

CARE OF SURVIVORS

Pitiful Sight at Quebec When Rescued From Empress Reach City.

MANY ARE BADLY INJURED

All Are Thinly Clothed and Had Suffered From Plunge Into Icy Waters of the St. Lawrence—Few Women Saved.

Quebec, May 30.—A full equipment of ambulances supplied by Quebec, by the town of Levis on the opposite side of the river, and the army medical service corps was waiting at Levis when the special survivors of the Empress of Ireland train from Rimouski arrived and the survivors of the Empress of Ireland were immediately disembarked and transferred to the ferry steamer, which had been waiting at the special wharf to facilitate the transfer to Quebec.

It was a pitiful sight when the ferry steamer Polaris docked on the Quebec side at 8:30 o'clock Friday night and the 396 men and women survivors trooped falteringly down the gangway.

Victims Show Exhaustion. The faces of all plainly registered the frightful experience they had gone through. Few of them possessed a complete outfit of clothes, the majority wearing only shirts, trousers and boots.

Heads were bared as the injured were brought ashore, supported by friends and officials of the company.

The second and third class passengers and the crew were immediately made comfortable on the Allan liner Albatron, which was lying in an adjoining berth at the breakwater. The first class and injured passengers were transferred in automobiles and other vehicles to the Canadian Frontenac.

A staff of doctors and nurses took charge of the injured.

Twenty Women Are Saved.

Among the 25 survivors of the first cabin there were eight women and one child and, strangely, among the 29 rescued from the second cabin there were also eight women and one child. Of the 101 persons saved from the steerage four were women.

Among the 50 passengers left in Rimouski were a number who were so ill or so badly injured that they had to be taken to the hospital.

Special praise was given the heroic work of Dr. James F. Grant of Victoria, B. C., ship's surgeon on the Empress. To his coolness was credited the saving of a large number of persons taken out of the water who probably would have perished had they not received prompt medical attention.

FAMOUS PEOPLE DROWNED

Ill-Fated Liner Carried Men of World-Wide Reputation to Ocean Graves.

New York, May 30.—Laurence S. B. Irving, who, with his wife, was among the passengers on the Empress of Ireland, was widely known as an actor, author and manager. He received his education at Marlborough college, College Rollin, Paris, and spent three years in Russia studying for foreign office. His plays are well known. In 1908 and 1909 he presented sketches of his own authorship in England and America. He was a son of the late Sir Henry Irving.

Sir Henry Seton-Karr, one of the passengers on the Empress of Ireland, was created a knight in 1902, companion of St. Michael and St. George in the same year and was deputy lieutenant in Roxburghshire. He was born in India on February 5, 1863, and was educated at Harrow and Oxford, taking class honors on law in 1876, and becoming a barrister in 1879. He traveled widely in this country and was an expert in shooting big game here and in British Columbia and Norway. He was interested in state colonization and was a member of parliament from 1885 to 1896. He published books, among them "The Call to Arms," "My Sporting Holidays" and various sporting articles and reviews. He was captain of the Royal Wimbledon Golf club in 1895 and 1896, and had a fine collection of American and Norwegian sporting trophies. His address was Kippin, St. Boswells, N. B., and 47 Chester square, London, Eng. He was a member of the Carlton club, London, and New club, Edinburgh.

On Way to Marry. Halifax, N. S., May 30.—Dr. M. A. Lindsay, one of the passengers on the Empress of Ireland, was pathologist at the Victoria general hospital. He was going to the old country to marry. His engagement to Miss Kathleen, second daughter of Richard Webb of Briarwood, Warwickshire, England, was announced yesterday, and the marriage was to have taken place the middle of next month.

Doctor Lindsay spent his first two years in the study of medicine at the

FACTS ABOUT LATEST STEAMSHIP HORROR

Of the 433 persons saved from the sinking Empress of Ireland 237 were members of the crew.

Of the 87 first cabin passengers 29 are known to be saved. A few others of the rescued remained in Rimouski, near Father Point.

Among the 153 second cabin passengers, 29 were rescued and taken to Quebec.

Of the 715 steerage passengers 101 were rescued and taken to Quebec. A few third cabin passengers were left at Rimouski.

The proportion of crew rescued caused widespread comment, and contrasts with the heroic record of the Titanic. However, the Empress of Ireland sank in about seventeen minutes and there was little time for "women and children first." Most of them were asleep in their berths. The reports indicate a lack of panic.

