Term to Be Urged.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Works, who has returned here from a stay at Eastern summer resorts, declared he would urge passage at the next session of his resolution amending the constitution so that presidents can be re-elected only one term of six years. The resolution was favorably reported at the last session by the senate judicial committee, and now unfinished business in the senate. The measure may reach a vote at the next session, though there is much opposition to it.

## Hat Offerings Illegal?

New York—Leaders of the various political parties here will consult attorneys this week as to the legality of the practice of passing the hat at political meetings without making notes of the names of the contributors. It was charged that the practice is a violation of the state election laws. The custom of passing the hat at political gatherings was started by the Socialists.

## Fraud Has Many Sides.

San Francisco—William H. Hoberg, assistant weigher of customs of the Port of San Francisco, was trapped by customs officials in the act of receiving \$1000 from a Chinese in payment for 50 opium tins filled with axle grease and confessed that he had been regularly engaged in filling five-tael opium tins with axle grease and selling them to Chinese as contraband opium.

## Priceless Treasure Discovered.

Antwerp—H. Van Slochem, of New York, has discovered and purchased a fully authenticated "Rubens chased a fully authenticated 'Rubens Holy Family' painting. The picture is considered by the most competent authorities to be a priceless work.

# TAFT URGES FARM CREDITS

## Presents Plan to Governors for Cheaper Foodstuffs.

### Says States and Nation Should Assume Responsibility for Non-st Institutions.

Beverly, Mass.—Radical legislation in favor of the American farmer and consumer as a means of solving the question of the high cost of living was urged by President Taft in a letter to the governors of all the states.

President Taft proposes to reduce the cost of foodstuffs on the American dinner table by reducing the cost to the farmer of producing his crops. This would be done by establishing in the interest of the farmer a financial machine which would give him access to all the money centers of the world and afford him credit at greatly reduced rates and upon more advantageous terms than he now receives.

The complete development of our agricultural resources which this would make possible, thinks President Taft, would go a long way toward settling the problem of the high cost of living. "What this plan offers," writes President Taft, "is a means to secure this country greater productivity, at less cost, from the farms that are now under cultivation, and, above all, to give us more farms and more farmers."

The plan suggested is based upon the principles of agricultural co-operative credit now in use in practically every country in Europe. Uniform state legislation, in the opinion of President Taft, is essential to the successful adoption of this plan and he has invited the governors of all the states to a conference on this subject at the time of the annual meeting of governors in Washington in December.

## BATTLE IS GENERAL.

### Montenegrins Take Another Fort—Hospitality Filled.

London—The Turkish losses in the battle of Detchitch mountain were 600 and those of the Montenegrins 400, according to a dispatch to the Standard from Cetinje.

Montenegrin Headquarters, Podgoritz—The battle following the capture by the Montenegrin forces of the Turkish position on Detchitch mountain and the fort on Schipchick hill, dominating the town of Tushi, still continues. The fighting is now general on almost the whole length of the Turko-Montenegrin frontier.

General Martinovitch, with the southern army, is operating with success against the extremely strong Turkish fortress of Tarboch, which dominates Scutari from the south. At noon Saturday the Montenegrins captured the Turkish fort Rogame near Tushi.

The hospitals here are overflowing with wounded men brought from the battlefields. King Nicholas visited the hospitals and kissed upon their foreheads the dead and badly wounded men. Afterward he addressed the wounded in tones of deep emotion, saying he thanked all of his brave troops in the name of the fatherland.

# CHAMPION SUBMARINE OF NAVY IS BADLY WRECKED

Watsonville, Cal.—The submarine F-1, champion diver of all the undersea fighting craft, is ashore near here, with her nose rammed in the sand, and two of her seamen are dead. T. J. Turbett, of Newark, N. J., and G. A. Schroeder, of Minneapolis, were swept from the deck of the little vessel and drowned when it was torn from its moorings at daybreak.

The extent of the damage to the submarine, which was grounded after a six hours' fight by the 13 remaining members of her crew, has not been determined.

