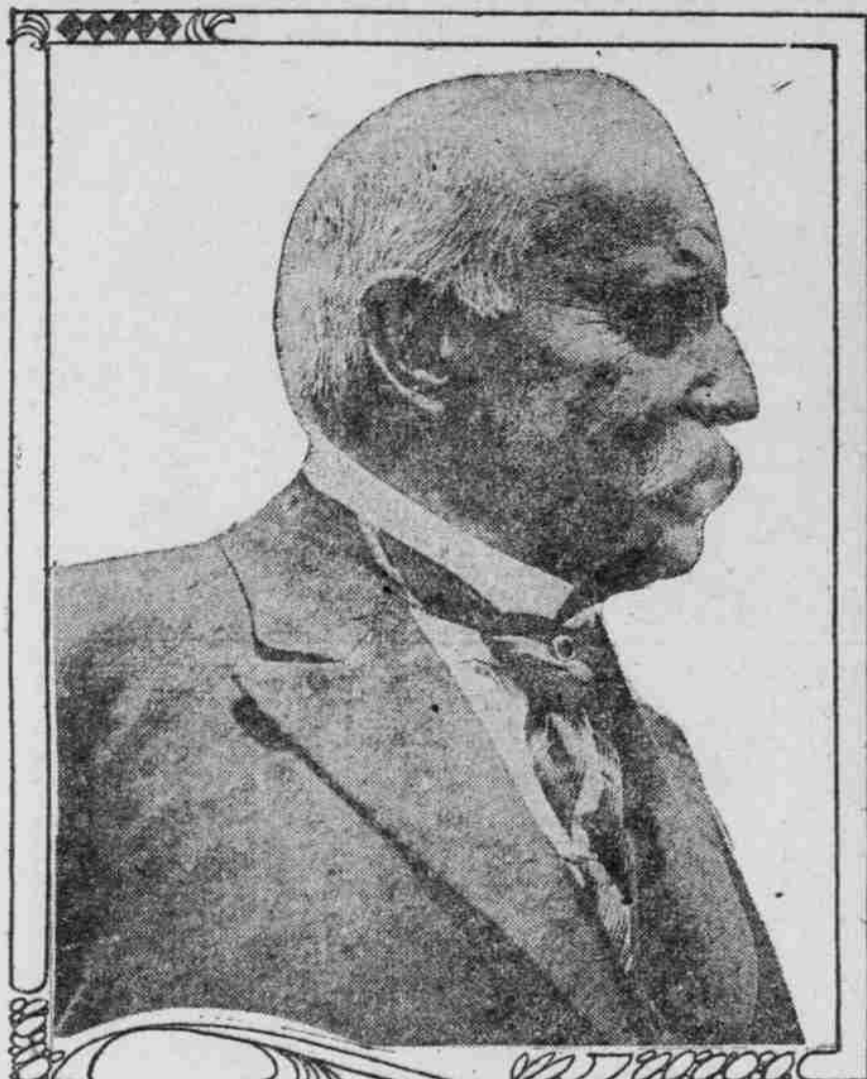


GREATEST PRIZEFIGHTER WOULD BE A CHILD IN THIS RING

It Would Mean Death in a Most Horrible Form for the Greatest Human Athlete Who Ever Lived to Meet a Gorilla or Chimpanzee in the Ring.



Richard Garner, an Eminent Authority on Simian Life.

BY CAMILLUS PHILLIPS.

THE Dempsey-Carpenter contest, in the preliminary discussions of its morality, differs in no wise from every other championship fight since the days of Bendigo. The instinct of the average male of the species to see a combat between men famed for their prowess must make headway afresh, on every occasion, against protests that stigmatize the sport as primitive and bestial.

And now, as always, since the era when ferocious Rome delighted in actually pitting man against beast speculation arises as to whether man, unarmed and aided only by the skill of his superior brain affords his bare hands, could cope with any of these anthropoid cousins of his that approach him in size.

It may be altogether primitive, it may be bestial; but it is, nevertheless, a conjecture heard at every world championship ringside:

"What chance would a gorilla have with bare knuckles against either of them?"

The answer, to be scientifically true, however painful it may be to man's conceit is this:

Embodiment in one man the size of Willard, the fighting fury of Sullivan, the lightning swiftness of Corbett, the terrific punch of Fitzsimmons, the strength of Mike Dorcas and the wrestling skill of Frank Gotch; put him in the ring with any ordinary gorilla and he would have no more chance of victory than a child against a grown man.

Incidentally, he would be stone dead during the first round unless rescued by his seconds, and the seconds would be stone dead, too, unless they used explosive bullets on the gorilla.

