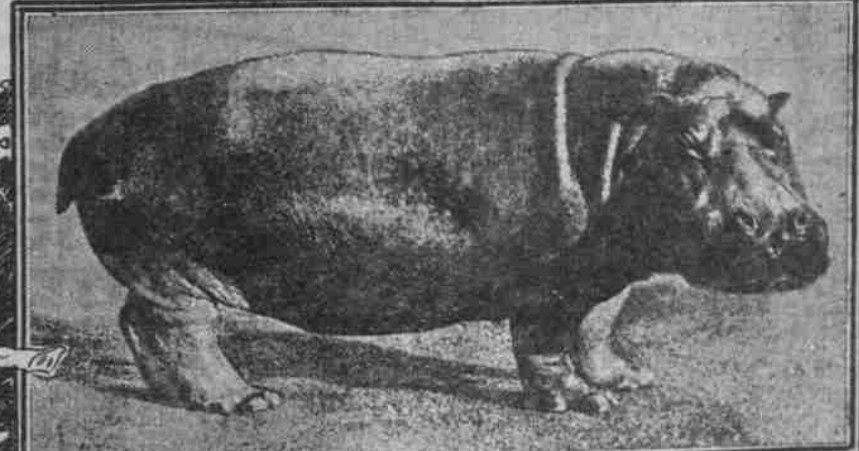


WHEN ROOSEVELT HUNTS LIONS IN AFRICA

FRANK G. CARPENTER WRITES THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMING IS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED AND PICTURES SOME OF THE BIG STUNTS THAT MAY BE EXPECTED

THESE ARE THOUSANDS OF GIRAFFES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.



AN EASY SHOT



A PROSPECTIVE TEDDY LION

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

I HAVE received several letters asking as to the President's big game hunt in Africa. I have heard of it here and there all the way down the east coast of the continent. The officials and sportsmen are talking about it, and all are holding out their hands to welcome the Nimrod of the White House. I got the first intimation of the President's plans, now more than a year ago, while I was traveling in the Sudan. They were being discussed by a German baron and a British colonel belonging to the Indian service as we were crossing the Nubian desert together. The baron and the colonel were on their way up the Blue Nile to shoot lions on the border of Abyssinia and they believed that the President might find excellent sport there. While at Khartoum I had a talk with the sirdar or governor-general, who was also commander-in-chief of the troops of the Sudan, and learned that he would be glad to have our President sample the big game of the Anglo-Egyptian possessions. When I arrived in British East Africa a few months later I was told that the President would surely come here, and I heard the same news in German East Africa, both at Mwanza on Lake Victoria and at Dar es Salaam below Zanzibar. The German officials can assure Mr. Roosevelt a good bag of giraffes, hippopotami and elephants, and the same is true of British Central Africa and northwestern Rhodesia. Indeed the President's coming seems to have been expected for some months and the officials and sportsmen are awaiting his advent and to see him change his coat of arms from the "Teddy Bear" to the "Teddy Lion," "Teddy Elephant" or "Teddy Hippopotamus."

monkeys and baboons of all sorts. On the way are great herds of zebu and buffalo and nearly every known type of the African antelope. There are wild asses like those of Nubia and three-horned and five-horned giraffes. Sir Henry Johnston claims that there are okapi in Western Uganda, and I know that lions and leopards are everywhere to be found. There are no restrictions as to hunting lions, and it will be strange if the President and Kermit, who, I understand, is to go with him, do not kill several of the Uganda species.

As to the elephants they are found all over the country, and a certain number of them may be shot by each sportsman, when properly licensed. The laws, however, prevent the killing of cow elephants or baby elephants, and, as a general rule, none of the females of the big game can be hunted, killed or captured when accompanied by their young.

The party will move with many rhinoceroses and will have to be careful to keep to the windward of them. The Uganda rhinoceros is rapid and almost blind, but it can smell like a bloodhound, and it will charge against the wind. I met one man, in South Africa who had shot a white rhinoceros. This was in Rhodesia and was a sure thing, for such are to be found in Uganda. I am told the rhinoceros there is timid and that he will not charge unless he is shot at. The animals go alone and are seldom seen in parties or droves. They are huge beasts with two great horns on their noses. There is a big horn just over the nose rising almost at right angles with the mouth, with a small horn behind it. The longest rhinoceros horn on record measures almost four feet, and some are frequently secured which are from 35 to 42 inches.