## Cigarettes Sold to Girls.

Redlands, Cal.—Charges that many Redlands schoolgirls are addicted to the cigarette smoking crystallized in the arrest Saturday of William Titus for selling cigarettes to three girls ranging in age from 12 to 18 years. When arraigned before Justice Melvor, Titus pleaded guilty and was fined \$30. Titus, who conducted a pool hall, admitted that for some time he had been selling cigarettes to girls. His arrest is the first result of a campaign to break up the selling of tobacco to minors.

## Railway Men Are Warned.

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican rebels have given warning that all American railroad men captured while operating trains in certain portions of Mexico after October 15 will be shot, according to testimony given before the senate investigating committee. Witnesses said the rebels had warned officials of the Mexican Northwest railroad not to attempt reconstruction of the line. It was said the warning relating to American railroad men applied only to the Mexican Northwest-ern lines territory.

## Governor Repeives Four.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Declaring that capital punishment had no more place in the present day order than the burning of witches, Governor Hunt granted reprieves to William Campbell, Eduardo Perez, N. B. Chavez and Miguel Peralta, all of whom were to have been hanged here Friday. Governor Hunt expressed the hope that the legislature would pass at its next session a bill abolishing capital punishment.

## Astor Estate Pays Tax.

Albany, N. Y.—A check for \$3,150,000 was received by State Comptroller Schomer in payment of the ad valorem inheritance tax on the estate of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished on the steamer Titanic.

# COST OF ROAD IMPROVEMENT

## Secretary Wilson Shows That 300,000 Miles of Public Thoroughfares Need Betterment.

According to information just made public by the director of the office of public roads, Indiana leads all the states of the Union in mileage of improved roads. Most of the improved roads of Indiana and Ohio are composed of gravel and were, for the most part, built by farmers in working out the taxes. The eight leading good road states are: Indiana, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Illinois, California and Massachusetts.

The states which are leading in progressive road building are: New York, Georgia, Washington, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Florida and Maryland.

That the nation-wide movement for the improvement of the public roads involves a large undertaking is indicated by information just made public by the U. S. department of agriculture. Secretary Wilson shows that 300,000 miles of roads must be improved before the public road system can be considered really efficient.

It is only within recent years that the movement for better roads has gained force. The consequences of delay are shown in the fact that there are now but 190,475 miles of improved roads in this country. These improved roads constitute 8.65 per cent of the total mileage of all public roads, improved and unimproved. It is figured that the percentage will have to be increased to 20 before traffic can be moved throughout the country with the minimum of wear and tear on horse, wagons and automobiles.

The French system of roads, long considered the best in the world, was bonded by Napoleon III. for \$6,000,000, and something in the neighborhood of \$612,775,000 has already been spent on that system. In this country, owing to the great distances, it is probable that close to \$2,000,000,000 will have to be spent before a proper road system is developed.

While the amount necessary to perfect a great road system seems fabulously large, it does not seem too large when it is divided among the various states and spread over a period of five, ten or fifteen years. When it is considered that New York state has bonded itself for \$50,000,000 and that \$5,500,000 a year is now being expended by that state, it will be seen that a nation-wide system might soon be perfected were all states to progress as rapidly.

South Carolina, Alabama and Florida have also made great gains by building sand-clay roads, and this is a very cheap and satisfactory type of road building.

## The Window Garden Season.

The window gardener's year begins in September, because that is the time to bring tender plants indoors, and because bulbs begin to arrive then.

The ideal is to have flowers indoors every day from the first frost of autumn until the last frost of spring. Bulbs alone will give flowers from Christmas to Easter. A little 22 collection of bulbs will give a spot of color daily if carefully selected and managed, but it is pleasant to have a roomful of bulbs—about 250 pots.

The most practical bulbs for Christmas bloom are Roman hyacinths and the paper white narcissus. Chinese sacred lilies will also bloom then if protected from drafts.

For February, plan to have crocuses. For March and April plan to have tulips, hyacinths and daffodils.

