

SPENT HARD WINTER IN AN ICE CAVERN

Scott Search Party Lived on Half Rations and Nearly Perished

Sickness of One Member Added to Their Misery—Field Service Sundays and Read the Only Two Books Well—Further Particulars of Expedition Shows that a Trip to the Polar Regions is Not a Picnic.

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(Special Cable to Central News, Ltd.)

Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb. 14.—In continuation of his description of the work and experiences of the British Antarctic expedition of 1910, Commander Evans gives the following further particulars of the doings of Lieut. Campbell's northern party.

While awaiting the ship in February cold blizzards of the plateau were experienced, these causing the seals to take to the sea earlier than usual, the seals having an objection to the cold autumn gales. Thus on March 1, when Lieutenant Campbell decided that the winter would have to be faced and that it would be necessary to prepare provisions for the winter, very few seals were to be seen. By March 20 the igloo, although unfinished, afforded fairly comfortable shelter.

The igloo was constructed by digging a deep trench and with ice axes cutting out a chamber at the end of this measuring thirteen feet by nine. The trench was afterwards roofed in with seal skins and snow forming a long passage. Doors were formed by sacks and by having three of these the party were able to keep the temperature in the living room above zero. The igloo afforded shelter just in time, for Lieut. Campbell's tent had collapsed in a terrific gale on the 19th, three of the poles breaking and the tent blowing to ribbons. After lying under the ruins all day Lieut. Campbell made their way to Campbell's camp about a mile away, arriving there in a frost bitten and exhausted condition. They were revived with hooch and slept that night, two in a sleeping bag, a most uncomfortable experience.

Party Put on Short Allowance.

By the time winter had set in, in spite of killing everything seen, only sixteen seals and eight seals were secured. The rationing which had been previously consisted of two paniniks of seal hooch and one biscuit per man per day, had to be cut down to half that amount, and not having any salt the food had always to be cooked in salt water.

Sealed was sometimes used as a ration, but numbers of the party could never get used to this. One lucky find was a thirty-six fish in the stomach of a seal which, fried in blubber, proved excellent.

Until the middle of July, when three more seals were captured, the party were always hungry. For cooking and lighting purposes, a blubber stove and lamp were constructed, the fuel being blubber, being old seal bones and blubber. Lamps were simply old time fuel with melted blubber with rope yards for wicks. On two occasions in blizzards the ventilators got blocked with snow and the party almost suffocated. The lamps and stove refusing to burn until a passage was dug out.

"Simple Life and High Thinkings."

Of course there was enough sugar to give each man twelve lumps every Sunday and one stick of chocolate every Saturday. Half a paninik of tea was served on Sunday, the tea leaves being brought for Monday, and then kept for smoking, the tobacco having run out. One half paninik of cocoa was served on the remaining five nights of the week. Recreations consisted mainly of lectures and the reading aloud of the two books, David Copperfield and The Life of Stevenson. Concerts were given every Saturday night, during the latter part of the winter.

Dynas service was held every Sunday evening. The party suffered acutely from scurvy. Browning was very ill, but winter but that never affected his spirits and to his great credit was cheerful and willing through it all. The condition of the party's clothes and foot gear caused a lot of frost bites, but luckily none were serious. With the return of the seal hooch seals were procured to return to full rations of meat and blubber, saving enough for sledging purposes. Sufficient oil had been saved to cook breakfast and supper, but for much the party had to be content with raw seal and penguin.

Broke Camp in Weakened State.

A start was made for Cape Evans on September 30. Progress was slow, the whole party were weak, Browning in particular being too weak to pull. Terra Nova Bay remained open and the party were consequently compelled to cross the rough ice, on the Drygalski barrier, the tongue of ship described by Professor David in Shackleton's Heart of the Antarctic. During this part of the journey Campbell's party experienced "out" blizzards with drift and on two occasions nearly came to grief over ice cliffs.

They successfully negotiated the Drygalski barrier by the evening of October 10, thus taking ten days to make this passage. During that time an enormous crevasse had to be crossed by a snow-bridge which measured 175 paces. Lieut. Campbell found the drygalski cut by barranca, but most of the crevasses were well bridged. De- scending on to the sea ice, the party encountered bad screw pack, the pressure ridges at times being so bad that a road had to be cut through them with ice axes. The next barrier across their track was the Nordenskiöld glacier tongue. No crevasses were found on this and the passage proved quite easy, but returning to the sea ice screw pack was again found. Campbell examined the coast very closely for signs of Professor David's geological depot. He first examined Tripp Island, where a geological collection was obtained, and then proceeded to Depot Island, which is not shown on the admiralty chart. Here Professor David's depot of geological specimens and letters was found and taken along.