THE PRESIDENT MAY KILL A ZEBRA

Big Game in Sudan.

The general opinion is that the President will leave New York for Gibraltar and Naples, and that he will there take one of the German East African steamers and go down to Mombasa, beginning his hunting expedition in British East Africa. This can be easily and comfortably done. There are steamers every week and the trip to Mombasa will take less than a month. The fare I should say would be about \$300.

A far better trip, however, will be to go to Egypt and up the Nile into the Sudan. Alexandria can be reached at a cost of \$150 in a little over two weeks, and another four or five days will put the Presidential party in Khartoum ready to take a steamer up the Blue Nile to the borders of Abyssinia. They may even extend their travels into that country, and if so the President's friend, King Menelik, will be glad to send native soldiers, hunters and porters to aid in the chase.

For ordinary persons the license to shoot big game in the Sudan costs \$300, but the freedom of the country will probably be awarded to our President, and he will be allowed to shoot without limit such birds and animals as are not on the prohibited list. The laws of the Sudan provide that no one may capture a lion, giraffe, zebra, ostrich, wild ass, or rhinoceros. The holder of a \$300 license can kill two elephants, two elands, two kudus, four buffaloes, four hippopotami, and about 50 of the various kinds of gazelles and antelopes. In Abyssinia there are no restrictions on shooting, and the food is good, and the sportsmen are seldom so great as to affect one's digestion.

About Lake Victoria.

During the trip across Uganda the President will probably visit Mount Kilimanjaro, an extinct volcano, about which there is excellent hunting, and will then go to Jinja, where the water of Victoria Nyanza empties into the Nile. At that point the fishing is good and there is good sport shooting the birds, among which is the white-headed stork. Crossing from there to Kampala, the capital of Uganda, the President will go on to Entebbe and thence sail over the lake to Port Florence, where the Uganda railway crosses and whence he can go down into British East Africa.

I should by all means advise the party to take a trip around Victoria Nyanza before going south. This body of water is the largest in the world, and the big game excursion he may care to undertake. At all of these ports there are natives who may be lured to carry the camp equipment and guns, and there will be no trouble in getting the dogs and storks. The trip around the lake is comfortable. The steamers are fast and the food is good, and the sportsmen are seldom so great as to affect one's digestion.

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Germans and President.

In going down the Uganda road toward the ocean the Presidential party might get off at Voi and tramp across to the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in German East Africa. At the same time many elephants in that region, and that in many parts of the German colony. The officials there are great sportsmen and they will welcome the President. During my stay at Dar es Salaam I had chats with the governor and his chief officials. They are anxious that the President should come and will be glad to go about with him and make his stay pleasant.

I have heard from another source that there is some talk of the Kaiser visiting German East Africa at the same time in order to go hunting with the President. The two men have about the same tastes; they are both fairly good shots, and stories of how they have chased the lions or the lions have chased them would be read with avidity all over the country. As for myself, I doubt the possibility of the German Emperor leaving Europe, but it will be remembered that he has already gone as far as the Mediterranean and there is no telling what either he or our President will do.

In British East Africa.

Coming back to Port Florence, the President had best go down the Uganda Railway to Nairobi, the capital of British East Africa, and make that his headquarters during his hunting in that territory. British East Africa has more big game than any other part of the continent; and so much hunting is done that it is no trouble to outfit or to know where to hunt. There are mercantile firms which make a business of supplying hunting parties, and there are men who will take charge of everything at so much per month or

at so much per hunt. The expenses are considerable. I should think it would cost the President \$40 or \$50 per day for every member of his party; and without he has special privileges given him each member will have to pay, in addition, a license of \$250 for the privilege of shooting the big game. Such licenses are now bringing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year to the government, and they are looked upon as a live source of revenue. They are paid by the nobility of England and all others who shoot; but in case of those who are not, an exception in the case of President Roosevelt.