The loss of life on the Empress of Ireland has been equaled or exceeded by only four marine disasters in the last century. These were the loss of the Rhone, Wye and other vessels at St. Thomas in the hurricane of October 29, 1867, when 1,000 persons perished; the burning of the excursion boat, General Slocum, in the East river, New York, on June 15, 1904, with an approximated loss of 1,000 lives; the loss of the Titanic on April 14, 1912, which sank with 1,490 of her company after collision with an iceberg, and the loss of the Kikkemaru off the Japanese coast September 28, 1912, with a loss of 1,000 lives.

Laurence Irving, the well-known English actor, and his wife, Mabel Hackney, are among the missing—given up for dead. Irving is a son of the late Sir Henry Irving.

Halfax Medical college. In 1908 he went to Edinburgh and graduated in 1911. He was also professor of pathology at the Dalhousie Medical college. He was a brilliant student and a great athlete.

Among the passengers was W. Leonard Palmer of the London Financial News, who is well known in Halifax. He came to Canada, landing at Halifax several weeks ago, and was returning home, accompanied by his wife.

Pioneer in Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 30.—George C. Richards, who, with Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Charles Gray and the latter's six-year-old daughter, was on the Empress of Ireland, going to visit his old home at Sheffield, England. He was a pioneer coal operator of Indiana. Mr. Gray is a nephew of Mrs. Richards.

Leading Denver Woman.

Denver, Colo., May 30.—Mrs. F. H. Dunlevy, a passenger on the ill-fated Empress of Ireland, is prominent in Denver society. Her husband, to whom she was married seven years ago, is a well-known realty dealer. Mrs. Dunlevy left Denver, April 15, and has since visited sisters, brothers and cousins in Boston, New York, Montreal and Quebec. She was highly accomplished and finished her education in Paris.

Summer Planned Abroad.

Rochester, Minn., May 30.—Herman Kruse, former secretary of the Rochester Commercial club, and his daughter, Miss Freda Kruse, a trained nurse, were among the passengers aboard the Empress of Ireland. With Seiboldt Boch and Miss Edith Boch, the Kruses left Rochester only a few days ago to spend the summer in Europe. Boch is a retired farmer.

Quit Ranch for Home.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 30.—Alexander Bouthrone and George Jonnstone, who were passengers on the Empress of Ireland, left Santa Barbara last Friday for their home at Paulkland, Fifeshire, Scotland. They had spent the last year on a ranch near Santa Barbara. Bouthrone was twenty years old, Johnson twenty-two.

Milwaukeeans Aboard.

Milwaukee, May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Freeman of West Allis were passengers on the Empress of Ireland, on their way to Europe, where Mr. Freeman was to conduct some business for the Allis-Chalmers company. Mr. Freeman was superintendent of the forge department of his company during the last 15 years. He was fifty-two years old, his wife about fifty.

Many From Detroit.

Detroit, May 30.—More than one hundred from Michigan were aboard the Empress of Ireland. Practically all of those from Detroit, however, were foreign laborers returning to their homes in various parts of Europe. It was stated here today that Charles R. Clark, London manager for a local automobile company, was aboard the vessel when it went down. It is not known here whether he survived.

Girls on Way Home.

Hillsboro, Ill., May 30.—Miss Florence Bawden and Miss Bessie Bawden, who were passengers on the steamer Empress of Ireland, left here last Monday for Quebec to take the steamer. They were bound for their home in Bridgewater, Somerset, England.

TWENTY-FOUR FROM WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, May 29.—Twenty-four residents of this city may have lost their lives in the Empress of Ireland disaster. The list includes the wife and two children of R. R. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. H. Peterson, Mrs. T. Nuttal and children, and R. A. Cunningham, assistant chemist at Manitoba agricultural college.

Mrs. Harriet Hakker, who, with her seven-months-old baby, was on the

PUT RIVER ON MAP

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GIVES GRAPHIC STORY OF PERILS IN WILDS OF BRAZIL.

ALL THE MAPS ARE WRONG

Reasserts His Claims to Discovery of River Duvida in Address Before National Geographic Society—River is as Long as the Elbe.

Washington. — Theodore Roosevelt last night gave an extended account of his discovery of the Duvida river, or river of doubt, before the National Geographic society in this city. He declared that the river is as long as the Elbe and is not shown on any map. As a result of his explorations, Colonel Roosevelt declared that all of the maps of the country he traversed are wrong.

Mr. Roosevelt's address was in part as follows:

"Hardly ever can you do anything of note, except by building on what has been done by your predecessors' work. Columbus could not have discovered America, if it had not been for the deeds of Portuguese and to a less extent of Spanish sailors, from the days of Prince Henry the Navigator on. Peary could not have discovered the North pole if there had not been for generations men who had been pushing far northward the limits of knowledge of the polar regions.

