

COLONEL PUT RIVER ON MAP

T. R. Defies Cartographers in World to Disprove Statement.

FIRES HOT SHOT AT HIS CRITICS

"No Questions Are Asked to My Face," He Says After He Inquires If Anybody Wants to Quiz Him on River.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Proclaimed tonight before a great audience of scientists from many cities as the "discoverer" of a river in South America, 1,000 miles long, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt assured the National Geographic society that he had put this river on the map and challenged all the cartographers in the world to disprove his achievement.

The colonel had appeared before a Washington audience on a previous occasion as an explorer, but never as a discoverer and he was cheered to the echo as he declared that the cartographers and geographers of all nations were wrong in their maps of the wilds of Brazil, wherein he found and traced the "Duvida river" or, as now more familiarly known, the "River of Doubt."

Par of on the Map. Scientists, the colonel asserted, had attempted to dispute his discovery. Tracing on a blackboard with a piece of chalk the river of his finding, he declared emphatically:

"I say 'we put it on the map' and I mean what I say. No map has ever yet shown this river. Scientists have told me they have traversed the river Tapajose or the river Madeira, but the fact is that some of our party went down one river and some went down the other, while we went down a river in between them which no mapmaker ever saw. I can direct any man where to find this river and rivers stay put, so that the discovery we have made, may be verified."

Describes Hardships. The colonel described the hardships endured in navigating the rapids of the River of Doubt. In the upper part of the river, he said, the rapids were so severe that it required forty-two days for the party to traverse one degree from 11 1/2 degrees south to 10 1/2 degrees south. During that hazardous trip they lost nearly all their food and belongings.

"We were forced to eat monkeys to eke out our rations," the colonel declared. "Don't shudder for I assure you that after this experience, you might leave me in the monkey house without my making any mistake."

At the close of his statement Colonel Roosevelt offered to answer any questions which any one in the audience might ask. After a pause, during which no questions were propounded, he said: "No questions are asked me to my face."

The big auditorium of Washington's convention hall was crowded with members and guests of the society, leaders of official life and of the press. A Colonel Roosevelt's talk from a big temporary stage, fitted with maps of South America, a big stereopticon screen and a background upon which was drawn a scale chart of a portion of the Amazon river, with its tributaries, Madeira and Tapajose. The charts showed the new water course in dotted lines.

When the colonel reached the platform, a chorus of cheers greeted him. He was introduced by President Grosvenor of the National Geographic society, and applause broke out again as he reached from the stage to shake hands with Major General Leonard Wood and Chief Justice White of the supreme court.

Apologizes for Dryness. The colonel was attired in evening dress and seemed to feel the extreme heat. He apologized for the "dryness" of his address.

His characterization of the South American expedition as "geo-geographic reconnaissance," and said the "we" of early Spanish explorers who discovered the Amazon river made "the explorations of our day seem like child's play." He added that these explorers also discovered the mouths of several tributaries of the Amazon.

"Some of these rivers were not known beyond their mouths for centuries," said the colonel, "even when they knew of the mouth of the river I am going to speak about was all wrong."

The colonel said he had not gone to South America to discover rivers, but on a purely zoological mission, but that Dr. Muller, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, had inspired him to seek out the now famous "River of Doubt."

"Dr. Muller told me," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "that as a result of the work of the Brazilian telegraphic commission in western Brazil, all the maps in existence of that part of the country would have to be changed."

Drawers of the Maps. "Some of these maps," the colonel said with a twinkle, "were drawn by fellows of the Royal Geographical society and they are all wrong, too."

"Muller showed us the whole region would have to be remapped. He said the telegraphic commission had discovered the sources of the two new rivers, but they knew not where they went. One of these was the 'River of Doubt,' and Dr. Muller asked me why I didn't investigate it. I told him, 'By George, that's what I would like to do.'"

Asserting that he made up his mind to undertake this task, the colonel continued: "Everything we did was based on what the telegraphic commission of Brazil, under Colonel Rondon, had done during the last seven years. All we did was to cap the pyramid of the things they laid, broad and firm, the foundations."

Not Too Much at Home. Colonel Roosevelt urged that the Geographic society recognize the work of Colonel Rondon and the telegraphic commission, adding: "They have had not too much recognition at home in Brazil."

In criticizing the modern maps, which he said were "all wrong," the colonel said: "It is almost impossible for me to show you what I did on these maps, because they are so preposterously wrong."

OVER CENTURY BEHIND TIME

John Bassett Moore Says Arbitration Treaty Turns Clock Back.

HE QUOTES THE PACT OF 1794

United States and Great Britain Arbitrated Questions Then that Are Excluded by Treaty Now in Effect.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 27.—John Bassett Moore, presiding at the opening session of the twentieth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration here today, declared that existing arbitration treaties were backward steps. As far back as 1794 he found the United States and Great Britain admitting to arbitration in a sweeping manner certain points which would be subject to exception or restriction under the treaty with Great Britain today.

"As we are somewhat prone to boast of leading the van in the cause of peace, it may be worth our while to consider," he said, "whether we should not occupy a position more advanced than that which we hold if we were to go back to the practice we adopted a hundred and twenty years ago."

Mr. Moore, whose resignation last March from the high office of counselor of the State Department stirred Washington with rumors of a clash with Secretary Bryan, made no attack upon the policies of his former chief. He spoke favorably of the pending "Bryan Peace Treaties."