As to good company, there will be no trouble about that in British East Africa. There are no end of famous people who hunt there every season, and some of the nobility of England have large estates with game preserves. Lord Delamere, one of these, is a famous shot, and so is Lord Hindlip, who owns tens of thousands of acres in the Rift Valley. I have already mentioned our Pike County millionaire, William McMillan, formerly of Missouri. He has an estate of 29,000 acres right in the best game region, and his wife now and then goes out and shoots a lion in the back yard. There is a chance to pop over a hippopotamus or a rhinoceros in the garden patch before breakfast, and there are herds of antelopes and zebras on the plantations. Mr. McMillan has an automobile with which the President might run down the roads, or in case of an unsuccessful trouble with a lion, retreat in a masterful way.

Hunting in Rhodesia.

One of the fine hunting grounds still left on the African continent is Barotseland, now known as Northwestern Rhodesia. The President might reach this by going westward through German East Africa to Lake Tanganyika, and thence making his way down that lake on the small steamers now plying to the southern end. From there he could march overland to the Broken Hill mines, or it may be that the Cape-

to-Cairo Railroad will be extended much further north by the time he reaches there.

If he should not care to go further into German East Africa, he can take ship at Dar es Salaam and go down into the Mozambique Channel, landing at Beira, in Portuguese East Africa. From there two or three days on a good railroad will bring him here to Bulawayo and thence to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi. These falls are equal to if not greater in beauty than Niagara, and the President should by all means see them. From Victoria the train will take him northward across the Kafue River into Barotseland, where he will be in a game country which affords excellent sport.

I have met the Governor of that territory since I came here. He is a celebrated hunter and has killed many lions and rhinoceroses. He tells me that Barotseland has antelope of all kinds, and also many giraffes, zebras, buffaloes, hippopotami, elands, kudus, lions, cheetahs and leopards. There are numerous wild birds, and in the Zambesi and the Kafue there is fairly good fishing.

Sport With Natives.

In northwestern Rhodesia the President may have a chance to hunt native fashion. The negroes there are experts, and they kill all sorts of game, from wild hogs to rhinoceroses. They hunt at the close of the summer, first setting fire to the high grass and burning over the whole country. As the grass sprouts up in the swampy places the game goes there to feed, and the natives lay in wait and shoot it with their bows and arrows or kill it with spears. They also stretch great nets across the paths or drives, into which they chase the game, and when the animals become entangled they rush in and spear them. These nets are made of vine and fiber and are sometimes two miles in length.

It will interest the President to see how they shoot lions and leopards by means of traps. The most common lion trap is a noose baited with meat and so arranged that when the lion grabs the meat he is caught by the noose, and in jerking away pulls the trigger of a gun which hangs down from above. The gun is so fixed that when it goes off the lion receives the ball just back of the neck and is killed. In trapping leopards the gun is set at an angle of 45 degrees so that the animal is shot through the brain.

As to fishing, I am told there is no sport like catching the tiger fish of the Zambesi. This fish often weighs as much as 25 pounds, and it is as gamey as a

salmon. Indeed, it is far more so in proportion to its weight for it is said that a four-pound Zambesi tiger will yield more excitement than a 40-pound salmon. The tiger fish is dark blue on the back, white on the belly, and it has five or six blue stripes on the sides. Its fins and tail are red. The best places to fish for it are from an island, or below a rocky bar, in about three feet of water. The fish takes almost any kind of a glittering, spinning bait, and a good way to catch it is to troll for it or cast with a hook with a spoon fastened to the line by a steel wire. The lines have to be carefully made, and nothing but wire is of any good in connection with the hook, for the tiger will cut a gut or twine line to pieces with its teeth. Great care must be used in extracting the hook, and it is well to kill the fish first. Its teeth are sharp, and, if one is not careful, he may lose a finger. The tiger fish is as full of bones as a shad, but it does not compare with either the salmon or shad as a table fish. About its only virtue is the sport which it affords, and there are many African fish which are better than it.