"To take an infinitely less important instance, I could have done nothing in South America if it had not been for the work done by scores of other men during the years that passed, and especially during the last seven or eight years.

"Here is the Amazon river. It was descended and discovered for the first time nearly four centuries ago by the early Spanish explorers, whose feats were so phenomenal that they make all the work of all of us who have anything on that river today seem child's play in comparison. I say that, meaning it literally.

"The people who went up and down the Amazon speedily discovered the mouths of a number of rivers. One, two and three centuries elapsed before they discovered anything about those rivers except the mouths, and in the case of the river of which I am going to speak what they did say about the mouth was entirely wrong.

"I did not go down to South America with any intention of making such an exploration as this.

"When I go off on a trip I do not like to make pictures for myself of what I am going to do, because I do not know, but I had supposed that our trip would chiefly be a zoological trip, and I went primarily for the American Museum of Natural History with that end in view.

"When I got to Rio Janeiro, Mr. Lauro Mueller, who visited us last year, and who is the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, told me that, of course, they would help me to do what I wished, which was to go up the Parana and then down into the Amazon, but that he thought he had something which would appeal to me much more; that the telegraphic commission which had been working in the western portion of Brazil had found that the best existing maps were totally wrong, that the whole region would have to be remapped after the discoveries of the telegraphic commission, and that they had found the sources of two rivers running north, which went they did not know where.

"One of those rivers, the smaller, was called the Pineapple. The other, and larger one, was called the Duvida, the River of Doubt, because they did not know where it went out. He told me that the head of the telegraphic commission, Colonel Rondon, who had for 25 years been engaged in the work of exploring that wild western wilderness of Brazil, would, if I desired, accompany me, down that river and see where it came out, and no said:

"Now, we will be delighted to have you do it, but, of course, you must understand, we cannot tell you anything of what will happen, and there will be some surprises not necessarily pleasant." I said, "Well, by George, that is just what I would like to go to make the try and see what would happen down that river."

"And now here I want, with all the emphasis possible—and I wish that the Brazilian ambassador were here to report to his government what I say—I want with all the emphasis possible to attest that everything that we did this year was a sequel to and was conditioned upon what the telegraphic commission of Brazil, under Colonel Rondon and his associates, had done during the preceding seven years.

"We would not have known the existence of the headwaters of this river. We could not have crossed the highland wilderness at all if it had not been for the work of that commission. All that we did was to put the cap on the pyramid of which they had laid deep and broad the foundations.

"I greatly wish that this body would pay some recognition—would give some recognition—to the really remarkable work that has been done by Colonel Rondon and his associates of the Brazilian telegraphic commission during the last seven years—work

which, from the geographic standpoint, and from the standpoint of the development of the natural resources of the nation, is as noteworthy as anything that has been accomplished during the same length of time anywhere in the world.

"They have not had too much recognition in their own country. A prophet is not without honor, you know, save in his own country. They have had practically no recognition abroad.

"We started up the Parana and then struck across country on mule back to this point and then went down to there. It is almost impossible for me to show you on these standard maps what I did, because the maps are so preposterously wrong. For instance, there are two rivers close together, the Sacare and the Tapajos—that is within ten miles of each other—each of which has a waterfall about the size of the falls of the Yellowstone, in one case about 150 feet high and in the other case about 250 feet high, of which we took numerous photographs. There is not a hint of the existence of those waterfalls, nor, as far as I can find, of those rivers on that map.

"We then journeyed three weeks further on and came down to this point here (indicating on the map). There, on the map, is a mountain. There was really a valley with a river flowing down the middle. It does nothing of the kind. It does not run anywhere near it. Here are those rivers heading up there. They do not head up there.

"We went down another river where their sources are supposed to be, and these mountains are almost as irrelevant to the facts as are the rivers themselves. You can see, as I said, better on this map here. Here is the Tapajos. Here is the G. Parana running into the Madeira.

"On that map and on this you will find a little river in about 5 1/2 degrees. I think the actual course is about 5.12 or 5.15, but very nearly 5 1/2, a little river there put on there and put down here dotted without any name. I want you to look at this map. This is Bartholomew's map of South America. I want you to be able to check off for yourselves exactly the statement that I make.

"We found that this river, called the Dubitas (river of darkness) arose between the fifty-ninth and sixtieth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, just north of the thirteenth degree of latitude south. It first flowed west and then south, and then flowed north, originally as a mountainous, timber choked brook not navigable until in latitude 12 degrees 1 minute south and longitude 60 degrees and 18 minutes west about in each case; maybe two or three minutes wrong.