An acquaintance with African explorers, ranging from the late Paul du Chailu, the discoverer of the gorilla, to Richard Garner, the special student of the chimpanzee, together with some near observation of the great apes themselves, has left me convinced that this opinion is an understatement rather than an exaggeration. And it is among the least surprising of the actual facts regarding the fighting qualities of all these "lower animals"—as they are classified by the species—that has veiled its combativeness among its highest virtues from time immemorial on up to the close of the latest great world war.

Terrible as is the gorilla, the championship of the jungle is not for him. It goes to the chimpanzee, in proportion to his weight.

Destructive as are the blows of the modern boxer, murderous as were those of the ancients reinforced with the metal cestus, neither prizefighter nor gladiator has ever developed or has ever possessed the power to develop the human hand as a weapon along the lines of its true offensive as it is employed by every child and almost every woman.

There is an astonishing similarity—almost an identity—of method between the blows delivered by such great apes as the gorilla and chimpanzee and those used by the very young of the human species, more especially the females.

The angry child strikes with the butt of the open hand—the true gorilla and chimpanzee blow, an atavism harking back to the origin of the race that perfects itself rapidly in the case of the girl and the woman into the clawing slap. It constitutes one of the most conspicuous evidences of the scientific thesis that, where the male principle carries the initiative of the future, the female is by nature the guardian and perpetuator of the past.

As noteworthy is the fact that the hand of the gorilla is conspicuously a feminine hand—tapering, elegant, exquisite in its modeling as compared with the hand of the average human male.

Ages ago—possibly in the period of the Neanderthal Man—our progenitors may have possessed some slight remnants of the superhuman physical strength that makes the bare hand so tremendous a weapon for the great apes.

Today, overwhelmingly superior as we have become mentally, we are pitiful weaklings, physically unfit even for comparison with them.

In tests instituted to determine the relative strength of man and chimpanzee, the ape easily outclassed

three husky sailors in a tug of war. The strength of the gorilla is rated at twice that of the chimpanzee. A Gotch, a Haekenschmidt, a Dorcas would be merely a plaything in the grasp of either animal.

Both gorilla and chimpanzee, lined up against a Jeffries or a Willard, would be rated as desecrating antagonists. The gorilla, always walking stooped because of the high ridge of bone arrounding the spine at the base of the neck, stands no more than five to five and one-half feet in height and appears to be all paunch and hairy arms. Straightened out, as many specimens have been after death, the actual length runs close to six feet and the shoulders are seen to be twice as broad as a man's. The weight averages from 300 to 350 pounds, the largest gorilla ever slain having weighed 400 pounds.

The chimpanzee, shorter by half a head and nearly 50 per cent less in weight, is much sligher in the body and longer in the legs. He might be regarded as the Bob Fitzsimmons of the fighting anthropoids, where the gorilla is a combination of Jeffries and John L. Sullivan. Physically, more than that, he knows it and for all his ferocious courage avoids battle whenever his self-respect can be preserved from the appearance of cowardice.

"This may seem strange language to apply to an ape. But my observation, extending over the ownership of nine gorillas and similar relations with many chimpanzees, has enabled me to discern in them practically all the moral attributes we are prone to ascribe exclusively to man—some of those attributes highly developed, others more or less rudimentary. As an instance:

"I planted the first of the steel cages I used for my studies of animal speech in a jungle in Odimba, near the grounds of St. Anne's Mission, in Fernan Vaz. My friend, Pere Buelon, was at work beside another and spade, preparing the ground to install a fountain which is now dedicated to St. Joseph. The rigra lay at hand in readiness for the ever-present dangers of the bush.

"There arose, in a small plantation near by, the roars and screams that told of sudden battle. The clergyman snatched their guns and hurried to the scene.

"A gorilla and a chimpanzee were fighting, like two boxers, among the banana plants. The noise of their blows sounded like the roll of beaten drums.

"While the missionaries gazed, the gorilla's spirit weakened. He began to give ground. The chimpanzee, with the air of a man who is not content with simply defeating an adversary, followed him, foot by foot, still administering punishment. The go-



Europe's Heavyweight Champion, Georges Carpentier, and his wife.

a prehensile foot, and in the act of dragging him to earth struck him on the thigh a flail-like, clawing blow that stripped off every vestige of flesh from the bone. Another blow, as Maguanga reached the ground, dismembered him. Before the nearest warrior could reach his side the gorilla had disappeared in the bush.

"That incident, I think, answers the question whether the man has ever been here who, unarmed, could defeat a gorilla in open combat. Every advantage lay with my friend Maguanga—the gorilla was even seriously wounded. The issue of any such encounter would resolve itself into the simple matter of co-ordination between brain and body. Man's reaction is absolutely too slow to have the slightest chance against the unbelievable quickness of the ape.