## Asparagus Doubly Useful.

Asparagus plant is hardy. It requires six weeks for the seed to germinate and come up. The young plants may be cultivated in rows as other garden vegetables, and set in permanent rows or beds this fall or spring.

The plants are very hardy. will stand all kinds of treatment, but will respond liberally to good treatment, and thrive in one place for ten or twenty years. The asparagus plant is doubly useful. The young shoots can be used for food, and the foliage branches for decoration. Sprays of asparagus are equal by few other plants for their pleasing effect in decoration.

## Good Roads.

Good roads are essential to the success of the farmer the world over. Poor roads are very costly; they cause the speedy wearing out of wagons, the loss of animals and the failure to market crops profitably. Good roads mean a greater ease in marketing, longer wear of farm wagons, more profit and more comfort. Good roads are not expensive; all roads can be improved at small cost in money, time and labor.

## Avoid Weed Growth.

If there is any part of your garden or fields that you do not wish to grow vegetables or staple crops on do not allow it to become a weed garden. Weeds are obnoxious, do not afford any profit or pleasure to the land owner and rob the soil of its fertility. Sow any unoccupied parts of your land in cowpeas or other legumes. It will pay you well.

## Poor Fall Work.

Where the road is plowed and scraped up till it is so late in the fall, the dirt does not have time to pack and settle before it freezes, with the result that these newly-worked spots are not only rough throughout the entire winter, but they will be soft and difficult of travel all next spring.

## The Weight of Eggs.

The average weight of hens' eggs run from 15 to 24 ounces per dozen. A weight of 22 1/2 ounces may be taken as a fair average for good-sized eggs, although a weight of 4 ounces is not unknown for single specimens.

## For Tree Planting.

If you intend to plant a few choice trees next spring dig large holes for them in fall, fill them with manure, removing the next spring, and filling it up to the desired depth of the tree.

# BONUS FOR A TENANT

## CANNOT GET ANYBODY TO RENT HAUNTED HOUSE.

### One Nocturnal Experience With Ghosts is Enough for the Landlord, and He Wants Somebody Else to Live There Now.

Kent, Conn.—"Fifty dollars cash bonus and two months' rent free to anybody who will live not less than two months in this house."

Such is the sign which Ezra Blake, wealthy landowner, has put up on one of his houses in the negro quarter near here.

Among negroes the house is reputed as "haunted." Up to a month ago it was never known to have any spiritual visitors. But the last tenants, a couple named Jackson, after living in it for five years, had a ghostly visitor one night, and since then Mrs. Jackson declares that a ghost chased her up the back stairs, and Mr. Jackson corroborates her.

Blake was first to hear queer noises, and he aroused his wife. "Josephine," he called, "th' suah an' arful queer suah in de cellar!" Josephine listened, and there came to her ear a sound of low moaning, punctuated by sibilant whisperings. Josephine trembled, but Jackson leaped out of bed. He said he'd "investigate the matter thoroughly."

"Josephine," he said, "you go down cellar and see wha' fo' that noise is. Ef you need any help, why jes call me, that's all, jes call me."

Josephine demurred, but Jackson was firm; so Josephine went downstairs, while Jackson sat behind the washstand.

He didn't have long to wait. Josephine came back shrieking: "Mah God, it's arter me!"

Blake didn't wait to see what "it" was, but sprang through the window to the porch and "aid" down a post to the ground. The last Josephine saw of him he was sprinting up the road leading to their nearest negro neighbor. As he ran Josephine's shrieks were as wings to his legs. Jackson would have given \$5,000 if he had it—so he said afterward—to have had that ghost right then. What he would have done to it would have been a plenty.

As it was, he hooped it right along to his neighbor's and told his story. Jackson and his neighbor returned to the house to rescue Josephine, but when they reached the house the shrieks had ceased. Evidently she was gone, but the intrepid pair waited a few yards away for the ghost.

Presently young Mose Johnson espied a flimsy white figure fitting past the upstairs window. He let by an apple. It hit the white-robed figure square in the face. The head was poked into the window.