No Notable Cases Initiated. He deplored that the cases of arbitration initiated during the last two years "have not in any respect been notable—related as they were for the most part simple pecuniary questions, and that even these had been overshadowed by 'armed conflicts of exceptional destructiveness,' particularly in the Balkans where the end of hostilities was not yet assured."

He pointed out that the Hague convention, "although it does not in terms make arbitration obligatory in any case, it accepts nothing from the scope of arbitration, but the numerous treaties since concluded, starting with that between France and Great Britain as a model in 1908, have excepted from arbitration all disputes affecting the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two countries, or concerning the interests of third parties."

Bryan Peace Treaties. He took "The Bryan peace treaties," or agreements with the powers for pacific adjustment of all international disputes by means of an international commission of investigation, which should be allowed a year's time for its efforts, while the nations maintained the status quo as to military and naval preparations.

"In all," he said, "fifteen treaties based upon the 'peace plan' have been signed. It is understood that none of the agreements thus described has been submitted to the senate, so that their fate cannot as yet be foretold, but it may be remarked that, with the exception of a very small number of all inclusive treaties of arbitration, they represent an advance beyond previous arrangements in that they propose to submit to investigation all questions in dispute, of every nature whatsoever which diplomacy may fail to adjust. They do not bind the parties to arbitration, but expressly reserve to them independence of action after the report of the commission shall have been submitted."

"It has sometimes been argued that the making of treaties for the preservation of peace is an idle task, because, in spite of all agreements to the contrary, war will occur. Remedies for ill are not to be discarded merely because they do not always prove to be efficacious."

New Status of Mediators. He referred to the "A-B-C Mediators" now going on: "Prior to the Hague convention, the

HITCHCOCK WANTS ACTION

Nebraska Senator Hopes for Move in Patronage Matter.

HEARS OF HAMMOND'S MOVE

Congressman Sloan Springs Few Figures Upon Democratic Tariff. Orator Who Cautions Reply to Argument.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, May 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The resignation of Ross L. Hammond as collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska to become a candidate on the republican ticket for governor, was not unexpected, according to well informed politicians here, but neither his resignation complicates or clarifies the situation as to Nebraska patronage pie is problematical. It may hasten action in the present state of affairs may continue along as in the past with the possibility of a recess appointment being made for this chief Nebraska office in the gift of the president.

Senator Hitchcock, who has been presiding over the senate the last two days during the absence of Vice President Marshall and President Pro Tempore Clark, and who has been compelled to listen to long and extremely able speeches on the free tolls questions, said today when informed of Hammond's resignation: "I have already performed my duty by recommending for the position of collector, Hon. C. M. Gruenther. I am therefore not embarrassed by Hammond's resignation, but on the other hand am gratified that the matter is now likely to come to a head."

During general debate in the house today, Representative Williams of Illinois with a result demoralizing to his argument, delivered a glowing speech calling attention to the difference in prices on farm and other products as between a year ago and the present time, indicating that the Underwood tariff bill had benefited the farmers in more ways than one.

He dramatically challenged an answer to his tribute to the democratic tariff bill, a challenge which was promptly accepted by Congressman Sloan of the Fourth Nebraska district, with facts and figures at hand, and much to the edification of the

HAZER SHOT BY INTENDED VICTIM IS NEAR DEATH. ANNAPOLIS, May 27.—The condition of William R. Bowls of Middletown, Md., the St. John's college cadet, who was shot Monday night while engaged in an alleged attempt at hazing, was reported to be grave today. Bowls was a party of upper classmen who attempted to force an entrance into a room, in which five freshmen had locked themselves. The freshmen thus far have refused to give the name of the one who fired the shot.

Hymeneal Johnson-Nickell. BEATRICE, Neb., May 27.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Nickell of this city to Mr. Clarke W. Johnson of Grand Island was solemnized Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. W. Nickell. The beautiful and impressive rite ceremony was performed by Rev. P. F. Gaither. Miss Margaret Nickell was the flower girl and the ribbons were carried by Master Morgan Nickell. After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served. The bride is a graduate of the Beatrice High school, class of 1908, and in 1913 received her diploma from the Nebraska State university. She was a member of the Alpha Phi sorority, and eleven of her sorority friends were guests at the wedding. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Johnson of Grand Island and is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. He was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is engaged in the hardware business at Grand Island.

Glenwood Rector is Dead. GLENWOOD, Ia., May 27.—(Special.)—Rev. L. D. Brainard, rector of St. John's church in this city for twenty-six years, died at 4 o'clock Monday evening after a six weeks' attack of bronchitis. Rev. Mr. Brainard was in his eighty-seventh year. The funeral was from the church at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Pettigrew in Washington.

Ex-Senator B. Frank Pettigrew of South Dakota, who was a familiar figure in the senate during the days when the bill repealing the silver purchasing clause of the silver purchasing act was before that body, and who walked out of a national republican convention with former Senators Teller, Fred Dubois and Cannon, was welcomed by the old colleagues to the floor of the senate today.

It was rather a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Pettigrew should arrive in Washington about the same time as Colonel Roosevelt. He disclaimed, however, any connection whatever in the matter, having bravely gotten over being a hero-worshiper.

Metcalf Starts West. Richard Lee Metcalf, vice chairman of the government commission appointed to arrange for the proper celebration of the opening of the Panama canal in 1914, left for Omaha tonight, having accepted the invitation of the rehabilitated Jacksonian club to speak at their banquet at the Paxton hotel on Friday evening. Mr. Met-

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