"Yet the gorilla, powerful and quick as he is, invariably proves inferior as a fighter to the smaller, less heavily thumbed chimpanzee. More than that, he knows it and for all his ferocious courage avoids battle whenever his self-respect can be preserved from the appearance of cowardice.

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rilla, a hulking giant beside the slender chimpanzee, fought back, but now only half-heartedly, as though loth to suffer more, but equally reluctant to admit complete defeat.

"After a few of these rallies, the gorilla's nerve broke and he tried to make speed away. The chimpanzee swung a heavy hand on him and clawed him until the gorilla turned again and tried to fight back. His conqueror seemed to delight in these little contests, outpointing him at every turn until at length the edge of the bush afforded the gorilla his opportunity for a dash into its depths to safety. The chimpanzee halted, gazed after him in a sort of amused contempt, and leisurely departed.

"That was undoubtedly an unavoidable encounter, a meeting by mutual surprise from which the gorilla's innate pride would not permit withdrawal without putting up a fight. It was one that seldom occurs, for the substantial reason that the gorilla habitually endeavors to see the chimpanzee first and quits the dangerous neighborhood as fast as he can. I have come across beds in the bush, still warm from the bodies of the gorillas that had lain in them over night and, aroused by the voices of chimpanzees at dawn, fled hastily and afar, although the gorilla is a sluggish animal who will quit his bed for no other animal under the sun.

"The social conditions of the jungle may be defined, briefly, thus: Between gorilla and chimpanzee there is hereditary feud, with survival of both species practicable through the discretion of the gorilla. Between gorilla and man there is a like feud, tempered by a certain discretion on the part of the gorilla since firearms made their appearance in the African interior. Between man and the chimpanzee there prevails a certain tolerance, with the chimpanzee capable of adapting himself, once made captive, in a marvelous manner to the life and habits of mankind where the gorilla remains forever untamable and murderous. But between the leopard on the one hand and man, chimpanzee and gorilla on the other, there prevails a quenchless hatred, the sating of which only man, exercising the prudence born of his superior intelligence, ever consents to forego. Leopard and chimpanzee, or leopard and gorilla, cannot

come within range of each other without combat, and I have not known such an encounter since I left a survivor.

"My caravan had halted for rest during the heat of the day when we heard, above the growls and snarls of a leopard in the bush, the angry tones of a chimpanzee. Anjanga, the guide, seeing me take up my express bag, implored me not to interfere. My own knowledge of the risks made me cautious, so I penetrated the bush only within eyeshot of the combatants.

"It was a fight characteristic of the intelligent chimpanzee, full of the strategies of the prize ring, advances and retreats for the securing of technical advantages, exchanges of blows delivered too swiftly for the eye to discern and grapplings during which the bruising blows of the chimpanzee resounded as far as the waiting caravan—until, as I watched, the antagonists fought their way into the dense jungle and the tumult gradually subsided.

"It would have been madness to follow them. I resumed my journey, but, returning three days later, made a search of the vicinity. Not far from the spot where I had lost sight of them I found the body of the chimpanzee, slashed and torn to ribbons by the claws of the leopard. While, beyond, the leopard lay dead, bitten and gashed about the head by the chimpanzee's teeth and, under the skin, its whole body a beaten pulp.

"In my collection of jungle trophies is the skull of a gorilla that perished in a similar struggle. The one difference between the two fights lay in the sheer, bestial pugnacity of the larger ape, unrelieved by any trace of the generalship employed by the chimpanzee.

"The first faint glow of that glorious, universal flame which is the tropic dawn was lighting the village of Ndogo, on the bank of the Rumbi Nkani, when the piercing yells of a leopard answered the booming thunder tones of an enraged gorilla. The whole demoniac struggle was fought out in the course of a half hour under the eyes of the villagers.

"It was a clinch from start to finish. For all the heavy handicap of his rigid spine, the gorilla was not only infinitely stronger, but also quicker than the leopard. But neither



Bald Chimpanzee in Proportion to His Weight the Most Terrible and Powerful of All Animals.

antagonist, in such close quarters, was able to bite often; and the leopard's four flying claws, as compared with the gorilla's two hands, gave him double the offensive power. Yet the gorilla made his two bare hands suffice.