"Mose Johnson!" it shrieked. "I'll smash your everlastin' good-for-nuffin' nigger head for you!"

It sounded like the voice of Josephine. And, in fact, as Mose did a quickstep up the road, Josephine dashed down the back stairs.

Nothing could induce Josephine to return, though her husband hinted to her that her attire was not quite the thing for the street. So the couple spent the rest of the night at a neighbor's house. Since then not a negro has crossed the threshold of the "haunted house."

Blake recently spent considerable money repairing the place, and he says he does not propose to be "robbed of his house by a superstitious prejudice."

## BLAMES FLIES FOR TYPHOID

### Bacteriologist's Opinion of Recurrent Epidemics at Newark, Del.

Wilmington, Del.—"The recurrent epidemics of typhoid fever at Newark, Del., are due to the spread of typhoid germs by flies. There is no doubt about this."

This declaration was made today by Dr. Albert Robin, one of the foremost bacteriologists in the east and for four years bacteriologist in the state laboratory in connection with Delaware college at Newark. Dr. Robin, now a resident of Wilmington, continued:

"The four years that I spent at Newark enabled me to learn all about the town. The present outbreak of typhoid fever is traceable entirely to flies. The town has no system of sewerage. As a result filth is not carried away; it remains on the surface and in cesspools. The water supply is absolutely pure.

# IN THE WILDS OF KOREA



ROCKS OF SHULL

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, assistant curator of the department of mammalogy of the American museum of natural history, who got back recently from a ten months' trip to the orient to obtain specimens for the museum, and who, while in Korea, explored a region never before entered by a white man and discovered three lakes in the north of the country, gave the following description of his expedition:

"After finishing my whaling, I spent three weeks at Shimonsokki, Japan, collecting fish, and then returned to Korea and went to Seoul to interview the directors of foreign affairs, from whom I got the necessary permission to go into the interior. Then I went away up the coast by ship to Sheshin.

"From there I went on a push railway—you get in a car and natives push you up on handcars—to a military station on the Tu Men river, west of Musan. The latter is a walled town 500 years old, with its original public buildings and many ancient houses. It is the last place inland ever before visited by whites. The Russians went there during the war, and now there are Japanese gendarmes there, as in every place in the country.

"I spoke a little Japanese, the cook I had got at Seoul spoke English well, and the interpreter I had spoke Chinese, Korean and a little English. Besides them I had in my party six Korean horsemen and a hunter.

"The northern part of Korea is absolutely bare of trees, unless you so classify the fir underbrush about a foot high. My cook, who was thirty-five years old, had never cooked with wood in his life. The only trees you see in the southern part of the country are those that have been left about graves.

## Plenty of Tigers in Korea.

"I wanted to get into the unknown region, which was said to be wooded and full of game. The last was true. There are leopards in tremendous numbers in many parts of the country, snow leopards, and there are tigers in many districts. The former are very shy, but they and the tigers come to the villages when the snow drives them and get children, horses and dogs.

"I have a leopard skin which was presented to me which is nine feet long, but I did not shoot one myself. None has ever been killed by a white man in that country.

"I spent three weeks hunting two tigers on the mountains and then decided I could spare no more time. The country is so big, and I would have had to beat over a great tract. It took a friend of mine in the south of the country two months to get two specimens.

"From Musan I traveled 40 miles west before I came to the edge of the big forest and the last village, Nojido, a hamlet of eight or ten houses. Then I went directly toward Paik-tu-san, the white topped mountain, which is 8,000 feet high. I went until the snow stopped me, which was in May. There were no trails. I had to steer by compass.

"The forest, I found, was mainly of virgin larch, 50 to 100 feet high, with some birch, with a very thick undergrowth. My Koreans were afraid to enter it because there were reports abroad that Chinese robbers were in the place.

"There are now upward of a dozen cases in the town, a majority of them being among colored people who have been among the windows of their homes. As long as Newark remains without a system of sewers just so long will it be impossible to prevent these epidemics at intervals. It is not possible to kill all the flies, but it is possible for the town to install sewers."

