

# ROOSEVELT SAVES GOLDEN TROUT SPECIES

BY WILLARD W. GARRISON  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY "AWEELS"



**P**RESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who has saved the Roosevelt Golden Trout, a product of the West, from extinction. This rare fish is known as the most toothsome morsel which the fly fisher holds forth as the trophy of the reel and net.

The Roosevelt Golden Trout is the rarest and most beautiful species of trout in the United States and it promises of the United States fish commission are to be believed, this species will be raised for hundreds of streams in the country within a few years.

Some time ago President Roosevelt altered the fish commission into action when he told its members that the Roosevelt Golden Trout was threatened with extinction.

The tall minds of that august body at once set about to find out what the Roosevelt Golden Trout was. A ponderous probe developed it was a fish and that there was only one place in the United States where it was to be found—in Volcano creek on the slopes of Mount Whitney, Cal.

Several of the fish were captured alive and put in great tanks in Borzeman, Mont., and Leadville, Col., to hatch eggs. This they did as prescribed by the fish cultural stations.

Just the other day word came from those stations that a sufficient quantity of eggs had been secured to stock streams in which trout are to be found, in every part of the United States. Upwards of a million eggs were propagated and soon these will be planted throughout the United States.

Hence in a few years the present-day Frank Walton, who passes his summers angling for trout and catching old shoes, tin cans and the like, will occasionally be rewarded by feeling the nibble of the famed Roosevelt Golden Trout at his hook. If the fish nibbles strong enough the fisherman must use every bit of cunning at his command, for the fish creature is one of the toughest customers to land.

This rare fish was appropriately named the Roosevelt Golden Trout. It derived that name because of the chief executive's strenuous and successful efforts to save it from extinction. As stated above, the only place where it is to be found today is in Volcano creek, the turbulent waters of which prove a particular attraction for the species and which make it difficult for the angler to land the fish, because of the latter's propensity for winding the hunter's line around a rock and saving it in two.

The stream, which is hard to find, is situated half-way up Mount Whitney and is 10 miles in length. It takes a guide of some intelligence to lead his patron on its banks and in a spot where the Golden Trout is to be found in any quantity.

It was not an easy job for the fish commission to gather many of the Roosevelt Golden Trout, for the fish possess that wariness which is common among the members of the fishy world in mountain streams. However, a highly developed idea in the way of a trap, well baited, drew a sufficient number of the trout into its inner recesses. The first step of the work having been taken the rest was easy. The fish were transported to Borzeman and Leadville, where they were allowed to propagate until great numbers of eggs were in the hands of the fish commission.

The Roosevelt Golden Trout is essentially a trout, but instead of the conventional gray and white of the average trout in fresh streams and lakes, its sides are streaked with a beautiful golden tinge, which imparts a color to the surrounding water and makes the fish visible to the fisherman's eye from a distance of several rods in clear water.

A member of the United States fish commission in speaking of the efforts to save this rare species from extermination spoke as follows:

"At first it was almost impossible to gather any of these fish in order to install them in the cultural stations at Leadville, Col., and Borzeman, Mont., but finally we obtained several guides of the Mount Whitney region to go out and use their utmost energies towards capturing the fish. Upon the promise of substantial sums they did this and we were able to secure several beautiful specimens. These we immediately hustled away in large tanks in order that the fish might not die and they were then placed in larger tanks with water containing chemical preparations and allowed to propagate. Soon our efforts began to derive fruit and now we have probably the finest outfit of eggs which we ever secured in an effort of this kind. We may be pardoned for the special pride which we take in this work because it has been accomplished with success. I may say that the residents of California who were the first to make application for the saving of this species are gratified at the means taken and they have in many instances personally thanked President Roosevelt for his efforts in pushing the crusade."



Ruth Tins Brady of Oklahoma is the richest girl in the far west. She is 12 years old and has in her own right an income of \$400 a day. Her mother was a half-blood Cherokee Indian. Miss Brady received 300 acres of public land on the allotment, and on this tract oil wells have been developed producing daily 2,000 barrels of oil.

## WIRELESS TO STEER TORPEDO.

Young Bostonian Harnesses Ether Waves for Duty Under Water.

Boston—An ingenious young man of Charlestown, the district of Boston that produced the inventor of the electric telegraph, is confident that he has discovered just how to harness Hertzian waves, so as to employ them in making submarine torpedoes dirigible and dischargable at the behest of an operator aboard ship, or on shore. Patent rights have been applied for by this young experimenter, whose name is Charles A. Logue, Jr.



Mr. Logue, who is a student at Boston college, and 21 years old, has ten years been interested in scientific inquiry and since the first practical achievement in wireless telegraphy has devoted a great deal of attention to the study of ether waves and their possibilities. After months of diligent effort he succeeded in sending messages, in influencing the course of a mock torpedo in a tank of water. After many trials he succeeded at last in steering the tiny craft in the tank in any desired direction, and when the attention of William J. Doonan, a torpedo expert at the Charlestown navy yard, was directed to it, Mr. Doonan made an examination and decided to have a working model of the apparatus constructed in Washington.

## DUKE ENDING TOUR OF GLOBE.

Cousin of Spanish King in New York After interesting journey.

New York. Under the auspices of the United States government, the Duke of Montpensier, brother of the queen of Spain, and cousin of the king of Spain, after a tour of the United States, is about to depart for Europe. The duke, who is 35 years old, is the youngest son of the king of Spain and the queen of France. He is a member of the French royal family and is known for his military and political achievements.



Accompanied by his chamberlain, the Comte de Paris and one servant, the duke left Paris last winter, went rhinoceros hunting in an automobile in Africa with the Bashaw of Algeria, shot elephants in India, and covered 40 miles through Chinese jungles in the course of an exciting dash to Pekin by motor.

Next he expects to start for Canada, where, as the guest of members of the Lawrence club, he will participate in a moose hunt. After a few days more in New York he will go to Mexico and then depart for Spain.

## What Makes a Navy.

While the maritime nations of the earth are striving for the mastery of the seas through the building of gigantic vessels, we may console ourselves with the thought that here we have the men and the spirit that makes for victories. Sincerely it is to be hoped that it will be long ere we shall be called upon to test our prowess against those latest developments in naval architecture, but if the time does come we can comfort ourselves with the reflection that a gathering of ships does not make a navy—now as always it is the man behind the gun—Washington Herald.

## Lighthouses on British Coast.

There is a lighthouse on every 14 miles of coast in England, to every 14 miles in Ireland and to every 30 miles in Scotland.