Generally better surfaces were met with after leaving Depot Island but Browning had to be carried on the sledges when the ice was smooth, his condition being crippled.

Found a Depot Of Provisions.

The following extract is taken from Lieut. Campbell's own diary: "October 29.—Turned out at 4.30 a.m.; fine day but bank of clouds to southward and a cold westerly wind. A two hours' march brought us to Cape Roberts, where I saw through my glasses a bamboo stuck on the top of the cape. Leaving the sledges, Priestly and I climbed the cape, where we found a record left by the western party the previous year before they were picked up, giving their movements; also near by a depot of provisions they had left behind.

"We gave such a yell that the others came up the slope. It seemed almost too good to be true—one and three-quarter tons of biscuits, a small bag of raisins, ditto of sugar, tea, cocoa, butter and lard, some clothes, diaries and specimens from Granite Harbor had been left.

"I decided to camp and have a day off, dividing the provisions between the tents. We soon had hooch going and enjoyed such a feed of biscuit, butter and lard as we had not had for nine months, followed up with thick sweet coffee. After this we killed and cut up a seal as we were getting short of meat and there is every prospect of a blizzard coming on. Another good block of snow and the party almost suffocated. The lamps and stove refusing to burn until a passage was dug out.

(Note.—Lieut. Campbell and his companions always imagined that the ship had picked up Captain Scott and the main party and had been blown north, adverse circumstances of shortage of coal preventing her relieving them.) "Still discussing plans we fell asleep. What with news from the main party and food, although both were a year old, it was the happiest day since we last saw the ship. I awoke in the night, finished my share of butter and most of my lard, and then dozed off again.

Lieut. Campbell and his party left Cape Roberts on October 30 and marched to Butler Point, finding the surfaces very much improved. They found the depot at Cape Bernochi. At the Butler Point depot they found a note telling of the attempt that Surgeon Atkinson had made to relieve Lieut. Campbell. The signs of the depot of Dr. Atkinson gave rise to much anxiety and doubt. For the reason the party, thereupon, commenced a forced march direct to Cape Evans, but after going about nine miles they found the ice too new and rotten that they were forced to return in their tracks and make the detour of McMurdo Sound. Even then some of the leads were so rotten that the sledges had to be taken across at the risk.

Heard of Loss of Scott Party.

Arriving at Hut Point a note was giving the news of the loss of the Scott party and the start of the search party. The whole of Campbell's party, even to Browning, who was still unfit, expressed the keenest disappointment at being too late to take part in the search.

The general geological work done by the three parties, southern, western and northern, is likely to prove of great value, especially as furnishing evidence to a connection between Australian and South America through the Antarctic continent. The collections and notes made by the several parties on Beardmore Glacier are far better than was to be expected under the conditions.

This is the most southerly outcrop of rock on the route selected. There was no sign of the southern party. In spite of this, collections were made with great judgment from a height of 8,000 feet. Fossil plants and coal were brought back, being collected from almost the same place as was the coal discovered by Shackleton. The plant impressions are very well preserved in sandstones and shales, and probably belong to the paleozoic or even mesozoic times. Lower down the glacier another find of fossils was made consisting of corals of primitive form, typical of the early paleozoic era. Numerous igneous rocks were also collected.

These collections were chiefly made by Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Bowers under adverse conditions. Their notes are necessarily not at present available, and until experts have had access to this material it is unwise to make definite inferences. In general terms it may be said that there is proof of temperate conditions of climate having obtained in the Antarctic at two periods of time in past ages.

Coal Found at Granite Harbor.

The western party, under Griffith Taylor, made two journeys to the mainland of Victoria Land, for purely scientific purposes. A detailed geological and topog-

OUT INTO ETERNITY



"I Am Just Going Out—I May Be Some Time"

—Capt. L. E. G. Oates, Died March 17, 1912

After a brave struggle for weeks, with his hands frost bitten, Oates declared that he was going to set out in the storm and did not know when he would come back. He left the tent and he was never seen again. He evidently knew he was setting out to meet his death alone.

A London despatch says: The heroism of Captain Oates in going out to die rather than a handicap on his companions, is the subject for the highest tributes of admiration by newspapers.

ical survey was made from Mount Discovery to Granite Harbor, and material gathered for a thorough description of Antarctic physiography. Ice phenomena were especially observed and several measurements of the movements of glaciers made. In the case of McKay Glacier this amounted to 80 feet for one month. At Granite Harbor coal was found in the Beacon sandstone formation. It proved to be and is probably of the same age as the coal from the Beacon Glacier. It was practically inaccessible and consequently of no economic value.