"He tore from its socket the leopard's whole ear. He gouged out an eye. He crushed in completely the temporal bone and broke the left malar bone in two places. And he so lashed the leopard's whole body that not a square inch remained that was not mere pulp. His own left forearm was broken; arms, legs, head and breast were everywhere gashed. Through the wounds in his right thigh the bare bone showed, while several ribs were laid open and the

palace, his place in the front row is respected with the reverence due to a religious chief. His apartments are bedecked with all sorts of presents from the townspeople. Italian and Dalmatian flags make up the color scheme. On his name day he was the recipient of bowers of flowers from admirers in the city. The royal march greets him when he makes his appearance on the balcony of the palace.

LAND GETTING SCARCE

Settlement for 1919 Sets New Record Mark.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Land settlement in British Columbia during 1919 was much in excess of previous years. Government figures just tabled show 1752 pre-emptions were issued, more than the total of 1916 and 1917 together. A total of 1139 crown grants were issued to pre-emptors, 222 under the soldiers' homestead act and 211 mineral claims.

In addition there were a large number of farms sold by private interests to new settlers in the Fraser valley, Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay districts.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT BENDS WILL OF EX-KAISER, AUTHOR SHOWS IN ARTICLE

Letters Show Attitude of Colonel to Germany's Former Ruler—Correspondence With King Edward Reveals Desire for Anglo-Saxon Union.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Colonel Roosevelt is shown in the role of a diplomatic letter writer to European royalties, bending even former Emperor William of Germany to his will, in freshly disclosed correspondence edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, the late president's biographer, which will appear in the April issue of Scribner's magazine.

The correspondence includes letters to and replies from King Edward, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, the emperor of Japan, Albert, king of the Belgians, and Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, in addition to the lengthy epistles that passed between the colonel and the head of the Hohenzollerns. Writing on August 14, 1906, to Henry White, who was then Ambassador at Rome, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"My course with him (Emperor William) during the last five years has been uniform. I admire him, respect him and like him. I think him a big man and on the whole a good man; but I think his international and indeed his personal attitude one of intense egotism. I have always been most polite with him, have done my best to avoid our taking any attitude which could possibly

give him legitimate offense, and have endeavored to show him that I was sincerely friendly to him and to Germany. Moreover, where I have forced him to give way I have been sedulously anxious to build a bridge of gold for him and to give him the satisfaction of feeling that his dignity and reputation in the face of the world were safe.

Force Necessary Once.

"In other words, where I have had to take part of the kernel from him, I have been anxious that he should have all the shell possible, and have that shell painted any way he wished. At the same time I have had to speak with express emphasis to him on more than one occasion; and on one occasion (that of Venezuela) have had to make a display of force and to convince him definitely that I would use the force if necessary."

Mr. Bishop declares that in spite of the Venezuela incident of December, 1902, which must have been a "humiliating check," the former emperor cherished no resentment and subsequently wrote Roosevelt the most friendly letters. He also sent the colonel a number of photographs showing himself and Roosevelt astride

magnificent horses at a maneuver of the German army. On the autographed pictures he had written: "The colonel of the Rough Riders lecturing the chief of the German army." "Total agreement about the general maxims of life and policy between America and Germany." "On the Muhlberg; a grave discussion; Carnegie, look out!" and "The chief of the German army thanking the colonel of the Rough Riders for the honor of inspecting his troops." Mr. Carnegie, by the way, once had credited a rumor that Germany was building a strong fleet to attack the United States.

Kaiser's Consent Compelled.

A letter the colonel wrote to Edward VII of England on April 25, 1906, contains a reference to the Algeiras conference of that year, an international parley which at the time was said to have averted a general European war. The biographer states that "the secret history of this conference, which stands revealed in Roosevelt's correspondence and which is far too long for publication in the magazine, shows conclusively that it was arranged by Roosevelt at the instigation of the Kaiser."

FANFARE OF TRUMPETS AND "KING'S GUARD" GREET POET

D'Annunzio's Court Procedure Hung About With Ornate Practices of Elaborate Rulers of Romance.

FROME, May 8.—"This is the most interesting court in Europe," said one of d'Annunzio's secretaries at the luncheon tendered the poet on St. Gabriel's Day, when the "liberator" of Fiume acted his part with courtiers, soldiers and "king's guards" and the populace acted theirs.

Fanfares of trumpets, the rush to arms of the "king's guard" announced his every entrance and exit. He is always accompanied by a long line of aides and functionaries and wears a happy countenance himself. At meals all the courtiers center their attention upon him and listen to the stories he tells, laughing sometimes and crying at others.

D'Annunzio's wishes in food are always complied with and religious zeal marks the efforts of the entourage to please him. His uniform is always epic and span. There is not a flourish on his clothing from heel to crown. His long Italian cape sometimes calls to mind the familiar garb of the fallen William II in his German military cape.

On public occasions in theaters, his place is reserved with much attention and when he enters cheers are given by the men and women who follow him. When he gives a concert in the

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