"We crossed the telegraph line at a point where it becomes navigable, and it was there that we embarked, and we then ran on down about five degrees. I will put it in here. I do not know whether those in the rear of the hall can see it, but I have put it there now, that river as we have put it on the map. I want to call your attention to the fact that I am using my terms with scientific precision, and when I say 'put it on the map' I mean what I say. I mean that it is not on any map, and that we have put it on the map.

"The different portions of the course that we followed varied widely in difficulty. We first of all ran four days surveying of the river very accurately, and therefore going very slowly without encountering any rapids or other obstacles.

"I went down that river, going down there for the first time and of course endeavoring to map it in detail.

"It is much easier now for anyone to follow us, and if this geographic society or any other responsible organization wishes to send a man to or down that river I will give him letters of introduction and advice which will enable him, with comparatively little difficulty, to go over the entire course of that river and report on all the features in detail which, of course, the first explorers necessarily sketched in outline.

"I will give him letters to a rubber man who will unquestionably assist to get the canoes and the rowers that will enable him to ascend as far as the lowest of the uppermost rapids and come back, covering two-thirds of the distance and going up to the tenth degree.

"And this river, of about the size of the Elbe or the Rhine, through a region which on the maps issued today, the best maps, is not shown at all, is itself not shown on any map. Anybody can go up there and see for himself what has been done and can go through the work in detail, as I cannot go through it, and as we could not when we made our exploration through it.

"Now, when we embarked, having gone some 30 days by mule and ox train across this high central plateau of western Brazil, our party consisted of 22 men. We said good-by to Mr. Mueller and his associates here on the 27th of February.

"Exactly 60 days afterward, which consisted of canoeing work, met Lieutenant Perrier and the little steamboat which he had at that point. On the trip, of our six members, Mr. Cherris, my son, the doctor, and Lieutenant Lira kept diaries day to day. Colonel Rondon kept the record in the order of the days. I kept the record in the writing that I had to do.

"I will come later to tell you what part of it had never been traversed by any civilized man before and what part of it had already been known to the rubber gatherers, but absolutely

unknown to any map maker; to these map makers here that I have quoted to you—English, German, French, American, or Brazilian—none of them know anything about it at all.

"For four days we ran, as I say, rather slowly before encountering any rapids. We then struck our first serious rapids. After that, which was in about 11 degrees 45 minutes south, we spent 42 days during which we slept every day at the head or foot of a rapids, and during the 42 days we only covered one degree of latitude, going to about 10 degrees 45 minutes south; that is, from 11 degrees 45 minutes to 10 degrees 45 minutes, and therefore making not much more than a mile and a half a day in a straight line, the curves of the river adding greatly to the distance actually traveled.

"We had by that time gone not more than a sixth of the distance that we expected to go and had used up about three-fourths or four-fifths of our food. We had been on half rations pretty much all the time, eked out with parrots and monkeys, which we enjoyed there. But I can assure any of my zoological friends that they can leave me with entire safety in the monkey house without my making any assault on any of the inmates. I have had all the monkey I wish.

"Then, during that time, of the seven canoes and seven dugouts with which we started we lost five canoes and lost one of those. One man was drowned in the rapids. There were several other narrow escapes from drowning, and under the strain, which was great, one of the men went completely mad and murdered another and himself fled into the wilderness.

"Then we came out of the last succession of rapids, having been gone 46 days. It might have been 42 or 43 days, and either 46 or 47 days, and all of our troubles were over.

"We struck a long stretch of smooth water. The river was broad and big in that part, and after two days more we struck the uppermost camp or house of any of the rubber men. We were able to get food—sugar cane, manioc, sometimes rice or bananas, occasionally a chicken or a duck, not very often. And in the 11 days, if I remember rightly, we got eight eggs, which divided among the six of us would have given each man one egg a week.

"Until men have had experience they can hardly realize the insufferable difference there is going down a stream broken by rapids which are unknown and going down a stream just as difficult which is known.

"In the first place you come to the head of the rapids and you have not any idea what is ahead. You have to land and send people forward to explore.

"They may have to be gone three or four hours. They come back. They may have only explored one side of the stream. If they find it very bad they may have to cross over and explore for three or four hours on the other side, down, to see if there is not some channel on that side on which you can get your canoe. Then you have to come back and report as to whether you can run the canoes loaded.

"Our canoes were so overlaid that we could not often do that. It is a question whether you can run them down empty and merely portage the goods, or whether you must portage the goods and let the canoes down by ropes, or whether you will have to do as we had to do on three or four occasions—cut roads through the woods, lay down logs, and with block and tackle and by the severest kind of bodily labor drag the heavy, clumsy dugouts overlaid down to the foot of the rapids.