Associated with it were fossil impressions of stems and charred wood, also plates of a fresh water. 8,000 feet were found and surveyed. Mr. Priestly, geologist of the northern party, spent the first year making an extensive collection of rocks in the vicinity of Robertson Bay. Associated with the Cape Adare volcanic series there was found an erratic bearing arctic moraine, many of the boulders being striated by ice action. A somewhat similar deposit was also found amongst the rocks dredged from the Bay of Whales.

Made Valuable Collection of Fossils.

During the second season the party made a journey along several glaciers between Mount Nansen and Mount Melbourne, and made valuable collection of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Fossil in the shape of large wood stems were found and brought back. These again are probably referable to Beacon sandstone formation, and similar in age to the fossil found by the other parties. They traversed and surveyed a large piedmont glacier of the barrier type formed by the union of several glaciers between Mount Nansen and Mount Melbourne, and held in place by a group of islands.

With regard to the fossils found in the south, it is important to note that Mr. Little, biologist of the ship, in the past two years has made collections in New Zealand of fossil plants which may connect with the Antarctic specimens.

In December, 1912, a party of six, under Mr. Priestly made an ascent of Mount Erebus for geological purposes. Good weather prevailed, but there were low temperatures, as much as 30 below zero at the summit.

Would Leave Bodies in Their Tomb

Christchurch, N. Z., Feb. 14.—Commander Evans, when questioned today as to the suggestion that the bodies of Captain Scott and his comrades should be recovered, said: "The best people to judge are those who served under Captain Scott. Had we been in the same place as the victims we should have wished our bodies to remain at rest where we have given our best efforts in the cause we so earnestly believed."

Commander Evans will remain in New Zealand until the arrival of the widow of Captain Scott.

Scott Expedition in Debt \$150,000. London, Feb. 14.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a letter regarding the various funds started in connection with the Scott disaster, says that before the question of providing a memorial is considered, about \$150,000 will be needed to meet the outstanding liabilities incurred by the expedition and to relieve the estate of Captain Scott, who pledged a large portion of his own and Mrs. Scott's fortune to the expenses of the venture.

It will be necessary also to provide for the adequate publication of the scientific results so laboriously collected and tabulated by Captain Scott up to almost the last hour of his life.

Lord Curzon suggests that the memorial should take the form of a hall to be called the Scott Memorial Hall, and it should be dedicated to the propagation of the science to which Captain Scott and his companions yielded their lives.

Left Farwell Notes to Wives. London, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Christ Church to the Chronicle denies on the authority of Commander Evans that Petty Officer Evans went mad. The commander added that Captain Scott and his companions left farewell letters for their wives and that the last entry in Scott's diary was made March 25. But by a note found in the diary it could be assumed that the three men died March 29.

Shackleton Mourns Loss of Scott. New York, Feb. 15.—In an address at the banquet of the Maritime Association here tonight, Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, referred feelingly to the Antarctic tragedy disclosed this work in the death of Captain Robert F. Scott and his four companions, among them Dr. Edward A. Wilson.

"There was a general inspection of the blood vessel in a polar expedition eleven years ago and of how he was helped in his trouble by his two companions, who gave him every possible comfort and saved his life."

"The two men," he said, "were Scott and Wilson. It is with deep personal feeling, therefore, that I speak at the tragedy of the five men who died in the far south. My heart is full tonight and I cannot speak much of the men who gave their lives in a work which is an incentive to the coming generations. I know you American people feel as we do, who are mourning for them at home."

Amundsen Regrets Not Leaving Fuel at the Pole. Chicago, Feb. 15.—Captain Roald Amundsen came here leaving ten gallons of oil at the South Pole. It was learned here today that the fuel might have saved the lives of the five men who died in the far south. Captain Amundsen spoke of the oil by chance.

"The day was bright and not very cold," according to Captain Amundsen. "There was a general inspection of the outfit before we started back and for some time I debated with myself whether or not to leave behind two five gallon cans of oil. I did not expect to need it. In the end I did not leave the oil." Captain Amundsen said he had no reason to suppose that the oil would have been of any use to any one at the South Pole, but that he had set left it as a melancholy reflection.

"So you want to marry my daughter?" "No, sir." "Are you able to support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?" "I think so. I have an income of \$10,000 a year."

"Good. Could you lend me \$2,000 for thirty days on my unsecured note?" "I could easily, but I won't."

"I guess you can take care of her, all right, my boy. She's yours."

BORDEN CALLED TO ORDER IN HOUSE

Uses Unparliamentary Language and is Brought to Book by Speaker

First Time in History of Canada That a Premier Had Set Such a Bad Example—Hon. Robert Rogers Creates a Wild Scene in Dealing With Charge That He Allowed Public Land to Go to a Favorite Without Competition.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Something of the tense strain which the tightening situation is developing in parliament was evidenced in the wild scene which characterized the chamber today.