When a serious epidemic of typhoid occurred at Newark a couple of years ago and caused a number of deaths, an exhaustive investigation as to the origin without results. Prof. Prenderberg, a member of the Delaware college faculty, died from the disease, as did several students.

## Narrow Escape.

Sommerville, N. J.—Reaching down for a drink from the rustic well on the J. D. Duke estate, Elida Hawk fell in and clung for an hour to the chain before she was rescued by a thirsty workman.

## Hypnotized Him.

New York—Standing for over two hours in a senseless state, Jos. Hagen, 24, was found in a street and when revived told of meeting a stranger who had hypnotized him.

Right near is the Paik-tu-san, where the Manchus originated. "The mountain is a single peak, but it is one of a range called the Long White mountains.

"Of course, I went into the big woods primarily to collect, but the fauna was so limited it was of no use, although for a time I was running 80 traps and hunting. The forest was as silent as the grave and very depressing. There were no birds, except red-headed black woodpeckers as big as pigeons and no animals, despite the luxuriant vegetation. I had not been in the country long before I heard talk that 'three big rivers' were on the mountains, the descriptions of which convinced me they were lakes. Korea was supposed to be lakeless.

"It took an immense amount of persuasion upon the part of the Japanese gendarmes to get my horsemen to go into the forest with me, and after we got there they were forever wanting to leave me. Finally I had to threaten to shoot anybody that tried to steal a horse. The ground was full of springs. One day in ten or twelve hours' work we made only five miles.

"We came out of the forest upon one of the lakes suddenly. They are upon the summit of a mountain about 4,000 feet high. I found that the lakes were known by report to the Koreans as Sam Cheung (Three Bodies of Water), and I did not attempt to rechristen them. The largest is about three miles in circumference, the next is about a mile around, and the third about two miles. The shores are entirely of volcanic ash. There is no outlet or inlet.

"I camped three or four days there, built a raft and made soundings. The water in the lakes ranged from six to eighteen feet in depth, and as near as I could figure out the bottoms are of volcanic ash. There are numerous depressions in the top of the mountain, and I figure out that the water in the lakes comes from melting snow, rains, and perhaps some springs on the hot spots. There seemed a probability that the volcanic ash came from Paik-tu-san, though the latter is 85 miles distant. The ash along the shores of the lakes is loose, and you sink into it up to your shoe tops. The trees thereabouts are only about 30 feet tall.

## Down the Yalu to Antung.

"Even when we left the lakes my Koreans were still in fear of the robbers, but we got out into the Yalu country after an uneventful trip. We soon came to where the Japanese had been cutting lumber, and then I got a raft at the Yalu for my staff and a small boat for myself, and went down the river 375 miles to Antung, near which the battle of the Yalu was fought. There a railroad connects with Mukden. I had been in the forest six weeks.

"Most of the people in that northern country had never seen a white man. As my eyes were not brown, they would not believe that I could see. In every village they would hold up things in front of me to prove my eyesight.

"In one place I saw a man eleven years old and a boy of forty-seven. You see, in Korea a male is not a man until he marries. Then he can wear the national hat. The boy of eleven had a wife and wore a hat. The other, who was single, had to part his hair and wear it down his back."

## Would Cover London.

There are many ways of catching herring, said Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson in a recent discourse before the Royal society on the North sea and its fisheries. In the shallows of the Baltic sea they capture them with fixed nets, forming great complicated traps. In Norway, in America, they encircle them with a seine, after the manner of the drift net fishery. But the great North sea fishery is by means of the drift net, roped and buoyed, which forms a vertical wall, miles long against which the shoal swims, and the fish are caught fast by the gills. Two hundred million square yards of netting are used in the Scotch herring fishery. The net is only a narrow strip, but make it into a single square, and it would more than cover London.

Estimate the time it will take you to get to your destination, and allow five minutes for delays which you cannot help.

To a full man even honey is not sweet.