"If you are overcautious you will take so long a time that you will exhaust your food supply and be in danger of starvation. If you are over-zealous you may lose the canoes and what's in them. Then you face starvation, not in the future, but in the present.

"The medicines are almost as important as the food. We had to keep the men and ourselves all dosed with quinine the whole time in order to keep the fever from us. I think everybody got the fever more or less, but if we had not had the quinine we would have been laid out.

"We were fortunate enough on our trip down the river not to lose any of our instruments or any of the specimens or notebooks or anything else that was of consequence to the expedition, but we had to cut all our personal belongings to the bone.

"On the upper course of the river there were Indians. They were afraid of us and somewhat hostile. I think their hostility was due only to timidity, but if you are shot by a man because he is afraid of you it is almost as unpleasant as if he shot you because he disliked you.

"In the wilderness people portray you as being in danger from crocodiles and jaguars and so on. They are not the things you mind. It is the mosquitoes and the poisonous ants. It is the ants that eat up your clothing. It is the moribund wasps that are perfectly awful. It is these so-called boroebuda and plum flies, which are like the black flies of the northern woods, only worse, and it is the insect pests of that kind that are really serious drawbacks to work in the wilderness. The life lacked a good deal of being undisturbed pleasure during the time we spent at that camp. We were about three days, at most four days, in the camp.

MEXICAN PEACE PLAN ACCEPTED

Mediators and Delegates Have Agreed on a Scheme.

HUERTA TO BE ELIMINATED

Provisional Government of Five Men, Representing All Factions, to Rule Until an Election Can Be Held.

Here are the terms of the agreement reached by the Mexican mediators:

(1) A provisional government is to be placed in charge of Mexico. It is to consist of five men and to be representative of all factions, with constitutionalists in the majority.

(2) The government of the United States pledges itself to recognize this provisional government and also pledges to that government its moral support.

(3) American troops are to leave Mexico; they are to evacuate Vera Cruz the moment the provisional government is established and operative.

(4) Huerta is to remain in power during the organization of the provisional government and is to officially turn over to the provisional government the government of Mexico.

(5) Provisions are made for an election at a certain period of time after the establishment of the provisional government at which a president and other officers are to be chosen. Reforms in the election laws are provided for so that the election may be "popular, fair and impartial."

(6) The mediators made a strong recommendation to the new provisional government for radical reforms in the land laws.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Mediation conferences, in progress one week today, have led to the adoption of the essentials of a plan for the pacification of Mexico. Details are withheld until there is a complete agreement on all subjects, but the main points of the plan on which both sides at present look favorably are the following:

The transfer of the executive power at Mexico City from the hands of Gen. Victoriano Huerta to a provisional president and four cabinet ministers. This body has often been referred to as a commission, or junta.

These five men will share equally the responsibility of putting into operation a program adopted at the conference for the conduct as soon as practicable of new elections for president, vice-president and members of congress. The five men would be neutral persons as far as political affiliations are concerned, but would be representative men, as nearly acceptable as possible to all factions in Mexico, including the constitutionalists, and approved by the American government.

Prompt recognition of the provisional government would be given by the United States.

Withdrawal of American troops is expected by the Mexican delegates to follow as a matter of course as soon as the new government is installed.

To Back Present Congress.

While there may be no formal declaration on the subject, the Mexican delegates expect a tacit understanding to be reached that the United States will regard as legal the financial transactions of the present Mexican congress.

In the protocol there will be proclaimed principles on which a study of the agrarian and educational problems of Mexico would be based, but there will be made no mention of individuals to compose the government.

The mediators and delegates intend to use every effort to maintain the secrecy of the names of individuals until all elements in the proposed new government have assented to the plan or the actual change in government is accomplished.

Arrange for Fair Elections.

It is understood there will be no reference in the protocol to the details of future elections, either as to forestalling any individuals from becoming candidates or prescribing the electoral machinery.

The protocol will declare simply for a general election, fair to all factions, and looking to the restoration of permanent government. The new president would serve until 1916, filling the unexpired term of the late President Madero.

Huerta has approved the main points in the plan. The Mexicans came with plenary powers, but have been referring vital issues to him, and he has been giving his approval of their work. Interests of the constitutionalists are being kept in mind by the mediators. Names agreed upon for the new provisional government are expected to be such as the constitutionalists might endorse.

The mediators do not expect the question of constitutionalist representation here to be reopened. The conferences have progressed too far for that. The belief is that the American government is sounding out the constitutionalists on details of the plans.