Hon. Mr. Rogers was the storm centre. He hurled epithets at the head of the Liberal leader, and the prime minister made threats and comments which the speaker intimated would "not be permitted in the best of company," and this demonstrated the changed conditions in Canada's parliament. Three times was Hon. Robert Rogers called to account, and, for the first time in the recollection of the oldest parliamentarian, it was necessary to call the leader of the government to order for the use of unparliamentary language.

It is significant that the premier's expressions were changed in Hansard and that portions of the interchange were omitted altogether.

The scene was precipitated by the minister of public works, who was speaking to a question of privilege regarding the charges made against him in connection with the land transaction in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, whereby seventy-three acres of land within the city limits were granted to the son of S. J. Donaldson, M. P., the Conservative whip in the Saskatchewan legislature.

Mr. Rogers charged, in defence, that the former administration had permitted sales "to the friends of the Liberal party," a statement which Hon. Frank Oliver immediately challenged and upon which the speaker first called him to order.

Mr. Rogers charged that the press story concerning the transaction had been sent out from the Liberal press bureau which was "carried on by falsification and misrepresentation on the authority and under the direction of the right honorable gentleman who leads the Liberal party."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier directed the speaker's attention to this roguism, but the chair ruled that the minister was speaking of "some unknown organization," whereupon Mr. Rogers proceeded.

He characterized the Liberal bureau as a false and a villain and charged that the Liberal leader was responsible for it.

Sir Wilfrid again, rose, addressing the chair, he asked an interpretation of the rules. He did not understand that a member, on a question of privilege, could do more than deal with matters involving himself and his associates. It was beyond propriety for insinuations of the character in which the minister had been indulging to be made either concerning people in the house or out of it.

Borden Creates a Scene.

Premier Borden rose in his seat. Sir Wilfrid, he said, had not raised a whisper when certain of his supporters were present. He insinuated that the premier of Manitoba was "a liar."

Sir Rodmond Roblin made statements which he had no right to make, and which he had no warrant for making, and we will hear more of it later," responded Sir Wilfrid.

Premier Borden jumped up, shaking with anger. "You are bringing it on as soon as you like," he shouted.

"Very well," responded Sir Wilfrid. "Everyone knew Mr. Borden continued, Hon. Mr. Oliver's 'lack of manners.'"

Sir Wilfrid was again on his feet, seeking to address the chair. Premier Borden was still shouting words that were inaudible in the uproar.

"What an example and exhibition by the prime minister of Canada," exclaimed Jacques Bureau.

The Conservative benches yelled for a retraction, and Mr. Garneau repeated: "What an exhibition!"

When order was secured, Sir Wilfrid Laurier directed the speaker's attention to the fact that the leaders of the house had charged another member with "lack of manners," a procedure which violated the rules of good conduct.

I think it is best that honorable gentlemen should not use words and expressions which would not be permitted in the best of company," commented the speaker.

There were continued Liberal cries of "Retract" and "Apologize," but Mr. Borden remained seated, murmuring sentences which could not be heard in the galleries. "Words and expressions which would not be permitted in the best of company" are not parliamentary," observed Sir Wilfrid, still addressing the chair, but the premier refused to retract or apologize.

Instead Mr. Rogers again took the floor. He proceeded to repeat that the statement of which he complained was "false and common to the source from which they emanated. He had reason to believe that this source was the organization in which he had alluded and for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was responsible.

Speaker Upholds Laurier. Once again the Liberal leader pressed for an interpretation of the rules of parliament, in view of the example being set by ministers of the crown. A member, he pointed out, on a question of privilege, could deny and explain, but could not make charges.

"I am defending an attack on my honor," declared Mr. Rogers, "and I am not a minister. He believed these things emanated from the central information office of the Liberal party and that it was conducted under the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was the source of 'landslide false misrepresentations and lies.'"

"Any way to remind the minister that he is in parliament just now and that parliamentary rules regulate the conduct of honorable gentlemen," queried Mr. Pender, amid the continued uproar.

"Perhaps, he thinks, he is still in the Manitoba legislature," exclaimed Mr. Turpin.

Mr. Rogers persisted that the Liberal offices were conducted under the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and were a manifestly false establishment for "the purpose of manufacturing slander."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier again rose to a point of order. "I am connected with the Liberal party," he admitted, he stated, "but I am not a minister. He believed these things emanated from the central information office of the Liberal party and that it was conducted under the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was the source of 'landslide false misrepresentations and lies.'"

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