Season for Hunting.

Down here in Rhodesia the President will find the Winter months, from July to November, the best time for his visit. Then the rainy season is over, the grass is grown up and been burned off and the new grass is just shooting. The game now comes out of the woods and bushes to graze, and there are practically no insects or mosquitoes. There is no danger of fever at this time, although it would suggest that the President go somewhere in Africa without mosquito nets, and that he put them up whether out on the plains or in the cars, when there is the least danger.

In British East Africa almost any time of the year except the rainy season will furnish excellent hunting. The big game country is so near the equator that the temperature is about the same all the year round. This is also true of Uganda, and, as for the Sudan, the best time there is in the heart of our Winter.

Belwaye, July 7.

How a Man Feels When He Flies

IT'S AN entirely new sensation. This swift, free glide of an aeroplane is more exhilarating than the fastest automobile or yacht or the speediest horse. It's the greatest sport in the world. This enthusiastic testimony is given by A. M. Herring, of New York, one of the oldest and most successful builders of aeroplanes. It is generally conceded that the flying machine has arrived and that within a few years the new means of locomotion will be comparatively common. It is already possible to describe the new sensation of flying from actual experience.

The highest praise of any form of rapid locomotion has always been that it is "like flying." A fast automobile or horse or train is said to "fly," to "go like the wind." The aeroplane makes it possible for the first time in human experience to actually go like the wind and to fly. One may feel something of this feeling in a swing, in a rapidly ascending elevator or a balloon. This sensation of rising clear of the earth is not new, but the experience of actually soaring or sliding through the air is, of course, entirely new. There is nothing with which to compare it. And, according to Mr. Herring, who has enjoyed the experience several times, an aeroplane ride is the most fascinating thing in the world.

An aeroplane leaves the earth, as a rule, at an easy angle, moving with great speed, so that the passenger finds himself in the air before he can well realize it. If the rise or fall of the plane be in the breath one feels in a rapidly ascending or descending elevator. A sudden rise or fall of this kind may occur on a windy day, when the aeroplane may rise or fall as much as 40 feet. One soon becomes accustomed to the feeling.

Once in motion well off the earth there is a feeling of independence and freedom difficult to describe. In a fast automobile, for instance, no matter how perfect the tires or the road, there is always more or less jarring, and one is conscious at all times of the support beneath. There is a freedom of movement on an aero-

plane which goes beyond the finest automobile. There is, of course, more or less vibration from the engines of the aeroplane, but the machine seems self-centered and independent. The aeroplane adds a new dimension to one's movements. An automobile or horse or train can move only on one plane. An aeroplane can move to right or left and up and down as well, and consequently the feeling of independence of all earthly environment.

In long journeys by aeroplane many people will doubtless suffer from air sickness, just as on a ship they suffer from sea sickness. The motion of a flying machine is very similar at times to that of a ship, although traveling at a much higher rate of speed. In passing through a gusty wind an aeroplane will roll and pitch much the same as a ship in a choppy sea. Ordinarily, however, the aeroplane will glide in a series of long, even pitches, which will give something the same sensation as swinging. The aeroplane is not only likely to pitch and roll, but her course is usually in a slightly wavering line like that of a fast torpedo-boat.

An aeroplane, especially the American type, rights itself much more quickly than a ship. The type of machine built by Mr. Herring, except in very high winds, is almost inevitable. In an air wave the particles usually move in a rotary motion; such a wave is almost always cyclonic in nature. Then again the axis of an air wave may be at any angle and the machine change about with great rapidity. An air wave again is twice the height of a water wave.

It is only when the air waves grow very violent that the aeroplane will roll and pitch. In passing from an area of considerable disturbance to a quiet one an aeroplane may rise or fall as much as 40 feet. The sensation in taking such a wave or roller will be exactly like the catch in the breath in a rapidly falling or rising elevator. An experienced pilot can often see a great air wave approaching and humor his aeroplane to meet it. In flying over the water an experienced eye can detect the approach of such a wave by the motion of the water. It is possible to tell from the motion of the trees tops very often the nature of the air waves well ahead.

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